The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.....NO. 7347. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1875.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

CURRENT TOPICS IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

PASSION WEEK—PALM SUNDAY AND ITS CUSTOMS—THE SPRING WEATHER—RACING AT AUTEUIL, AND THE BETTING MEN—POLITICAL EVENTS—A PECULIAR ADVERTISING DODGE—THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 22, 1875.

In commencing my chronicle of the Parisian week, I feel like hurling a few invectives at the Spring of 1875 on account of the odious way in which it has disappointed all our hopes. Long before this date we had every reason to expect some bright and sunny days, and a sort of foretaste of the Summer to come; but up to this time we have seen nothing but sombre skies and chilling winds. The best that we can say of the weather is that it is not as bad as it might be; and although it does not come up to our expectations, one can yet enjoy a promenade upon the boulevards or a ride in the Bois. As a general thing, we have from five to seven days of frost in the month of March, but history records one March at the beginning of the century in which there were twenty-one. If things go on as at present, this famous month will have a rival. The park and garden trees are not yet putting out their buds, and even the famous "*marronier du* 20 *Mars*, which from time immemorial has shown some buds upon that date, has not yet shown signs of life. But, on the whole, I cannot say much ill of yesterday, *jour des rameaux*, which was by long odds the finest day of the season. Palm Sunday is nearly always fine, although the Church legend is that the skies are always sombre during Holy Week, bright sunshine coming in with Easter. Yesterday we had a few hours of sunshine, and in consequence the Parisians were out in large numbers. Before day had fairly come the church-bells rang out gaily, the chimes playing a carillon, and the venders of box-branches assembled at the church doors. As I remarked this time last year, Palm Sunday has an industry of its own, whereby several hundreds of men, women, and children make very comfortable sums. Formerly branches of the olive and the palm were alone used, but in the course of time the *buis* or box was substituted, because it is less difficult to obtain, in the first place, and secondly, it preserves its lustre better than any other evergreen. The sprigs of box that I obtained twelve months ago, which have to be burned each year on the arrival of fresh branches, looked too fresh and green for their age. Some days before Palm Sunday, the country people send in enormous quantities of box branches to be sold at the *halles*. Each parish accords the privileges of selling to a certain number of persons, some of the larger having as many as fifty, and on Saturday these persons go to the Central Market and select their stock. It is parceled out and left until after midnight, when the venders take their branches to the church-doors of their parish. After the first mass, said before daylight, the priest comes out, blesses the pile of branches, sprinkles them with holy water, and again enters the church. The venders then break their branches up and scatter about the streets, selling them to the persons going to or coming from one of the masses, which are said every hour during the morning. The sprigs of box are sold for two, three, or four sous, according to their size, but most purchasers select what they want and give a piece of silver. Each vender thus gets in gratuities about the value of the stock. The purchasers take their sprigs home and put them over the glass, or in some prominent place, the faithful taking care to put a small sprig over the crucifix that hangs at the head of the bed. The custom is to burn the old branches, and not to throw them away, though what the idea is I am unable to say. Perhaps it is that

"Une branche de buis trempée en eau benite"

is regarded as too sacred a thing to be thrown about carelessly. All the vehicles that come in from the country, the market wagons, the milk-carts, and even the diligences from the environs, are decorated with large branches of box on this day. The industry has become a very important one, many thousands of francs being annually invested in sprigs of box. It is a matter of so much consequence to the people that, as I remarked last year, the Terror had to make an exception when it abolished all sacred rites; but while saying that this exception was made because it brought bread to hundreds of people, the rulers of the time took pains to say that the fête was one due to the *Supreme Etre*, and not to the legend of the "nomini Christ." (the so-called Christ.) There was a fierce debate over this question in the Assembly, but Danton and other atheists defended the custom of selling branches of *buis* through fear of discontenting the people.

THE RACES AND THE BETTING MEN.

On account of the comparatively fine weather yesterday there was unusual life and animation in the city; the Champs Elysées were crowded, and thousands of carriages thronged the avenues to the Bois de Boulogne. The steeplechase or hurdle races at Auteuil were better attended than on any other Sunday during the season, and several ladies tried the effect of a Spring costume. Such attempts were not entirely successful, however, the light dresses looking out of place when all the rest were covered with furs. There was nothing of particular interest respecting the races, one hurdle race being very much like another, so far as ordinary descriptions are concerned, but a great many persons came home discontented at the way they lost their money. This leads up to an item of interest to sporting men. When betting was made illegal in England, a number of English book-makers came over here, and a very good thing they made of it. They were well received, and were allowed to install themselves within the *enciente de pesage*, or the weighing yard of the grand stand. There they put up their blackboards under large garden umbrellas, and chalked the odds given opposite the name of each horse. There were some six or seven of these stands, and under the shed were a dozen more betting men, like Morris, the English book-maker, who had nothing but their books. They push about through the crowd crying: "*Qui veut un cheval?*" "*Je donne Franc-Tireur!*" "*A cinq contre un Salterelle!*" "Who wants a horse!" "I offer Franc-Tireur!" "Five to one on Saltarelle." And when these offers are taken they take the money and inscribe the bet, or merely record it, in case of men who are known. Of course, there are times when these men could run away with many thousands of francs if they pleased, but I believe they are all fair-dealing men, and moreover, it is greatly to their interest to be. But the system came to be abused in a certain way. I do not know how it is with Morris and Savary, but some of the book-makers claimed the money, or kept the money when a horse was scratched or withdrawn after having been entered. It then turned out that some of the horses entered belonged to the betting man or to one of the agencies, and these horses, entered perhaps in the jockey's name, were found very uncertain. When one became a favorite he was scratched at the next race at the last moment, and those who had made bets lost their money. The Jockey Club could not permit an abuse of this kind, and it has just made a rule by which all betting men by profession are prevented from setting up their stands. They must go in with their books only, like the rest; and this is to be followed by another rule excluding forever from the French turf any horse owned wholly or in part by any professional betting man. At Auteuil yesterday several horses were withdrawn, and those who backed them lost their money. Naturally they were not well pleased at the way they lost it, and there were many remarks made in the evening about sharp practice. Henceforth, I fancy, no betting man will be allowed to keep money obtained in this way, for a rule must be made that all bets are off when a horse is withdrawn, even for known and sufficient reasons. And all the more when there is room for suspicion that the scratching was due to an understanding between the book-makers. The outside public have quite enough against them as it is, as I can show by an example. Last year I won a few louis on one of M. Lefévre's horses, because informed that the second of two entries by him would be allowed to win by preference; that is to say the first favorite was to be pulled in favor of his stable companion in case no other horse pushed in. It turned out as expected, the younger horse, entirely unknown before, winning by a head. Now, Admiral Rous sets his foot down upon all pulling, for whatever reason, but in this particular case there was an object, M. Lefévre wishing his second horse to stand well for the English Derby. By winning here the odds were less in England. About the morality of this system I need say nothing after all that the Admiral has written; but such are the facts, and, as can be easily seen, the system is greatly to the disadvantage of the outside public, who have no way of getting at the stable secrets. I should very much like to see a rule expelling from the turf any jockey who pulled his horse, even by order of the owner. In connection with this subject I may say that the Secretary of the Jockey Club, M. Grandhomme, has issued the programme for the season at Lonchamps, Chantilly, and Fontainebleau, and some new prizes have been added to those already given.

THE FISHING SEASON CLOSED—A PECULIAR AMUSEMENT.

The fishing season has closed, and a certain class of Parisians are in great distress. The Parisian fisherman has become proverbial. Nothing can be caught in the Seine but the smallest of gudgeons, yet one sees a number of men fishing all day long from the quays, and quite satisfied if they take two or three little shiners during the day. These fishermen furnish material for numbarless caricatures. One was represented at the Bridge of Aranièes imperturbably fishing while shells were falling around him, and when the Communists were throwing themselves into the river to escape the bombs and balls of the advancing enemy. One of Grevin's caricatures represents a man looking over the parapet down upon a man fishing. He says: "That man must have time to lose; here I have been watching him for two hours, and he hasn't caught a thing." There must be some charm in this work, for we find men sitting along the quays all day long, looking like symbols of patience on a monument, and above them are a score or more of persons as patiently watching them for hours and hours, and perhaps wondering the while how the fishermen can afford to lose so much time. I have frequently stopped to see these curious pictures, but never remember to have seen but one gudgeon hauled out of the water, and it escaped from the fisherman's hand. But the capture drew cheers from the spectators upon the parapet. For two months there is to be no more fishing, and the ardent sportsmen who pass their time angling for shiners now scarcely know what to do with themselves.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The Assembly has adjourned, and we are freed from political excitements and emotions for the present. The only important part of the last proceedings was the declaration of M. Laboulaye, or the manifesto of the Left Centre. Of course he demands the recognition of the Republic and the legality of the Government recently voted. There can be no doubt about its legality, one would presume, but it seems that all the parties are not of the same opinion about it. M. Laboulaye asks every patriotic man to accept things as they are, and to give the new Government a fair trial. He then lays down the conditions upon which the Left Centre will agree to support the present Ministry, and demands the raising of the state of siege, the expurgation of all officials in the Administration who are not favorable to the Republic, and the dissolution of the present Chamber. Here he treads upon the toes of his Orleanist allies, who do not want a dissolution. M. Laboulaye replies that a dissolution is necessary, since the new Senate is to be elected one month before the separation of the present Chamber, and unless the date is fixed the prescriptions of the Walton Constitution cannot be carried out. Per contra the danger of holding general elections at this time is urged. The Orleanists are sure to lose in any case, for the next elections will return few of them, and give us a Chamber with a Republican majority and a Bonapartist minority. The organs of the former party are now pleading in somewhat mournful terms against the idea of dissolution, but the Republicans insist upon it in September. During the vacation all the Ministers have installed themselves in their Ministries in Paris, and the Marshal has the Cabinet meetings in the Elysée Palace. Yesterday the question of partial elections to fill vacancies was under discussion, that is, whether the vacancies should all be filled on the same day, or whether the legal term of six months should be allowed to expire in each. I believe it was decided that only six of the seats now vacant should be filled on the same day, the 30th of May, the rest being held over for the time.

A CURIOUS BIT OF SCANDAL.

We have just had a most curious bit of scandal. Some time ago a book appeared under the title of *Souvenirs d'une Cossaque* by the "Princess Olga," which was the pseudonym of Mme. de Janina, a Cossack of the first water from all accounts. Her book treated of her liason with Liszt, the pianist, and boldly related the scandalous way in which he was treated by the author. There was a refreshing coolness about these revelations. Mme. de Janina let us into a great many secrets, and did not scruple to show how she tormented and swindled the poor musician. She was an artiste herself, and longed for some more stage triumphs. Not long ago a concert was announced by Mme. Olga de Janina, "a pupil of Liszt," and author of the book in question, and great efforts were made to get the papers to connect the concert with the book in order to create a sensation. Mme. de Janina has an Abbé for a friend—I believe he is also the proprietor of the house in which she lives—and he was sent to see Paul de Cassagnac. The latter very promptly refused to state what was required of him in his journal, pronounced the lady's conduct scandalous and against public morality, and wondered how he, a priest, could be mixed up in such an affair. This put the Abbé and the lady in a rage, and they meditated revenge. The means they took were as follows: They sent to the *Evénément* and other journals an account of an alleged rencontre in a café, where Mme. de Janina had gone dressed in men's clothes. When De Cassagnac entered she went to him, and struck him several blows with a riding whip. Many details of the scene were added. At the time named Paul was in England, and one of his editors denounced the lie as a malicious invention. The next day De Cassagnac himself wrote a violent reply, and the *Evénément* apologized, stating at the time how it came by the news. The *Figaro* did not publish it because "it was an advertising dodge," and this turned out to be the case. The next day the lady's hand-bills came out, making use of Liszt's name, but the authorities here interfered on the ground that the parties were trying to make a scandal. Mme. Janina could give her concert if she wanted to, but she must say nothing about Liszt, nor make any further mention of her *Souvenirs d'une Cossaque*. The whole thing was disgraceful to the parties concerned, and particularly to the Abbé who played so prominent a part.

THE FIRST PART OF M. GUIZOT'S LIBRARY SOLD.

The first part of M. Guizot's library has now been sold, the proceeds amounting to 43,000 or nearly 44,000 francs. This part consisted of history, biography, and belles lettres, and the second part is formed of legal, theological and technical works. Among the lots sold was a complete set of the *Journal des Débats* from its beginning down to 1873, presented for the most part by Bertin, Sr. M. Guizot continued the collection up to the time of his death, 1873 being the last year bound. This is the only complete collection known. I believe, unless there is one in the National Library, for many numbers are missing from the files kept in the office. It brought 2,000 francs, and was purchased by M. Bapst, son-in-law of Bertin, and now the largest owner of the *Débats*. The numbers for the year 1789 down to 1801 are very rare, yet this set is complete. A file of the *Monitcur* brought 1,000 francs.

THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Vigorous efforts are now being made here to get the French to expose at Philadelphia next year, but the men engaged in the work have a task before them. The French are not strong in the matter of initiative—that is collectively. They cannot agree among themselves in the first place; and, secondly, they have long been accustomed to leave everything of the kind to the Government. They tried to get up an exposition at Lyons three years ago, but it failed completely, and rather ignominiously. The Government will not have anything to do with the Philadelphia Exhibition, and now the question is, whether or not a private commission can be formed. The following extract explains what has been done:

"Mr. Washburne, the American Minister at Paris, lately addressed himself to the Deputies and principal merchants of Paris, requesting them to form a Committee of Patrons to make the necessary arrangements for next year's Universal Exhibition at Philadelphia. This appeal has been responded to, and the committee has been formed to-day. The President is the Marquis De Lafayette; the Vice Presidents are MM. Dietz-Mounin and Wolowski; and the Secretary, M. Flotard, a member of the Assembly. The committee consists of MM. Laboulaye, Feray, Max-Richard, Arbel, Julien, Johnston, Fourcand, Dupouy, Ducatre, Mangini, Warnier, Chiris, Fraissinet, Baisan, Joubert, and Pascal Duprat, being members of the Assembly, representatives of shipping, commerce, manufactures, and of the chief maritime, manufacturing, and commercial centres. The names above given include also political economists and publicists, and the composition of the committee gives reason to believe that it will stimulate the zeal of French, and, consequently, the emulation of foreign exhibitors."

AN INTERESTING ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

Another interesting archæological discovery has just been made at Les Corbières. An engineer was examining the lead mines at Tuchan when he came upon a grotto on the top of a mountain overlooking the village of Padern. At first glance he found that it had the appearance of a pre-historic dwelling. He began to make examinations, and his researches have been crowned with success. He found skeletons of wild animals and human bones, the abundance of which shews a long series of generations, and on going deeper came upon weapons in bone and stone, household utensils, and articles of pottery. There were also carved implements in shell, hooks, and axes, and knives, with some shell ornaments. The use of shell for tools and arms in the antediluvian times has never before been demonstrated. It leads to the presumption that this mountain was once upon the shore of the sea, which covered all the plains of Perpignan. All the objects found are to be examined by competent experts.

HANGING AN ELEPHANT.

The hanging of an elephant is a feat so very rare that it is worth mention when it occurs. At Hamburg, the keepers of the Zoo thought that it would be more economical to give the elephant a stone floor, as the wooden one had to be replaced too often. One was laid, but the elephant would not lie down upon it to sleep. Something told him that if he did he could not get up again. Hence he slept standing, or leaning against the wall. But the other night his feet slipped when dozing and he came down. He could not get up in fact, and twenty men with ropes, pulleys, and ingenious contrivances, worked all day trying to get him up. He was finally raised until his feet were four inches above the floor when the hinder ropes broke, leaving the poor beast hanging by the neck. He gave one piteous roar and was a dead elephant.

BANK OFFICERS ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

RICHMOND, Va., April 3.—John E. Bossieux, President, and Thomas S. Armistead, Cashier, of the Dollar Savings Bank, an institution which collapsed during the panic in September, 1873, were arrested to-day on warrants charging them with the embezzlement of $14,000 of the funds of the bank, and with making fraudulent entries to conceal the same. They were committed to jail, bail being refused. The affairs of the Dollar Savings Bank are now in the hands of the United States District Court.

THE SENATORIAL EXCURSION PARTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 3.—The Senatorial excursion party to Mexico, consisting of twenty gentlemen and five ladies, have finally concluded to use the Government vessel placed at their service, and will sail to-morrow morning in the steamer Dispatch for Vera Cruz.

AMERICAN ARTISTS ABROAD

SCULPTORS' ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE ETERNAL CITY.

EVIL EFFECTS OF RECENT ATTACKS—THE ANNAPOLIS NAVAL MONUMENT—STATUES AND WORKS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, March 13, 1875.

An American sculptor, who has a studio in Florence, in a recent visit to Rome, remarked: These attacks upon us, which have now become systematic and obstinate, are having a sensible effect upon our interest as artists. Hardly anything has been sold from an American sculptor's studio the present Winter." In answer to the inquiry whether the artists of other nationalities had fared much better, the reply was: "It is true, less than usual has been ordered of any one; but we are those who are most exposed to damage from being the special objects of these charges of a dishonest use of the talent of others." If it be true that the present lack of commissions is not the result of a position of expectancy on the part of purchasers, but a condition of positive distrust, then the question of a remedy for the ill, wherever the root of it may lie, is the one for present attention. If all our sculptors suffer indiscriminately, then they may thank themselves for it; for the charges and recriminations began among themselves, and those who have followed up the attacks outside their professional circle have been stimulated by the unquiet state of mind of some of their number. For our own part, we have no fear that American sculptors or painters will be permanently injured by criticism, however severe, if it be just. What is most to be deprecated is the reckless habit of "pitching in," so common among those who have had limited opportunities for observation, or have given to the matter little thought or patient attention. The project of bringing the accusers into court to answer to a legal prosecution, if I am correctly informed, has broken down. The Italian law of limitations demands that the suit shall be instituted within three months after the act of libel has been committed. In the present case the suit was not begun until more than three months had passed. For the present, at least, Mr. Connelley, Mr. Story, and others, the most interested, will not have opportunity to bring to the test the veracity of those who have made the harsh accusations which so seriously impugn their professional integrity.

AN AMERICAN NAVAL MONUMENT.

There is no more hard-working or pains-taking artist in Rome than Mr. Franklin Simmons, the American sculptor. In the six years of his art-practice in Italy, he has produced much; but the work now in progress, or laid out, will make a more conspicuous exhibition and a more marked reputation for the artist when the execution is fully carried out. The naval monument ordered several years ago for the City of Annapolis, is approaching completion, and another twelve-month should be sufficient to finish the figures in marble and put the monument in place. As the original design is enlarged by the addition of other symbols, it has been a happy thought to have the memorial set up in Washington, the metropolis of the nation, instead of placing it in the city whose only claim to have it is that of being the site of the Naval Academy. If the necessary additional sum is appropriated by Congress, the monument will be raised in some part of the public grounds of the capital city, and will be another among the many new embellishments which of late years have made Washington more attractive.

STATUES FOR AMERICA.

The statue of Roger Williams, sent home a few years back, was much praised. The artist was obliged to create an ideal Williams, for no authentic portrait of the founder of Rhode Island has come down to us. That the inhabitants of the little Puritan State, and the instructed heads of the Ministry—who have well studied the character of the founder of the State—should be satisfied with the ideal which the sculptor had created was the best proof of success. But Mr. Simmons has just completed in the clay a statue for the State of Maine, which is, perhaps, a still more striking evidence of his ability. It is a portrait of Gen. William King, the first Governor of Maine, and is one of the two statues voted by that State to go to the Capitol. The figure is of what is called heroic size, or somewhat above the natural, and less than colossal. The action is full of vitality, without exaggeration; with the happy combination of dignity and repose, which is the best result of art. It is to us a constant surprise that so many of our artists, who have not come out of the Academy, but have had their training and their inspiration in the great school of nature, should be able to put into their works so much of the vigorous spirit of ancient art. Those make a mistake who suppose that all, or most, of the works in sculpture produced in Italy are of a high order of artistic merit. A great deal of rubbish can be found here, the accumulation of modern times; and, indeed, of every period in which art has been practiced. Whoever, making his first visit to Rome, enters by the Porta del Popolo, will see two statues, one of St. Peter, and the other of St. Paul, among the most ridiculous of the effigies that caricature has ever invented. They ornament the gateway designed by Michael Angelo, although they are certainly not of his master-hand. They dishonor the architectural structure which he raised. Influenced by these specimens, the traveler would turn back with the conclusion in his mind that Rome is not the home of the arts. With so much that is good, produced by foreign and native artists, enough also can be found here that is bad. If great blunders have been made at London or Washington, consolation may be found in the fact that the "unartistic Anglo-Saxons" are not alone in æsthetic misery; there are enough Latins to keep them company. It is an advantage for the United States of America that almost a clean page is offered to those who are called to inscribe upon it in palpable types the art-record of the future. With all the past has left in older countries—of good to imitate and bad to avoid—there will be less excuse for the American artist if the errors of hoary stupidity are repeated.

WORK FOR RHODE ISLAND.

A year or more ago, the City of Providence voted a sum for a monument to the founder of the State of Rhode Island, to be put up in one of the squares of that city. The design of Mr. Simmons was accepted, and the commission was given to him. There will be two figures in bronze to ornament the architectural portion of the structure, which will be in granite or marble. One of the figures will be the statue of Roger Williams, already made, enlarged to colossal size, and a symbolical figure of the State, represented in the act of writing the inscription upon the monument. The idea is already worked out, and in less than two years from this the people of Providence will have the satisfaction of seeing another tangible illustration added to the monument history which they began to write a few years ago, when the memorial was raised by the State to the soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the war. A colossal bust in bronze of President Wayland is just finished, under the supervision of this artist, and is about to be sent off. It is to go to Providence, to ornament the front of a building which Mr. Robert Hale Ives has built in that city, and to which he has given the name of one who was for so many years the head of the University. Mr. Simmons has lately completed, in marble, the busts of Mr. Corlis and the late Mr. John Carter Brown, of the same city, besides those of Mr. Speaker Blaine, Mr. Brown, of Maine, and several others going to different parts of the country.

WOMEN IN ART.

The native tendency of the feminine mind to artistic culture has had many illustrations, and America has given several examples of the successful practice of art by women. If there has been no proof of genius, talent more than mediocre, or merely respectable, has been shown, and in the past ten years numbers have practiced art here in Rome. Miss Stebbins, Miss Whitney, Miss Flora Freeman, Miss Foley, Mrs. Freeman, and Miss Hosmer, are some of the names to be found on the roll. Miss Hosmer is perhaps the one who has been most heard of, and the one most overrated; for merit is not to be measured by the amount of praise of partial friends. This artist has talent, but has shown little power of composition or invention, as the poverty-stricken design for a monument to Mr. Lincoln sufficiently well shows. Whether she has yet done her best we must wait to see, but study and hard work give better assurance of praiseworthy results than a fretful concern about fame or the sterile dalliance of an affectation of genius. We, in the infancy of our art-training, are sufficiently prone to discuss wonderful powers where others have only begun to suspect their existence. We are too apt to accept as extraordinary what may be but the commonplace result of a tolerable amount of technical discipline. When art-culture becomes more general with us, the liveliness of American talent will doubtless furnish a good many specimens of ability, which will excite in us as glad a surprise as any we have known in the past.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

SALE OF MR. BOHN'S COLLECTION OF OLD CHINA—LARGE PRICES OBTAINED—SALE OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 20, 1875.

Two great sales of works of art have been going on this week, which naturally excite much interest among the large and constantly-increasing class of people who affect fashionable tastes, and are glad of any opportunity of spending their money with distinction. One of those is the sale of china and other ware which has been laboriously collected during a long lifetime by Mr. H. G. Bohn, the well-known publisher. Mr. Bohn is now eighty years of age, and has got out of the contemplation of his crockery almost as much enjoyment as he can expect. His children do not inherit his artistic enthusiasm, and would prefer ready money; and he has therefore "realized" his curiosities for their benefit. As Mr. Bohn began collecting long before the china mania reached anything like its present height, and when there were plenty of old stores to be rummaged, it may be supposed that his original purchases represent a very small sum compared with what he has just got for them; and there is no reason why he should not profit by his acuteness and prescience. In reality, however, it may be doubted whether the collection had really an æsthetic value at all commensurate with its market price. It contained, no doubt, many very pretty and some thoroughly artistic pieces; but a considerable part of the stock was composed of old plates, cups, dishes, and so on, which in style and quality were inferior to those of modern manufacture, which can be purchased in any shop at a moderate cost. What people run after most is not so much beauty of design or workmanship as rarity, and hence it is that when the work of any maker gets to be scarce, no matter how poor and crude it may be in an artistic point of view, it is soon run up to a high price. To those who have not caught the infection there is something supremely ridiculous in people rushing to give forty or fifty guineas for a cracked teapot or pair of saucers which their grandmothers would have thought dear at as many pence. Of course, if the rise in the value of such articles had been due to the discovery of beauties not before detected, that would be reasonable enough; but here the chief reason for coveting the old ware is only that it has ceased to be common. Mr. Bohn's sale lasted three days, and produced altogether some £6,500. The range of prices may be gathered from the following items: A set of three vases, with birds and insects on a green ground, seven and a half inches high, fetched £124, and a pair of deep blue vases, with Watteau figures, three and a half inches high, £129. A tiny Britannia enamel patch-box, bearing a miniature of Peg Woffington, sold for £12 10s.; two small vases in Chelsea ware, £200; a pair of plates, £71; a pair of cups, £32; a small pug dog, £27, and so on. The Bow-Chelsea, Derby, and Worcester ware generally brought good prices, but the porcelain with the disputed title of Lowestoft ware did not seem to be much fancied. The question is how long such purely artificial values as those now attached to almost every kind of old ware will be maintained. A judicious collector discreetly contrives to mix up with a few good things which give character to his gatherings a sufficient quantity of cheap odds and ends, the broken crockery of old country-house kitchens and sweepings of curiosity-shops, to insure a handsome profit when a sale takes place. "Bought at such and such a sale," is a certificate on the strength of which deluded simpletons pay heavily for trash, and then enshrine their rubbish in costly cabinets.

SALE OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

The other sale is that of the artistic treasures of a gentleman who is familiarly known in Manchester as "Sam" Mendel, of Manley Hall. At present it is only his engravings, chiefly after Reynolds and Turner, works of sculpture, earthenware and furniture, which are being sold; yet the sale, which began on Monday, is to last fifteen days. Afterward the pictures will be put up, including some of the finest compositions of Turner, Landseer, Millais, and other representatives of modern English art. J. H. F.

THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A meeting of the friends of the American Tract Society to celebrate its fiftieth year will be held here to-morrow evening. Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court, will preside, and Rev. Lyman, Abbott, of the *Christian Weekly*; Rev. Dr. Bush, of the American Board; and Rev. Mr. Mitchell will make addresses. The report shows total receipts of $8,000,563 in sale, and $4,189,000 in donations and legacies. The total issues have been 508,000,000 copies of publications in 143 languages or dialects. The average daily issue is 54,000 copies, of which 4,000 are volumes. The benevolent expenditures slightly exceed the benevolent receipts. Nearly 5,000 years of colporteur labor has been performed, in which 11,000,000 family visits have been made, and 13,000,000 volumes have been circulated by sale or grant in the more destitute parts of the country. All grants of publications aggregate nearly 1,500,000. The value of the present weekly average of these gifts is $1,000. The aggregate appropriations for fifty years for printing at foreign mission stations is $622,000. The business of the society is self-sustaining, and donations are used only for its benevolent work of colportage, grants of publications, and foreign distribution. The society now has a membership of more than 30,000.

SATURDAY SESSION OF THE SENATE.

A SMALL ATTENDANCE BUT A BUSY DAY—THE WORK TRANSACTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 3, 1875.

The Senate held its first Saturday session today, and though the attendance of Senators was very small—ranging from six at the lowest to sixteen, one less than a quorum, at the highest—yet the amount of business transacted was quite considerable. The explanation of the seeming contradiction is very simple, for it requires a very slight legislative experience to learn that the objections to the passage or consideration of any act increases in a ratio out of all proportion to any increase in the number of members present. But it is also true that in these small committees of the whole very little business of any considerable importance is transacted. The consideration of that class of questions is reserved for an attendance that can be fairly considered representative, and is often times so reserved, to the complete exclusion of everything of less importance. So it happened that to-day, though the Senate, or rather that fractional part of it which was in Albany, worked almost five hours, the time was mostly consumed in the consideration of general orders, of which some were two months old, and none were of any general interest, with, perhaps, the exception of the bill incorporating the Evangelical Lutheran Synod, the bill repealing the act extending Desbrosses street, and the general bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Sheil, and authorizing the villages of the State to supply themselves with water. These three bills are ordered to a third reading, and the Senate adjourned to Monday evening at 7:30.

PAYMENTS TO CONTRACTORS BY THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, March 30.—The Canal Board's communication relative to securities deposited by contractors from Jan. 1, 1872, to date, shows the amount to be $325,820. Of this sum $148,270 has been paid to contractors on the completion of contracts. The balance is invested, and the Treasurer says $9,250 is deposited on doubtful security, and for which legal proceedings have been instituted. Owing to this, contractors are delayed in receiving their just dues. The Canal Board recommend an appropriation of $10,000 to remedy this matter. All the other investments are deemed secure.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, April 3.—The Governor has signed the following bills:

To amend the charter of the Metropolitan Drawing-room Car Company.

An act to incorporate the Buffalo Exchange.

An act to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the City of Elmira.

Relative to mortgages made by manufacturing companies.

Providing for the election of Bay Constables in the towns of Brookhaven, Islip, Babylon, and Huntington, in the County of Suffolk, and to define their duties.

Also, to repeal section 8 of chapter 234 of the laws of 1870.

To authorize the City of Buffalo to issue bonds for the purpose of raising money to supply a deficiency in the poor department of said city.

To authorize the City of Rochester to issue bonds for the construction of a new school building.

Amending the statutes in reference to the collection of taxes in the County of Suffolk.

THE SPRING FRESHETS.

CONDITION OF THE MOHAWK RIVER.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 3.—There is no change to notice in the river. The streets adjacent are still submerged. Dispatches received here this afternoon state that the ice in the Mohawk River opposite Fort Plain, Little Falls, and other points along the valley, broke up and commenced moving down between 10 and 11 o'clock to-day. At Hoffman's Ferry and at Crane's Village the ice is reported to be piled up very high; but it is thought it will not prove a very strong obstacle to the ice moving down from the west. The water is rising along the whole valley.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the ice remained firm at Castleton, Hudson, and Catskill. It is reported that persons crossed the river on the ice at Hudson to-day. It is expected that the ice from the Mohawk River, if no impediment intervenes, will pass this city before to-morrow morning.

THE HUDSON ICE GORGE SOUTH OF ALBANY BROKEN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 3.—Dispatches from the Upper Hudson state that the ice gorge which had formed in the river three miles south of Albany broke away late this afternoon, passing down the river and starting the ice on the move at Castleton. From the latter point south to Hudson there are many open spots. The Castleton ferry-boat attempted to cross the river to-day, but failed. A boat is expected to arrive here from New-York to-morrow or on Monday. All fears of damage by the flood along the river are subsiding.

THE FLOODS IN WALLKILL RIVER.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 3.—An unusual flood in Wallkill River, with ice jams, swept away the highway bridges at Phillipsburg, below here, to-day. A number of other low bridges have undoubtedly shared the same fate.

FRESHET IN THE WESTFIELD RIVER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 3.—The dam at Stanton's saw-mill in Huntingdon was carried off by a sudden rise in the East Branch of the Westfield River this morning. No other damage of consequence resulted. The loss is estimated at from $4,000 to $6,000.

THE SCHUYLKILL SWOLLEN.

READING, Penn., April 3.—The rain of last night has swollen the Schuylkill four feet since yesterday, but it is now gradually falling. No damage has yet been done, and none is apprehended, unless another heavy rain-fall occurs.

THE DELAWARE RIVER RISING SLOWLY.

EASTON, Penn., April 3.—The Delaware River here is now twenty feet above low-water mark, and is rising slowly.

AMERICAN LEGISLATION AFFECTING CANADIAN INTERESTS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 3.—A deputation of tea and coffee importers had an interview with the Minister of Finance to-day. They represented to him the injustice under which the trade is suffering in consequence of the hasty action of the American Government in imposing the ten per cent. duty. The deputation asked that the Canadian Government should meet this by imposing a like duty on all tea and coffee imported from the States, and suggested, if the Government could not impose this duty until the Americans abolished theirs, that it should at least be put on for one year.

Mr. Cartwright promised to consult his colleagues on the matter, as there would be other interests demanding like treatment if this concession was made to the tea and coffee importers.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

PROSPECT OF PEACE INCREASING DAILY.

LONDON, April 3.—The *Post's* advices from the Spanish frontier represent the prospect of peace as increasing daily. One hundred and eighty Carlist officers have already given in their submission to King Alfonso.

A LARGE NUMBER OF CARLIST OFFICERS GIVING IN THEIR ADHESION TO KING ALFONSO.

MADRID, April 3.—Since the issue of Gen. Cabrera's manifesto to the Carlists 244 officers have left the service of Don Carlos and entered France. Of these nine were Generals. Many others have surrendered to the Alfonsists.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LONDON TIMES CONSIDERS THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT TRANSITORY.

LONDON, April 3.—The *Times*, reviewing the Moody and Sankey revival, considers the movement transitory, although long to be remembered as a curious feature of religious life.

AUSTRIA.

UNVEILING THE MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF MAXIMILIAN.

TRIESTE, April 3.—The ceremony of unveiling the monument to the memory of the late Emperor Maximilian took place in this city to-day in the presence of the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Archdukes, the Ministers, and an immense concourse of people. Great enthusiasm was exhibited. Speeches were made dwelling upon the merits of Maximilian, and expressing the attachment of the inhabitants of Trieste to the imperial house. The Emperor, who was deeply moved, cordially thanked the people for their manifestations of loyalty.

SAN DOMINGO.

THE PRESIDENT IN FAVOR OF FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS—FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH HAYTI—A CLAIM AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

SAN DOMINGO, March 22.—The yacht Tarolinta, of the New-York Yacht Club, arrived here on the 19th inst., from Porto Rico, having on board Mr. Kent, her owner, and a party of friends who have been making a tour of the islands. Yesterday they called on President Gonzales, who returned the visit in the afternoon, accompanied by two of the Ministers and other dignitaries. The President, in a speech on the yacht, said he was determined to try the experiment of free speech, a free press, and as much liberty as existed in the United States, even though he should perish in the attempt. No one had been exiled but Baez and a few of his family, and they were at liberty to return here now if they wished.

The Tarolinta left here this morning for Kingston, Jamaica, from which place she will proceed to Havana, and thence home.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH HAYTI.

President Gonzales, accompanied by three of his Ministers, his staff, and some friends, returned a few days since from the Province of Azua, where he had a conference with President Dominique, of Hayti. The meeting was near the boundary line, and by preconcert took place on the 27th of February, the anniversary of the separation of the two republics in 1844, which is another proof of the *entente cordiale* now existing between the two Governments and people of the island. The treaty of peace, amity, extradition, reciprocity of trade, and guarantees to each other that neither any part nor the whole of the territory of either shall be alienated, has been ratified and exchanged.

A CLAIM AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

It is stated that this Government is now being hard pressed by about 2,000 of its citizens, victims of Baez's action, while under the immediate protection of the United States ships of war, to prepare and present a claim on the United States Government for losses and injuries to the Government and people arising therefrom. The foundation of this claim has been taken from the speech of Senator Sumner, of March 27, 1871, on violations of International law and usurpations of war powers. The Government intends, it is said, to present a claim for five millions of dollars, but has not yet decided how or by whom they will present it, having no diplomatic representative in Washington. The argument which it is said the Dominican Government will submit in support of this claim recites the facts in connection with Baez's accession to power, his attempt to dispose of the country, and the lease of Samana, declares that he was maintained in power by the United States troops and was compelled to flee when they ceased to support him; that while occupying the Presidency, protected by United States ships, he plundered the treasury of a large portion of its revenue and ill-treated the citizens; alludes to many other facts in regard to the relations between the United States and San Domingo, which have occupied attention during several years, and declares the acts of the United States Government were in violation of international law, and that it is responsible for the losses and injuries occasioned by the protection of Baez.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WASHINGTON, April 4—1 A. M.—Cloudy and cool weather continues, with light rain, on the New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts. Generally clear weather prevails in the remaining districts, with light to gentle winds and slight rise of temperature, except in the South Atlantic States. The Allegheny, the Ohio, the Central Mississippi, and the Arkansas Rivers have risen.

PROBABILITIES.

*For New-England and the Middle States, clearing and cool weather

LAW REPORTS.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF TURNOUTS—APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION DENIED.

On the application of Joseph Haight and others to restrain the New-York Elevated Railway Company, running through Greenwich street, from constructing a turnout at Franklin street, and another at Bank street, argument in which has already been published in THE TIMES, Judge Lawrence rendered a decision yesterday, denying the application. The plaintiffs are property-owners and old residents on Greenwich street and consider their property injured and their enjoyment of it impaired by having the road in question run through the street, and especially by the turnout proposed to be constructed at Bank street. Their application for an injunction was based on the theory that the company had on several grounds forfeited its charter. One of these grounds was that the Commissioners appointed to examine and approve the working of the road had exhausted their authority when they approved a stationary engine as a motor, and their subsequent approval of a dummy engine was unauthorized; a second ground, that the road had not been completed within the time prescribed by the act of the Legislature, and a third, that the company had charged fare at a rate higher than that permitted by its charter. The Judge holds that, if the defendants or their predecessors have forfeited their charter, such forfeiture cannot be tried or enforced in this collateral proceeding; that as the defendants are professedly acting under a legislative grant, the court cannot assume that they have forfeited their rights under that grant, it not appearing that any action has been instituted by the State for a forfeiture; that on the question of motor, the papers raise a question of fact which cannot be determined on a motion; that the exaction of illegal fares constitutes no ground for granting the injunction asked for, that being a matter for the action of the Attorney General to enforce a forfeiture of the company's charter; that the Commissioners have duly designated Franklin street as a place for a turnout, and it appears there is no intention to construct another at Bank street, until after the Commissioners have duly approved of that also, and unless the charter is forfeited, the Commissioners have such right. "Finally," the Judge says, "I am of opinion that the motion for a preliminary injunction should be denied. The power of the court to grant preliminary injunctions, as has been often said, should be exercised with extreme caution, and only in very clear cases. It is not every case of a clear violation of the plaintiff's rights that entitles him to an injunction to restrain such violation. He must first clearly show that the act itself is illegal. As no action has been taken by the State to establish a forfeiture on the part of the defendants, there is at least an apparent or colorable right and authority in the defendants to proceed with the construction of their road, and of the structures incidental and appurtenant to such road. Under such circumstances the court should not interfere and restrain the defendants in their operations before an opportunity can be had for the trial of the cause, and for such an examination of the rights of the respective parties as only a trial can afford.

THE TEMPLETON CHILD.

THE QUESTION OF CUSTODY—YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE REFEREE.

A hearing was fixed for yesterday afternoon before Col. Hardee, the Referee, in the proceedings for the custody of the child of Duncan D. Templeton and his wife Ida Maude, *nee* Miss Babcock.

The proceedings of the session were commenced by swearing Anna T. Kenney as a witness on behalf of Col. Templeton, the grandfather of the child, and in whose custody he now is. She testified that she resides at No. 54 East Twenty-fifth street, and is acquainted with Duncan D. Templeton, his wife, and wife's mother; Duncan D. boarded at the house of the witness in East Twelfth street, with his first wife, in 1869; in 1870, Ida Maude and her mother came to board at the house of witness in West Twelfth street; the mother of Ida Maude was the first to make inquiry about board.

The question was then asked by Mr. Townsend, "What occurred on that occasion?"

To this ex-Judge Busteed objected. The conduct and character of Mrs. Babcock, he said, was no more at issue in this proceeding than was any remote member of the family on the other side. The issue was whether the mother of the child was entitled to his custody as against the grandfather, and which, if either of them, was best fitted, as far as the interests of the child were concerned, to have his custody. The mother of the child was free and independent of her mother, and the latter was not properly in the case. He therefore objected to any testimony in relation to her, and such testimony as was invited by the question objected to should be excluded, for, if once taken, all the harm would be done, should it be subsequently ordered to be stricken out by the court.

Mr. Townsend urged that the answer be admitted. The purpose, he said, was to show that this daughter was entirely under the control of her mother; that the mother engaged board at this witness' house for the purpose of getting her daughter away from her husband.

Mrs. Templeton—Never.

Mr. Townsend, resuming his argument, said he proposed to show the associations of mother and daughter were so close that the custody of the child by one was custody by both; that the conduct and associations of Mrs. Babcock were such as to make it disadvantageous to the interests of the child that he should be under her control; that at the house of the witness, mother and daughter, had received male visitors in their room. Here ex-Judge Busteed suddenly broke into Mr. Townsend's argument, saying he would go and see Judge Donohue on the matter. After a brief absence he returned to court, saying, Judge Donohue had given him his choice to admit the proposed testimony or stop the further proceedings until Monday morning next, when he (Judge Donohue) would be present, and he (counsel) preferred the latter.

Mr. Townsend said he would prefer to consult Judge Donohue on that subject. He thereupon departed for the Judge's room, promptly followed by ex-Jude Busteed, and all were soon after joined by the Referee in the Judge's private room.

A few moments' consultation seemed to satisfy all parties of the propriety of an adjournment, and such was taken until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

THE APRIL TERM OF THE COURTS.

The April Term of the State (civil) Courts commences to-morrow. The assignments of Judges to hold the different branches of each court are as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

Special Term—Judge Van Brunt.
Circuit, Part 1—Judge Lawrence.
Circuit, Part 2—Judge Donohue.
Circuit, Part 3—Judge Van Vorst.
Chambers—Judge Barrett.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term—Judges Curtis and Speir.
Special Term—Judge Freedman.
Trial Term, Part 1—Chief Justice Monell.

COMMON PLEAS.

Equity Term—Judge Joseph F. Daly.
Trial Term, Part 1—Chief Justice Daly.
Trial Term, Part 2—Judge Larremore.
Chambers—Judge Loew.

MARINE COURT.

Jury Term, Part 1—Judge Joachimsen.
Jury Term, Part 2—Judge Gross.
Jury Term, Part 3—Chief Justice Shea.
Chambers—Judge Spaulding.

A HABEAS CORPUS SUPERSEDED BY A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

On the application of Lydia Thompson, (colored,) Judge Donohue granted a writ of habeas corpus to bring up the body of her daughter, aged seventeen years. The petition of the mother alleged that her daughter had been enticed away from Virginia, and was restrained of her liberty in a house in Twentieth street for improper purposes. Yesterday, when the writ was returnable, the young woman in question produced in court a marriage certificate, showing that she had become the lawful wife of a youth who was suspected of having countenanced the detention of the girl in improper relations. This certificate, if genuine, of course constituted the husband his wife's lawful protector, and superseded the writ of habeas corpus. Counsel for the mother, doubting the genuineness of the certificate, asked an adjournment until Wednesday to investigate the truth of the matter. The adjournment was granted.

THE HOLMES BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

On the morning after the $6,000 verdict was given in the Chamberlayne-Holmes breach of promise case, ex-Judge Carey obtained an order from Judge Spaulding staying all proceedings on the part of the plaintiff. Yesterday Mr. D. A. Spellissy, counsel for the plaintiff, obtained an order modifying the previous one so as to permit him to perfect his judgment by entering it and by filing transcripts thereof in the different counties wherein the defendant's real estate is situated. The judgment was accordingly entered and the transcripts filed.

DELAY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

During the month of January last, as a well-known resident of this City was passing along Hudson street he observed a wagon-load of iron, of which one bar projected, backed up to the sidewalk opposite Messrs. Hotchkiss, Field & Co.'s store. Anticipating an accident, the gentleman called the attention of the proprietors to the circumstance, but received no satisfaction. Shortly afterward two little girls who were running past came in contact with the projecting bar of iron, and were thrown backward. The gentleman reported the facts at the Charles Street Police Station, but nothing having resulted from his action he made a complaint at the Corporation Counsel's office, No. 119 Nassau street. The case was placed on the calendar of the court at the corner of Centre and Pearl streets, and, after being adjourned from time to time, was finally transferred to the Jefferson Market Court, where it was set down for trial on last Thursday, but again adjourned. The prosecuting witness now despairs of ever seeing the cause brought to trial.

MR. CHARLES A. DANA IN COURT.

ISSUE OF A WRIT TO COMPEL HIS ATTENDANCE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—ARREST AND RELEASE OF THE DEFENDANT.

Mr. Charles A. Dana, having heard that an attachment had been issued by a court in the District of Columbia to compel his attendance there as a witness, called at the office of United States Marshal Fiske at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He was accompanied by Messrs. W. O. Bartlett and Willard Bartlett, his counsel, and Mr. Charles S. Weyman.

On entering the Marshal's room, Mr. W. O. Bartlett said: "Mr. Marshal, Mr. Charles A. Dana is here present, and if you have any business with him you can now transact it."

Marshal Fiske—I have a writ for his arrest from the District of Columbia. The Marshal then handed a slip of paper to Mr. Bartlett, who examined it carefully, and then said: "We deny your authority to arrest Mr. Dana under this process, but shall not offer any forcible resistance. We now wish to know whether you take him into custody or not."

Marshal Fiske—I suppose I must.

Mr. Bartlett—Then we want five minutes for him to go before a Commissioner and swear to a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, for which we shall apply to the United States Court immediately.

At 11:45 Mr. Bartlett appeared in the United States District Court, Judge Blatchford presiding, and addressed the court as follows: "May it please your Honor, I have a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in a matter in which the efficacy of the writ may be lost to the petitioner unless it be granted summarily."

Judge Blatchford—I will attend to it at once; bring him here in five minutes. The Judge then examined the papers and granted the writ, which was made returnable at 1 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock the parties appeared in court. Mr. George Bliss, United States District Attorney, informed the Judge that Mr. James C. Carter, the private counsel for the Marshal, was absent from the City, and, in consequence, he asked for an extension of time in which to make a return to the writ.

Mr. Bartlett replied that he had personal regard for the Marshal, and wished him to have the benefit of the best legal advice in the perilous matter in which he was acting. He would not, therefore, object to any extension of time that the Marshal desired to consult his counsel.

The case was set down for further hearing at 12 o'clock on Tuesday next. Meantime, by order of the court, Mr. Dana was discharged until that time on his own recognizance.

COURT NOTES.

James Myer, of Fifty-ninth street, indicted for assaulting John Kenny, was yesterday released on $1,000 bail at the District Attorney's office. Timothy Duggan, of No. 410 Sixtieth street, became surety for Myer.

Judge Sutherland sat in the Clerk's room of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the court-room being in the hands of the upholsterers. After disposing of a few unimportant matters the March Term of the court was adjourned *sine die*.

District Attorney Horace Russell has announced to the Police Commissioners that he will defend Detective Richard O'Connor in the suit for $10,000 damages for false imprisonment, brought against that officer by Eugene N. Heath.

Henry Snallbach, of No. 159 Chrystie street, indicted for selling obscene prints, was yesterday released on giving $700 bail at the District Attorney's office. Deputy Sheriff D. G. Gale, of No. 174 Eldridge street, became surety for the vender of obscene prints.

Patrick McCabe, who keeps a shoe store at No. 570 Grand street, was yesterday arrested by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, charged with receiving portion of the property stolen from the store of Jacob Emanuel, boot-maker, No. 182 Suffolk street. The prisoner was released on furnishing $1,000 bail.

Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, on an application made on behalf of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, granted an injunction restraining the City authorities from removing the track laid for the use of the road in front of the *Herald* building. The Judge said, although the order was made as if argument had been had on the motion, yet he made it without prejudice to the right of the City to come into court at any time on notice, and move to set it aside.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Pauline Kohler, of No. 81 Mulberry street, confessed that she had purloined a watch worth $40 and $25 worth of clothing from Catharine L. Cook, of No. 191 Varick street, and was held in $2,000 bail to answer at the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

Charles A. Muller was arrested yesterday by a Deputy Sheriff and held in $3,000 bail on a charge of false arrest and imprisonment preferred by John Munchon, against whom he brought suit, in which a verdict was given for the defendant.

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Benedict, the United States Grand Jury presented indictments against Julius Moll and Louis Jacoby for counterfeiting cigar stamps; George Albert Mason, (who claimed to be a detective,) passing counterfeit money; Charles J. Bishop, smuggling cigars; William Augustus Myer, murder on the high seas. Myer is charged with killing Isaac H. Stewart, steward of the brigantine John Sherwood.

Oscar C. Quirk, of No. 512 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, was accompanied home by George F. Meiggs, of No. 29 Charlton street, on the 11th of last month. A diamond ring valued at $200 was missed, and believing that Meiggs stole it Quirk had him arrested. Yesterday the accused was held to answer at the Tombs Police Court in $1,000 bail, which was furnished by M. F. Tompkins, of No. 27 Charlton street. Tompkins, who went bail, incensed at Quirk, threatened him on the street, and was fined $10 and put under $300 bail to keep the peace.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The Clerk of the United States District Court (in bankruptcy) makes the following report of the bankrupts for the five weeks ending April 3: Voluntary Petitions—Joseph Grote, Christian Stacks, Henry H. Gordon, Eugene J. Jackson, The Pensacola Lumber Company, John C. Lloyd, Robert Glover, John H. Harked, George S. Jefferson, Julius H. Pratt, Frederick A. Brown, Edward B. J. Singleton, Alphonse De B. Brackeleer, Reuben May, Lorenzo D. Rodebush, Hugh Moore, William Boardman, William R. Moore, Louis H. Cole, Edward A. Benson, Jane C. Brown.

Involuntary Adjudications.—Frederick Venthien, Hirsch Myers, Martin S. Myer, Henry S. Bowers, Edmond Unkart, Jacob H. Henschen, Delos W. Gitchell, Stephen W. Jessup, John L. Blummer, John A. McNulty, Joseph J. Barnnon, Louis Mankenstein, Charles Wagner, Lloyd Stephens, Daniel M. Holdredge, William E. Stein, John P. P. Lathrop, Russel L. Engs.

Discharges.—Charles C. Mengel, Daniel O. Dennison, Elias W. Taylor, John A. Burke, Benjamin M. Day.

BRUTALITY UNPUNISHED.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, James Brady and Patrick Dougherty were charged with cruelty to a horse by working him before an ash-cart while suffering from an ulcer eight inches long by five wide on the withers under the saddle. Brady swore he was employed as driver by the owner, Dougherty. The latter admitted that he knew the condition of the animal's back, but said the saddle had been cut to avoid the sore. This was refuted by the several witnesses for the people and a veterinary surgeon, who testified that he probed the ulcer two inches deep and that the saddle-pad pressed upon the wound, which was so painful that the animal kicked and reared when the part was touched. The court found both prisoners not guilty. The Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals asked the court to suspend sentence if they had any doubt, until Tuesday next, when he would produce the horse and harness to prove that the witnesses for the defense had not told the truth, but the request was refused.

ARREST OF A LAWYER.

Henry A. Frost, a lawyer by profession, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff McGonigle, on the complaint of Henry M. Thaule, made before Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court. He is charged by Mr. Thaule with instigating one Henry Deleyer to bring suit against him, (Thaule,) said suit being malicious and without cause, and in which a verdict was rendered for the defendant, with costs, but Delever being bankrupt, Mr. Thaule could not recover his costs, some $900. Frost acted as Deleyer's counsel. Mr. Thaule now sues Frost for that amount, and also for $1,000 additional for false arrest and imprisonment. Bail was fixed at $2,000, which Frost was unable to furnish.

DESCENT ON A GAMBLING HOUSE.

On Friday night the Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct made a raid on the gambling-house corner of Sixth avenue and Seventeenth street, and arrested John Rainey, the proprietor, and his dealer, Theodore Longstreet, together with twenty persons whom they found busily engaged in the games of "sweat," "draw-poker," "keno," &c. The prisoners were all brought before Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Longstreet and Rainey were held in $1,000 bail each to answer, and the other prisoners were discharged with a reprimand.

IS HE INNOCENT?

A CONDEMNED MURDERER DENIES HIS GUILT.

HISTORY OF THE NANUET TRAGEDY—STATEMENT OF MICHAEL MURPHY, CONVICTED OF THE MURDER OF MRS. HUJUS—THE DOOMED MAN PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE—NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE.

When Michael Murphy, who was tried before Judge Barnard last Spring in the Rockland County Court of Oyer and Terminer, and found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Hujus, at Nanuet, on the 19th of April, 1874, was arraigned last Tuesday before Judges Gilbert, Tappan, and Pratt, at the General Term of the Supreme Court of Kings County, and again sentenced to be executed on the 14th of May next, by the adverse decision of these Judges on the bill of exceptions, he declared himself innocent of the crime, and solemnly protested that he was not outside Jersey City on the day on which the murder was committed. The circumstances connected with the murder of Mrs. Hujus and the attitude of Michael Murphy and his brother Thomas toward Mr. Gamble, with whom it was generally understood she was living at the time, caused suspicion to rest immediately upon them as the authors of the deed, and Michael Murphy was convicted upon circumstantial evidence, which appeared, in view of the facts of the case, to be conclusive.

The village of Nanuet is situated at the junction of the Hackensack and Northern Railroads of New-Jersey, in Rockland County, about thirty-two miles from New-York, and some five or six miles west of Haverstraw, in the centre of a thickly populated Dutch settlement. It consists of about a dozen comfortable frame cottages, a hotel, hardware, dry goods, and grocery store, suited to the modest requirements of the inhabitants of the surrounding districts. In one of these frame cottages Mr. Robert G. Gamble boarded with Mrs. Hujus, the wife of a Mr. Hujus, a traveling agent for the *New-Yorker Bellestristisches Journal*, of which Mr. Lexow is editor and proprietor. On Sunday evening, the 19th of April, 1874, about 8:30 o'clock in the evening, while Mr. Gamble and Mrs. Hujus were sitting round the stove in the front room, a shot-gun loaded with slugs and heavy shot was discharged through the window, wounding Gamble and killing Mrs. Hujus almost instantly. The murder occasioned a good deal of excitement in the county, and the only theory upon which it could be explained was that it had been committed by Michael or Thomas Murphy, who resided in Jersey City.

Gamble was married to a sister of theirs, who owned property to the extent of $100,000, left to her by her first husband. In 1868 she died suddenly, after having made a will conveying all her property to Gamble, and in the neighborhood it was suspected that she had been poisoned. It was generally understood that for some time previous to her death a criminal intimacy existed between Mrs. Hujus and Gamble, and it was rumored that both had conspired to put her out of the way as soon as the will had been executed. At this time Gamble and his wife lived as boarders with Mrs. Hujus. Michael and Thomas Murphy, brothers of the deceased, instituted an inquiry; the body was exhumed, and Prof. Doremus discovered traces of poison in the portions of the stomach submitted to him for analysis. Gamble and Mrs. Hujus were both arrested and tried before Justice Bryant, who suddenly closed the investigation before all the testimony in the case had been taken, and discharged the accused. The two Murphys then contested the will in order to recover the property left by their sister to Gamble, contending that undue influence had been used. The suit was continued from term to term until the time of the shooting, when the case was about to come on again for trial, and as Mrs. Hujus was one of the most important witnesses for Gamble it was supposed that either of the Murphys was concerned in getting rid of her.

On the day following the murder both men were arrested in Jersey City, in their own house, and though informed by the Justice there that they need not go to Rockland County on the warrant which Pinkerton's detectives had procured, they said that the charges could not be proved against them, and that they were willing to go wherever the officers pleased. When brought to Rockland County Jail, Michael Murphy was identified by Mr. Brandis and Miss Deitch as the man they saw coming from the residence of Mrs. Hujus after the fatal shot had been fired. Upon this evidence he was held, his brother Thomas being discharged. Mr. Brandis and Miss Deitch were both returning from church, and when about thirty yards distant from the cottage in which Mrs. Hujus lived they heard a report of fire-arms, saw the flash of the weapon discharged outside the window of the room in which Mrs. Hujus was seated, and next moment saw a man jumping from the sidewalk close beside the gateway leading to the cottage. Mr. Brandis called after him to stop, but he walked away toward the railway station. The night was dark and hazy, but both witnesses testified at the trial before Judge Barnard that Michael Murphy was the person they saw coming from the cottage after the shot had been fired. Mrs. Timmerman, who resides in the village, met a man crossing the track at the railroad station, whom she afterward identified as the prisoner, from his peculiar gait in walking by her. Another witness, Louis Meyers, met a man some distance from the village of Nanuet upon the railroad track, about half an hour later on the same night. The stranger inquired the distance to Jersey City, saying he had missed the train at Nanuet, and Meyers identified Murphy afterward by his accent, the night being so dark that he could not observe his features. Dr. Hammond, a practicing physician and resident of the county, proved that he met Michael Murphy on Sunday afternoon about 5 o'clock on the road between Spring Valley and Nanuet, carrying a small bundle, and proceeding in the direction of the village of Nanuet, and another witness testified that he saw him getting off the train from Jersey City at Ramapo about 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Mr. Daly, who had charge of the defense, produced witnesses to prove that his client was in Jersey City on the day the murder was committed, but they were not precise as to the time of the day they had seen him, and upon the evidence adduced by the prosecution, Murphy, as already stated, was convicted and sentenced to be executed on the 4th day of December last. His counsel then obtained a stay of proceedings on a motion for a new trial, before Judge Donohue, on the ground that irrelevant testimony had been admitted, and when the decision was recently rendered on the bill of exceptions, and sentence of death was again passed upon Murphy by Judge Gilbert, the accused repeated his protestations of innocence.

In order to ascertain what statement the condemned man had to make in connection with the matter, a TIMES reporter yesterday visited the County Jail at New City, Rockland County, where Murphy awaits the final penalty of the law, and obtained permission to see him from Deputy Sheriff Vanderbilt. The doomed man was locked up in the cell in which he has been confined ever since his arrest, nearly twelve months ago. When informed that the reporter desired to speak with him he came forward to the iron door of the cell from the pallet of straw on which he had been seated, and, pressing his head against the iron grating, made the following statement, which is substantially the same as that made by him the day previous to Justice Bogart:

I am now thirty-five years of age. The first place I worked when I came to this country from Ireland, about seventeen years ago, was in New-York. I was there two years and then went to Syracuse, where I worked three years at my trade as a blacksmith. While there I was robbed, and went to Chenango. I remained there about two and a half years. I then went to Canasarog, where I remained for eighteen months, after which I went to New-York at the breaking out of the war. From that I went to Newark, where I remained until a company of mechanics was formed to work for the Government, which I joined, and went to Nashville, Tenn., as a carpenter. I was soon afterward detailed as a blacksmith to shoe cattle. After that I served nine or ten months in the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, and was at one time captured by the rebels, robbed of my money and clothes, and nearly starved to death. I was a prisoner for two days and three nights, and then escaped to Knoxville, where I received a furlough for Chattanooga, but having no money to take me there I went to work in the corps I was formerly connected with, where I worked day and night for about a year until I came home in 1865. I then bought a small house and lot in Jersey City and got married in 1867. At the birth of her first child my wife became crazy, and I had to send her to the asylum in Trenton, where she remained for two years until she recovered. During the time she was away I rented my house and it was burned. When I got her home I built a small house upon the lot and lived there up to the time I was arrested. I worked for the last eight years with Mr. Driscoll. On the 18th of April, 1874, I was building a piazza at the door of another house I was building on the lot. About 12 o'clock I had used all the lumber I got at Pen Horn Creek from the Erie Railroad Company, and after dinner I went to work to draw out other lumber I had at the same place where it could be loaded on a wagon to get it home on Monday.

The next day was Sunday, the 19th of April, the day on which the murder was committed. I got up at an early hour in the morning and got ready and went to church. I do not know the priest's name that celebrated first mass, but Father Timothy, the parish priest, took up the collection. Mass was over about 8 o'clock; I then came home, and my wife went to next church, and I stopped at home with the children. She returned about 10 o'clock. I have three children, two little boys and one girl, the oldest being about four years of age. The baby was born on the 9th of July last. When my wife came home about 10 o'clock I told her I had to go down to the oil docks for fear the boys might throw the lumber into the creek. She wanted me not to go until I had my dinner, but I did not take her advice. I took a rope with me, and took off my Sunday clothes before leaving the house and put on my working suit. When going down to the creek I met Mr. Henry coming out of his brother's house. It was then about 10:30 or near 11 o'clock. We went about 100 feet west upon Congress street together. Then I went north about 200 feet on Summit avenue; after which I turned and went north-west for nearly a block, until I came to the house of Mr. Henry, brother of the man I was walking with. Going across to Penhorn Creek, I saw three boys, two of the Kilpatricks and a boy of Mr. Laughlin's, and I passed them by. I reached the creek soon after 11 o'clock; I think it was near 12 o'clock. I went round to see if any of the timber was floating as the tide came in. I went up and down the creek for about half a mile, until I came to the Erie Railway dock. A great many boys were fishing there, and I remained looking on and watching the timber all the time fearing they might take some of it away. I then came down to the sluice-gate, where two boys were fishing, and while I was there a man and a woman passed by. I asked the man what time of the day it was, and he told me it was 4 o'clock. I then went home along the county road. I do not know the man I asked what time it was; he was a stranger to me. I met quite a good many from that place until I reached my house. They all know me and I know them, but I cannot call them by name. When I came up to Classon avenue I met Capt. Hopper, who is now Captain of Police in West Hoboken, and who was here as a witness. I then went up Monmouth street to Summit avenue, and went down the avenue to Congress street, where I met a man named Kennedy, and I bid him good-evening. Afterward I met Mr. Brady, the machinist. He asked me to have a drink, and I said no, I would go and have my dinner. I then came up to my house and went in and had my dinner. I soon came out with the little boy, who was crying, and sat on the sill of my house. Some of my neighbors were walking by at the time. I went to bed about 7 o'clock.

The condemned man then stated that his brother Thomas came in after he had gone to bed, and added that during the night he was obliged to get up and remove his bed in consequence of the rain coming down. He also gave an account of every place he visited and what he did on Monday up to the time of his arrest in the evening. He appeared to think that if his statement was published, other witnesses would recollect having seen him in the place he named, and would come forward to testify in his behalf. The reporter informed him that inasmuch as his sentence had been confirmed by the Judges to whom the bill of exceptions had been referred there was no hope left for him, and if he was guilty of the murder he might as well make a full confession. "Well," said he, "I am as innocent of the murder of Mrs. Hujus as you are. I know nothing about it. I had no grudge against the woman, and did not put my foot outside of Jersey City on the day it was committed. These will be my last and dying words."

After returning from New City, the reporter called upon Mr. Daly, counsel for Murphy in the suit against Gamble, and who defended him on the trial for the murder of Mrs. Hujus. Counsel stated that he believed firmly in the innocence of his client. He had known him since 1868, he said, and believed he was not in Rockland County on the day of the murder, though the jury did not believe the witnesses for the defense. He stated also that he intended to carry the case to the Court of Appeals. While the reporter was in Mr. Daly's office Mr. John Henry, a brother to the man whom Murphy said he met in Jersey City on the Sunday of the murder, came in, and stated that he had discovered additional evidence to show that Michael Murphy was in Jersey City after 11 o'clock A. M. on the 19th of April. Mr. Henry is an Elder in the Second Presbyterian Church in Jersey City and a member of the Board of Trustees, and is in no way connected with Murphy's family.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

REDUCTION OF PASSENGER RATES ON THE ERIE AND PENNSYLVANIA ROADS—RUMORED LEASE OF THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The railroad war is approaching a crisis. Erie, rendered desperate by the loss of freight business, yesterday issued a manifesto reducing its passenger fares from this City, as follows: To Cincinnati, $15; Louisville, $18; Indianapolis, $16; Columbus, $14 50; St. Louis, $20; Quincy, $22; Kansas City, $31; Chicago, $18; Omaha, $34. Proportionate reductions will be made by the Erie from Philadelphia and Boston to those points. The reduction is to take place to-morrow. These rates are below the lowest rates of the Baltimore and Ohio Road. Being unable to compete with that road in freight rates, the object is to take away its entire passenger trade, the Baltimore and Ohio having no rail line between Baltimore and New-York. It is stated, however, on high authority that a contract has been drawn up and is ready to be signed whereby Jay Gould leases the New-Jersey Southern Railroad to President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, for a long term of years. Mr. Garrett, it is well known, has been quietly making strong efforts to purchase the New-Jersey Southern, but Gould, who holds most of the stock, discovered who the intending purchaser was, and put the price of the stock so high that Mr. Garrett could not pay it. Mr. Garrett, through his agent, then opened negotiations direct with Gould for a lease of the road, with the result above stated. The contract is to be signed as soon as Mr. Garrett returns from Florida, which will be next week or the week after. This will give the Baltimore and Ohio Road a direct line via the Long Branch boats to Baltimore and beyond, and will place them on an equal footing, so far as transportation facilities from this City are concerned, with the other competing roads.

The Erie movement was the result of a meeting of the managers of that road with the New-York Central and Pennsylvania agents held yesterday afternoon. These latter agreed upon the advisability of the measure, but were compelled to obtain the consent of their principals before committing themselves. This gave Erie the advantage in point of time, and they were not slow to avail themselves of it to promulgate the news. Last night they placarded the City with huge posters announcing the reduction. When the agents of the Baltimore and Ohio Road heard the news they telegraphed immediately to Baltimore, and an answer came back requesting further particulars, and saying that steps would immediately be taken to meet the emergency.

Later in the day the Pennsylvania agent announced that tickets over his road will be sold on and after to-morrow at the reduced rates quoted above.

A BROOKLYN WILL CONTEST.

In September last Eugene Brennan, of Brooklyn, died, leaving $40,000 worth of Long Island real estate and a wife and daughter, who claim to be the only heirs to his property. On March 2 Annie Farrel began a suit against these heirs, claiming to be the daughter of Brennan by a former marriage. Sarah Brennan, the Brooklyn wife, says she was married to Brennan on July 11, 1848, and lived with him thereafter until his death. Her husband's sisters lived with them, and she never heard from them of any former marriage of her husband. Mary Kane, the daughter of the marriage between Eugene and Sarah Brennan, and the other defendant in the suit, says that her father came to America on July 11, 1845, and that she was born in 1850, and had always lived with her father until his death. She never heard from him or any one else that her father had ever been married, except to her mother, until this suit was begun. Yesterday a motion was made in the City Court to compel the plaintiff to give security for costs, she being a non-resident. Judge Reynolds reserved his decision.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

The members of the Cotton Exchange held a meeting yesterday afternoon to take action on a petition protesting against the present stringent enforcement of the floor rules. After considerable debate, motion to allow the clerks of members the privileges of the floor was voted down, and the Floor Committee sustained. The Exchange has a number of bulletin boards around the walls, on which the daily quotations of cotton in all parts of the world are posted. Heretofore outsiders have been in the habit of impudently forcing themselves into the room, especially during the rush of the morning hours, and taking notes of the dispatches, thereby securing a large share of the benefits of membership without paying for them. Two weeks ago a new Floor Committee was appointed, who stationed stout henchmen at all the doors, with strict orders to prevent every person not a member from entering, orders which have been obeyed with a will, much to the disgust of many merchants and brokers whose privileges have in consequence been cut off.

ONE JERSEY CITY CORONER BITES OFF ANOTHER'S NOSE.

At about 7 o'clock last evening Coroner John Mahan was walking up Newark avenue, Jersey City, when he was attacked by Coroner John Lynch and Edward Cosgrove. During the scuffle Lynch or Cosgrove bit Mahan's nose badly, whereupon Mahan knocked both down. Capt. McHorney, who saw the act, arrested Mahan and took him to the First Precinct Police Station. City Collector Love became responsible for his appearance for examination to-morrow morning. Lynch and Cosgrove ran away and were not captured. A feud has existed for some time between Lynch and Mahan, and the assault last evening grew out of it. Cosgrove is under indictment for aiding in the escape of the murderers of William Livingstone.

THE MURDERER SHARKEY.

It was expected, for what reason does not appear, that the murderer Sharkey would arrive in this City yesterday; but up to the hour of closing at the District Attorney's office, no intelligence of the captured convict had been received. District Attorney Phelps has received no information of the departure of Sharkey from Cuba, and although expecting his arrival any day, is not aware whether or not the fugitive is at present on his way to this City. The attachés of the District Attorney's office think that Mr. Phelps would at once be notified by telegraph of the departure of Sharkey from the island, in order that the authorities in New-York might be prepared to receive him. It is now expected that the captured murderer will arrive in the City of Mexico, due here from Havana on Tuesday evening.

THE ALSACIEN-LORRAINE SOCIETY.

The Alsace-Lorraine Society during the past month expended $348 77 in aiding Alsacien and Lorraine immigrants who arrived at Castle Garden. Cash donations were received by sixty-eight persons in destitute circumstances, several of whom were provided with board and lodging, and several others were sent to places of destination in the interior at the expense of the society. Five persons were provided with funds to enable them to return to France, and twelve others were provided with employment through the agency of the society.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Police arrests last week numbered 1,727.

The Post Office deposits of the week from the sale of postage stamps, &c., amounted to $71,600.

The imports of the week have been: Dry goods, $493,426; merchandise, $5,372,849. Total, $8,866,275.

The closing exercises of the New-York Evening High School will take place at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock.

Andrew Doyle, aged fifteen, of No. 74 Market street, fell from the fence in the rear of his residence yesterday and fractured his leg.

James Regan, aged thirty-five, was seriously injured yesterday. A large tank which he was engaged in loading on a truck fell upon him.

Brien Donohue, aged seventy-five, of East Eighty-first street, fell from a platform in Ninety-second street, near Third avenue, yesterday, and fractured a leg.

At 6 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the fifth floor of the building No. 60 Ann street, occupied as a book-bindery by J. Searle. Damage to stock and building, $2,000.

During the past week there were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 565 deaths, 499 births, and 138 marriages, being a decrease of 39 deaths, and an increase of 50 births and 39 marriages as compared with the preceding week.

The Public Administrator yesterday made a return to Controller Green of the sum of $123 84, commissions received during the month of March on seven estates filed for adjudication in his office.

The office of Deputy Register, which has been temporarily filled by Mr. Lenox, Gen. Sigel's deputy, will, it is said, be tendered to Major Willard Bullard in a few days by Gen. P. H. Jones, who is at present absent in Albany.

The proposed consolidation of the Maritime Exchange and the Merchants' Exchange and News Room is now a fixed fact, more than enough signatures of shareholders to the project having been received.

To-morrow an increase is to be made in the daily number of postal deliveries in the annexed district. There will be three additional deliveries in Morrisania, and two each in the other large districts. The new arrangements are working smoothly.

The Maritime Exchange held a meeting yesterday at noon to take action regarding the death of Horatio Eagle, Esq., reported in yesterday's TIMES. Resolutions of regret were passed, and it was resolved to attend the funeral in a body.

The usual number of legislators called upon Mayor Wickham yesaerday. Among the visitors were Senators Fox and Moore and Assemblymen Costigan and Daly. In the afternoon Chief Justice Church had an interview with his Honor.

The fair of the Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin, now being held at the new Masonic Temple, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, will be open to-morrow. This being the last chance of visiting this attractive fair, the opportunity should be availed of.

The prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week were: Charles Stranberg, assault with dangerous weapon, three years; William Kelly, burglary, two years; John Rauck, grand larceny, two years and six months, and William Pearsall, grand larceny, two years.

The next regular meeting of the New-York Rapid-transit Association will be held on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the New-York Board of Fire Insurance Brokers, No. 162 Broadway, at which it is proposed to proceed with the election of officers and Directors.

The regular April meeting of the St. George's Cricket Club will be held at Delmonico's to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. An election for Secretary will take place, and the revised by-laws, including an alteration of the annual subscription and entrance fee, will be submitted to the meeting for adoption.

Mr. Henry Varley, the great London revivalist, remains in this City but one week longer, and, at the urgent solicitation of many persons, will, in addition to preaching in the Rink this evening, preach in the Cooper Institute every evening during the week, thus giving the working people an opportunity of hearing this famous lay preacher.

Yesterday's foreign mail consisted of 56,715 letters and 89 bags of newspapers, divided as follows: Adriatic, 27,130 letters and 48 bags; Oder, 21,217 letters and 20 bags; Utopia, 1,400 letters and 7 bags; Andes, 2,356 letters and 8 bags; P. Caland, 405 letters and 1 bag; Amerique, 4,207 letters and 5 bags. The Utopia took the first direct mail to Scotland.

The three-story brick building Nos. 221, 223, and 225 North Second street, Brooklyn, E. D., caught fire last evening from some cotton in the drying-room of a quilt factory. The property was owned by John Solon, who occupied the shed and yard as a planing mill. His damage, which was covered by insurance, was $1,000. The first floor was occupied by Jones & Eddie as a sash factory; damage, $200; no insurance. Myers & Goodwin, quilt manufacturers, in whose rooms the fire originated, lost $3,000; insured. Hunt & Holmes, show-card manufacturers, lost $200; no insurance. White & Co., cabinet-makers, lost $300; no insurance.

The report of the Registered Letter Department of the Post Office for the quarter ending March 31 is as follows: Delivered in New-York City, 120,442; received from other offices for distribution, 60,335; registered in the New-York office, 80,615. Total, 261,392, which exceeds the amount for the corresponding quarter last year 40,010. The business is increasing enormously. Since the 1st of the month 3,989 have been delivered in the City, 3,060 have been received from other offices for distribution, and 1,079 have been registered in the New-York office. Parcels of from $40,000 to $50,000 in greenbacks are often registered for transmission abroad.

The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society met in the Bible House on the 1st inst., William H. Allen, LL.D., President, in the chair. Measures were taken for the relief of the embarrassments under which the New-York Bible Society is laboring, and resolutions were adopted recommending that association to the notice of the benevolent. The receipts for March reached the sum of $99,297 97, and the volumes issued were 63,399. The total receipts for the fiscal year ending March 31 were $577,569 80. The whole number of volumes issued for the year from the Bible House, not including those issued abroad, was 727,537.

The fair in aid of the great Homeopathic Hospital will open on the evening of April 10, at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. This proposed entertainment has been eagerly expected, and it is believed that in variety and magnificence it will equal if not surpass anything of the kind ever exhibited in this City. It is understood that the opening address will be delivered by William Cullen Bryant, and a newspaper, to which some of the best-known editors and literary men will contribute, will be published during the two weeks the fair is expected to continue. The tables will be attended by many of our most prominent ladies, whose presence alone will constitute a very great attraction.

BROOKLYN.

A spelling match will be held at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening next, between fifty representatives of the local press and fifty students of the schools. Prof. R. R. Raymond is to preside.

Mrs. Cadwell of No. 483 Warren street, obtained a warrant for the arrest of her son Thomas, aged thirteen, whom she charged with stealing $9 worth of furniture from her, some two weeks ago. Thomas was arrested and held for examination yesterday.

L. C. Bond, Deputy Register of Water Rates, was yesterday required to give bonds in $20,000 for the faithful performance of his duty. L. M. Bergen was made Chief Clerk of the office of the Register, and F. C. Leavitt Assistant Clerk. Bonds in $10,000 and $5,000 respectively were required from each of them.

The closing exercises of the Riding Academy, in Pacific street, took place on Friday evening last. Prof. A. Von Gerlach received a testimonial from his pupils in the form of a gold-handled riding-whip, the butt of which was handsomely carved, and represented an Amazon in the act of riding a spirited horse.

A boy, aged apparently about sixteen years, and a woman aged about forty, called yesterday on Mayor Hunter and asked to be married. His Honor asked the boy's age, and was told it was twenty-one. He gave him some good advice, told the woman she should obtain the consent of the boy's parents, and dismissed the pair.

Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler announces that he will deliver his fifteenth anniversary sermon as Pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Church, this morning, if the weather is fair. Should it prove stormy the delivery of the sermon will be postponed for a week, as the Doctor intends to review the history of the church, and wishes his entire congregation to hear it.

At the inquest on the body of Catharine Kull, aged fifty-seven, of No. 20 Maujer street, yesterday, Dr. Duckenstein testified that the deceased had summoned him on the previous day and told him that she had taken poison, in desperation, arising from the pain caused by a disease of the face with which she had suffered for years. She requested him not to tell this, and especially not to tell her husband. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Freemasons of Mamaroneck propose to apply for a charter to institute a new masonic lodge in that village.

Perseverance Lodge of Good Templars, at Mt. Vernon, dedicated its new hall on Friday evening. The dedication services, which were conducted by ex-Judge Van Cott, embraced recitations and addresses by D. M. Van Cott, Frank Taylor, Misses A. and E. Ely, Mr. J. Sanford, Mrs. H. C. Parks, G. W. Barnes, and others.

The New-Rochelle Gymnasium proposes to purchase a lot on Church street, in that village, and erecting thereon a building to be used as a hall.

An election for charter officers of the village of Sing Sing will take place on Tuesday next. A President, three Trustees, a Treasurer, and Collector will be chosen. An election will also be held on the same day for Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department.

NEW-JERSEY.

The stolen bonds found in possession of Coddington were yesterday identified by City Controller Carman, of Jersey City, as part of the bonds stolen by Alexander D. Hamilton, ex-City Treasurer of Jersey City.

The stands in the Schutzen Park at Union Hill will be sold on Monday, and the opening festival will take place on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday next.

Patrick O'Shaughnessy was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Mills, of Newark, for having, on Friday, stabbed his brother John in the cheek.

A relative of Bishop Odenheimer, who is at present in Europe for the benefit of his health, has written to friends in Newark that the Bishop is recovering his health.

At a public meeting held in Newark for that purpose Friday night, the opposition of Assemblyman William H. Kirke to the Catholic Protectory bill, was approved.

The dry goods store kept by the widow of ex-Councilman Williams at No. 191 Washington street, Hoboken, was entered on Friday night and robbed of $150 in cash and goods valued at $300.

It is feared that ex-Speaker Hobart, recently appointed Receiver of the Midland Railroad, who was thrown from his carriage on Friday, will be confined to his house for a month in consequence of his injuries.

The Passaic River is very much swollen by the thaw and rains of the last two days. Temperance Island is almost completely submerged, and lands and roads between Whippany and Paterson are flooded.

The report of the Town Committee of Orange shows expenditures during March amounting to $40,200 40, and receipts amounting to $40,212 45, leaving a balance of $12 05. The town debt amounts to $267,569 50, fully covered by assets.

Fred. Klennen, the defaulting Treasurer of the Hoboken Savings Bank, will be placed on his second trial in the Hudson County Court of Sessions next week. Detective Micklejohn, who arrested Klennen in London, has arrived in Hoboken to testify in the case.

Some time during Friday night a large land-slide occurred at Bloomingdale, on the Midland Railway, twenty-eight miles from Jersey City, completely blocking up the road. The milk train due in Jersey City at midnight, while running at the usual rate, ran into the obstruction, and the locomotive and all the cars were thrown off the track. Another train had to be made up, and over a hundred milkmen from New-York and Brooklyn were delayed until nearly noon yesterday before receiving their supply.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S RECENT APPOINTMENTS.

TAMMANY LEADERS SWALLOWING UP THE PATRONAGE EXPECTED BY THE RANK AND FILE—THE "SHORT-HAIRS" DISGUSTED—ARE LABOR TICKETS SOLD?

The worst fears of the rank and file of Tammany in relation to the patronage of the Department of Public Works have been realized. All the places, except the most servile, have been distributed without any recognition of their claims. At first they feared the Swallow-tails, with Mayor Wickham as their leader, and they routed them, only to find a successful enemy (the Tammany Committee) seizing the spoils they were appointed to bestow. For these reasons the Short-hairs are disconsolate, and they have good reason to be so. Even labor tickets are denied them. These tickets have been a source of great scandal. It is openly stated that some of them have been sold at from five to ten dollars each by the parties procuring them, and the tariff of prices is so well known that it has become uniform.

In addition to this there is great dissatisfaction expressed at several if not all of the appointments made by Fitz John Porter, on the ground that the appointees had been well taken care of before, and should stand aside to give poor men a chance. A large portion of the better sort of the patronage has been been distributed by Fitz John Porter as follows:

Seth C. Douglas, a Ninth Warder, and a member of the Tammany Committee, Superintendent of Incumbrances, at a salary of $2,500 a year. He is a brother-in-law of Ed. Gale, Mr. John Kelly's Private Secretary.

Thomas O'Callaghan, Superintendent of Lamps, a member of the Tammany Committee of the Nineteen District. Salary $2,500 per annum. Mr. O'Callaghan was formerly a member of the Assembly, and has held several offices.

Col. James Mooney, Superintendent of Roads, at a salary of $2,500 a year. John Kelly is said to have procured Mooney's appointment. He is an active politician in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Daniel O'Reilly, Water Purveyor, salary $4,000 a year. It is said that John Morrissey was in favor of giving O'Reilly this place, which disposes of the claims of the Fourteenth Street District, in which he resides.

Augustus T. Docharty, Contract Clerk, salary $5,000 a year. Mr. Docharty represents a Murray Hill district, and his appointment added fuel to the flames enkindled against the Swallow-tails. The Short-hairs attribute his elevation to the direct influence of John Kelly.

Thomas Keech, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, salary $3,000 a year. Mr. Keech is a builder, and said to be comparatively wealthy. He resides in the Nineteenth Ward.

James Wall, Janitor of the new Court-house, compensation $1,500 per annum. He represents the Eleventh District.

All the above are members of the Tammany District Committees, who were supposed to act as almoners of the patronage, but who decided that "charity begun at home," much to the disgust of the astonished "Short-hairs."

It is reported that Fitz John Porter has also appointed Col. Thomas Farrell, who was a member of Gov. Seymour's staff, to a position in his department. This selection is not likely to smooth matters. It is stated, however, that John Kelly has gone on to Albany to see Gov. Tilden about removing the heads of the departments, and thus securing places for the disappointed ones of the Democracy.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following business was transacted before Surrogate Veeder, of Kings County, during the past week: Wills Proved—William Brooks, Peter M. Barrett, William C. Atwater, Mary Halsey, and Isaac Ullmann, all of the City of Brooklyn. Will Rejected—Isabella C. Gunhouse, late of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted, with the will annexed, of William Brooks and Peter M. Barrett, both of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Henry Schroeder, of the Town of Flatbush; Sarah Ross, formerly Sarah Cadmus, of the City of Hoboken, N. J.; Jane Stevenson, formerly Jane McNulty, of the Town of New Utrecht; Annie O'Brien, Mary F. Dorrian, John C. Force, Auguste Gebhardt, Maria Blamret, Katharine Fritz, Joseph K. Hopwood, James Gallagher, and Lisethe Stiese, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Edgar J. Smith were granted to Matilda Smith, his mother; of Matthew Fritz, Lena Fritz, and Katharine Fritz, to Frank Fritz, their father; of Margaret Flanigan, to Elizabeth Flanigan, her mother—all of the County of Kings.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION CENSURED.

The inquest in the case of Elizabeth Stearns, whose death is alleged to have been caused by neglect and exposure on the hospital-boat Bellevue, was concluded yesterday, and the jury found the following verdict:

"We find that the death of Elizabeth Stearns was caused by syncope, superinduced partly by imprudent exposure on her part and partly from the want of the needful medical appurtenances on board of the hospital-boat Bellevue. The boat being set aside for the reception of maternity patients, we find that the absence of the necessary appliances for such cases to be negligence on the part of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. We further disapprove of the manner of conveying patients from the ambulance to the boat, and would suggest the use of stretchers hereafter. We feel impelled to exonerate Dr. Murray from all blame in the fatal termination of this case."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

James Oakes, of Boston, is at the New-York Hotel.

Paymaster Arthur Burtis, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Assemblyman Warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., is at the Gilsey House.

M. Bartholdi, French Minister at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Prof. M. B. Anderson, President of Rochester University, is at the Everett House.

Judge Alexander S. Johnson, of Utica, and Curtis Guild, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A SPELLING MATCH.

AMUSING SCENES IN COOPER INSTITUTE LAST EVENING.

The first public spelling match in this City took place last evening in Cooper Institute in the presence of a large audience. An admission fee of seventy-five cents was charged, the entertainment being for a "charitable" object—for the relief of a "lady descendant of Washington, a native of the South"—which was all the information that could be obtained. The match was under the management of a Mr. Gill, who was extraordinarily reticent on all points. George W. Clarke, of Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, and Dr. Fuller Walker acted as referees. Mr. Samuel Ayres gave out the words to be spelled. These had been collated beforehand into a manuscript of many pages. The contestants were the following: From Grammar School No. 3, A. F. Whiteside, teacher—Joseph Forsyth, Augustus D. Wales, Senter C. Ormsby, Sydney H. Ormsby, Sebastien Burkenheimer, Andrew Bush, Robert Maxwell, Edward A. Taylor, William F. Looman, W. T. Ennis, Harry S. Williams, Jeremiah Pangborn, Jr., John Fitsher; School No. 35, Samuel Ayres, teacher—Alexander Harris, Thomas Deeley, William Manch, John Hafflefinger, E. Stitt, William B. Breakel, James Lawlor, Caleb H. Ledfer, Arthur T. Wallace, William Sadwasser, E. Van Pelt, James Branigan, Henry T. George, Abraham Meyer, William Hassenfratz, Robert Gies, Charles Toner, Frank Lesk; Grammar School No. 15, James T. McCoy teacher—Alfred Stribling, Julius Toussaint, Adolph Rosenthaler; Grammar School No. 13, Lewis Davidson; Trow's Directory office, James McCabe, William Brodie, C. A. D. Meyerhoff; *Herald*, John B. Bittner; *World*, George F. Weeks; *Financial Record*, P. H. McCarten; Tompkins' printing office, Charles H. Govan, Thomas E. Leyden; miscellaneous, Charles Heins, William F. Newman, Henry Goodrich.

The management was very poor. The contestants were seated on the two sides of the platform, sideways to the audience, so that they could not all be well seen. They were not numbered, and there was no means of distinguishing them by their names. Mr. Ayres announced that Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries would be the authorities, and that each contestant would have but one chance. He would begin with words in common use, and would only employ technical terms if the others were not found sufficiently difficult. The first word given out was tactile, which was spelled correctly. Then followed hoopoe, (a bird,) which was spelled with two ps. Worcester says that either way is right, and the speller kept his seat. The next man went out on alabile for alible, and the next on abateble for abatable. Asphyxia, alkalization, and italicize were all correctly spelled, but the next man went out on munitary, for monetary, amid roars of laughter. Sieve was spelled seive and seiv, sending two contestants to the rear. The next man was triumphant with quinine, but the two next retired after rendering iterate itory and itary, respectively. Allegeable proved a stumbling-block to no less than eight. They spelled it allegable, alledgible, allegeble, allegible, and alledgible. Alloquition, for allocution, created great laughter. Foliacious, for foliaceous, sent another man to the rear. Bandana, with but one n, was equally fatal. Almina was the way an urchin spelled almoner, and he retired amid great laughter. Flagitious was correctly rendered the first time, but peroration with two r's made another seat vacant. The next man spelled elucidate elucidate, and was accompanied to the rear by the roars of the audience. Catalepsy, alpaca, and labeled were spelled successively correctly. Then sentient was transformed into centient and centioned, and two boys retired. On rarefy there was a dispute, but the authorities repudiated rarify, and the bad speller was dismissed. Banister gave rise to another dispute, but one n was pronounced correct.

The audience by this time had become quite disputatory. One man insisted on knowing the authority for putting two l's in labeled. It was found that both ways were correct. The next word created quite a storm. It was spelled gaconet, gaccanet, jaconette, jaconett, jacanet, jacanett, and jacquenot, and no less than ten contestants were retired. The last rendition was given by a gray-haired printer amid peal after peal of laughter. When finally the correct spelling, jaconet, was announced, a great clamor arose that the first man had spelled it that way. The Chairman was unable to decide, and the ten were invited back to their seats. A man in the audience here wanted to know the definition of banister, and there was a great laugh. Another gentleman suggested that each word be given out but once, and if missed the Chairman give the correct spelling, which was adopted amid applause. Emination for emanation, musilagineous for mucilaginous, and cynchronous for synchronous retired three in the order named. A boy then spelled mussel mussle, and there was a dispute, which resulted in the boy keeping his seat. A man suggested that Mr. Ayres throw his manuscript away [Laughter.] Blamable, garrulous, and horoscope were rendered correctly, but the next man tripped on sycology for psychology. Delebile was spelled delible, and another dispute arose. Mr. Ayres said he knew the word well, having been tripped on it himself, and the dictionaries bore him out. "Why is indelible spelt with an i," shouted a man. "I don't know," said Mr. Ayres. [Laughter.] Banyan caused another controversy, there being another word banian, of different meaning, which was the one called for. Accelerate was correctly spelled, but emertion for emersion sent the next man to the rear. Pso— began the next man on sudorific, and a roar of laughter cut him short. Sen— said the next on cenotaph and he was retired in like manner. Decimate, banqueting, and declension went smoothly, but hydrocephalus gave rise to a dispute, the adjective hydrocephalous being called for. Elision proved a great stumbling block. It was spelled illesion, eilision, illesion, elysium, elysum, illecien, and one man wanted to know if illusion was not meant. Delusion suggested an auditor, and everybody roared. There was a dispute, and it was found that there are two words pronounced the same way but differently spelled, whereupon all who had missed elision were invited to resume their seats amid applause. Calcine was rendered calsyne and kalsyne by the same boy who quickly dissapeared. Ichneumon and ratio were easily disposed of. Em-pha—began a small boy. "Hold on," shouted Mr. Ayres. Size added the small boy, and the audience laughed. Deducible was spelled right the first time. Calendar, spelled a small boy, "wrong" said Mr. Ayres. The audience protested that there were two words of the same pronunciation. "What is the meaning of calendar?" said Mr. Ayres. "An almanac," promptly answered the small boy, and he was permitted to retain his seat amid great applause. Empirean spelled another small boy. Two men arose four times in succession to spell the word, each supposing it his turn, whereat there was great merriment. One of them spelled it correctly, empyrean. Fugacious and empiricist gave no trouble, but shampoos created a dispute which served to show that there are two ways of spelling the word. The next man got as far as affil, when he hesitated and the audience laughed; iation, he continued, after a moment, striking it correctly. Calipers was spelled right, galanacious was not, and defensible was. Attrition was variously rendered attrician and atrician amid great laughter. Emulsive was renderde emulcive, and fossilize fossiliize.

This cleared the entire left side, and there were only half a dozen left on the other. Baptizable, cauliflower, and deglutition were correctly spelled. A tall compositor speled ple-an-ism, and a small boy followed with ple-on-asm, amid great applause. The gray-haired man spelled boomerang with an u in place of the a, but the dictionary said both ways were correct. Ful-ness or full-ness said the next man quickly. Dilatory and centripetal were rattled off by two boys, and the audience applauded. Accretion, spelled a man; epilepsy, spelled a boy, and there was more applause. Boreal and philipic were rightly spelled, but a boy went out on acurbity for acerbity. This left but one boy, Master Robert Maxwell, of No. 3, and four men, Charles Heins, W. F. Newman, Henry Goodrich, and C. A. D. Meyerhoff. The excitement now became intense. Cerate and cereal hurt nobody. Boulder, or boll-der, said Mr. Meyerhoff quickly, amid great laughter. Pilaster and enrollment were rolled off glibly, but the old man, Mr. Heins, went out on friccassee with one C. There was a dispute, however, and he was given another chance. Suppurate, gentian, syllogism, and cancelling followed in correct succession. Li-co-rice, also lick-er-ish, said Mr. Goodrich, and there was another round of merriment. Chastiseable sent Mr. Newman to the rear. He had an e too much. Sil-van spelled Master Maxwell, but he was given another chance and rattled off plaguing correctly amid great applause. Gypsey or sy, said Mr. Meyerhoff, who was evidently determined to win. Shilleau is the way Mr. Heins spelled shillelah, but his slip was not noticed. Vicinage, alimony, and chalice were correctly rendered. Then the old man Heins stumbled on chaleabeate for chalybeate, and he stepped out for good. Epiglottis retired the boy Maxwell, but he was permitted to return on the ground that the word was technical. "Why don't you give the old man a chance?" shouted an auditor. Serviceable, the next word, proved too much for Master Maxwell, however. He spelled it servicable, and was sent to the rear. There were only two contestants now—Messrs. Goodrich and Meyerhoff. Vicissitude, pneumonia, and syncope had no terrors for them, but Mr. Meyerhoff fell before desuetude, which he rendered dessuietude. The first prize, a complete edition of Shakespeare's works, was presented to Mr. Goodrich, and a Webster's unabridged, the second prize, to Mr. Meyerhoff. Mr. Goodrich, in a neat speech, presented the Shakespeare to Grammar School No. 3, to whom, he said, it was justly due.

It was now only 9:30, and the audience were not satisfied. A hundred suggestions were made looking to a continuance of the sport, but the manager refused to give his sanction to anything further, whereat there was great dissatisfaction. Finally, the manager withdrew his uncalled for opposition, provided he should be released from responsibility, and the crowd, who were filing out of the hall, rushed back. It was proposed that ten gentlemen teachers and ten lady teachers be selected from the audience and enter into a match, but the ladies would not step forward, and at length a contest was arranged between twelve gentlemen volunteers, six on a side. One of these was a rough chap without any necktie, who created much merriment by the way he swung himself while spelling. He knew how to spell though as well as the best of them. Even bleyme did not stop him. "I saw that the other day in THE TIMES," he said, with a chuckle, and rattled it off correctly. Another gentleman ended his words with the old sing-song termination, as u-e-r rer, invariable eliciting laughter. The audience took an active part in the fun, making suggestions, demanding authorities, and shouting funny remarks at the contestants. The bad spells were the following: Assiduous, gibous, paricida, adgacent, vasselage, cachinations, and binicle. Mr. George F. Weeks was the victor.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

LIFE'S TRAVELERS.

Oh, Life's swift travelers, how they hurry on,
Hurry madly on!
Some with joy and merriment, mingling songs and jests;
Some with aching hearts throbbing on in tired breasts;
Some with muttered curses, some with blank despair;
Some with resignation, murmuring a prayer—
Life's swift travelers, how they hurry on!

Toil they ever, taking rarely rest,
Taking rarely rest!
Through the fresh early morn, and the noon's sultry heat,
Through the dead waste of night, on vision's wingèd feet;
Through Youth's tropic Summer and Age's polar snow,
O'er the hill-tops of Joy, down in the depth's of Woe,
Toil they ever, taking rarely rest!

What do they seek, these people? What their end?
Whither lies the end?
How will it be when their journey's toil is done?
Will they rest evermore? Will peaceful rest be won?
In that reward, so blest, will they forget
The pain of the past race—its toil, its fret?
What do they seek, these people!—what?

The end of all is at a dark, low Gate,
A dark, low, narrow Gate!
Through its mysterious portals, with faces strange and white,
The winners in the race vanish from mortal sight!
Pleadings go after them—no answer cometh back,
To guide the jostling travelers o'er the beaten track,
Who strive to pierce the mystery of the Gate.

Beyond (says Faith) there lies the Heavenly Rest!
The blissful, Heavenly Rest!
There the weary souls of pilgrims are eased of their pain;
There sufferers by worldly loss count their eternal gain;
There they who with true courage the Race of Life have run,
Hear the Lord's angels chorusing, "Well done! Well done!
Enter into the Heavenly Rest, oh, faithful one!"
—*The Argosy.*

[WRITTEN FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.]

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

By WILLIAM BLACK.

Author of "A Daughter of Heth," "Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," "A Princess of Thule," &c., &c.

CHAPTER IV.

THE GOOD NEWS.

Angus McEachran hung his head in a sheepish fashion when he stood before the Minister. The stalwart, yellow-bearded young fisherman found it was not an easy thing to have to speak about marriage, and the proposal to give Mr. MacDonald a gallon of the best whisky had gone clean out of his head—banished, perhaps, by an instinctive reverence for spiritual authority. The little, red-faced Minister regarded him sternly.

"It wass not well done of you, Angus McEachran," said he, "to think of running away to Glassgow with John Fergus's daughter."

"And whose fault wass that, Mr. MacDonald?" said the fisherman. "It wass the fault of John Fergus himself."

"Ay, ay, but you would hef made bad things worse. Why to Glassgow! Do you know what Glassgow is? No, you do not know; but you would hef found out what it iss to go to Glassgow! It wass a ferry goot thing that Moira Fergus had the goot sense to come ofer to me; and now, ass I tell you, we will try to satisfy effery one if you will come ofer on the Wednesday morning."

"It wass ferry kind of you, Mr. MacDonald, to go all the way to Borva to ask apout the marriage; I will neffer forget that, neffer at all. And I will tell you this, Mr. MacDonald, that it wass no great wish I effer had for the gowing to Glassgow; for when a man gets married, it is but right he should hef his friends apout him, for a dance and a song. And it wass many a time I hef peen thinking, when I first became acquent with Moira Fergus, that we would hef a ferry goot wedding, and hef a tance and a tram; and it wass Alister Lewis, the schoolmaster, said to me the other day, 'Angus,' says he, 'do you not think of getting married? And when you are married,' says he, 'my wife and me will come and trink a glass to you and Moira Fergus.' And now, Mr. MacDonald, there will be no wedding at all—and not a single tance—or a tram—and no one to be there and be quite sure that we are married."

Angus McEachran had become rather excited, and had blundered into eloquence. It was, indeed, a sore point with the young fisherman that Moira and he were to be deprived of the great merry-making in the life of a man or woman. They would be married in a corner, with no joyous crowd of witnesses, no skire of the pipes, no whisky, no dancing or reels under the midnight sky.

"And you will not think, Mr. MacDonald," said he, returning to his ordinary grave and shy demeanor, "that I hef no thanks for you, although we will hef no goot wedding. That is not anypotty's fault but the fault of John Fergus; and when I will go to tell John Fergus that his daughter is married—"

"You will not go to tell John Fergus that, Angus M'Echran," said the minister. "It is another that will tell John Fergus. It is Miss Sheila Mackenzie, that iss Mrs. Laffenter now, that will be coming to tek the news to John Fergus."

The minister spoke proudly. He was vain of his acquaintance with great people. He had, indeed, reserved this piece of news until he saw fit to overwhelm his visitor with it.

The young fisherman uttered an exclamation in the Gaelic; he could scarcely believe what he heard

"Iss it Miss Sheila Mackenzie will be coming all the way from Borva to the marriage of Moira Fergus?" he said, with his eyes full of wonder.

"Ay, and her husband, too!" said the minister, proudly. "Ay, and they are coming with their schooner yacht, and eight men aboard of her, to say nothing of Mrs. Patterson's boy. And you were saying, Angus McEachran, there would be no one at your wedding. Oh no, there will be no one at your wedding! It will be only Mr. and Mrs. Laffenter that will be at your wedding."

Angus could not reply to this deadly sarcasm; he was lost in astonishment. Then he suddenly said, snatching up his cap:

"I am going, Mr. MacDonald, to tek the news to Moira Fergus."

"Wait a minute, it iss a ferry great hurry you are in, Angus," said the minister. "You need not be afrait that any one will tek the news before yoursel'. There iss many things we hef to settle apout first—"

"But I will come ofer to-night again," said the fisherman—he was impatient to carry this wondrful news to Moira.

"Then there iss the teffle in your hurry, Angus McEachran!" said the minister, angrily. "You will come ofer again to-night? You will not come ofer again to-night! Do you think you can waste the days and the nights in running apout Darroch, when it iss to Styornoway you hef to go, for the ring, and the money, and all that I hef told you."

The fisherman stood abashed; he put his cap on the table, and was content to receive his instructions with patience.

But when he went out and had got a safe distance from the house he suddenly tossed his cap high in the air.

"Hey!" he cried aloud, "here iss the good news for Moira Fergus!"

He laughed to himself as he sped rapidly across the Moorland. It was a fine, bright morning; the sun was warm on the heather and the white rocks; now and again he saw before him a young grouse walk coolly across the dusty road. He took little notice, however, of anything around him. It was enough that the fresh air and the sunlight seemed to fill his lungs with a sort of laughing-gas. Never before had he walked so rapidly across the island.

The consequence was that he reached Ardtilleach about 12 o'clock.

"Now," said he to himself, "the girls will be at the school, and old John Fergus will be up at the curing-house, and what if Moira Fergus be all by herself at home?"

The news he had gave him so much courage that he did not spy about; he walked straight up to John Fergus' cottage, and, stooping, passed in. Sure enough, there was Moira, and alone. She was seated near the fire, and was cleaning and chopping up some vegetables for the big iron pot that stood beside her. When she recognized Angus McEachran, she uttered a little cry of surprise, then she hastily jumped to her feet, and beat the parings out of her lap. But the young fisherman was not offended by the untidy scraps of carrot and turnip that clung to her apron; he was the rather pleased to see that she was chopping up those vegetables very neatly—and he knew, for many a time he had had to make broth for himself.

"And are you not afrait, Angus, to come into this house?" she asked, anxiously.

"No, I am not afrait!" said he. "For I hef the good news for you—ay, ay, I hef the good news for you this day, Moira—"

"Iss it my father—?"

"No, no!" said he. "It iss nothing of your father. I will not ask your father for anything, not if he wass to live for sixty years, ay, and twenty years mirover. But I wass ofer to see Mr. MacDonald this morning—ay, I set out ferry soon, for I heard last night he wass come back from Borva—and this morning I wass with him for a ferry long time. And now it iss all settled, Moira, my lass, and this ferry night I will be going away to Styornoway to buy the ring, Moira, and get some money out of the bank, and other things. And Mr. MacDonald, he will say to me, 'Angus, you will hef to go and ask Moira Fergus to tell you the day she will be married, for effery young lass hass a right to that;' but I hef said to him, 'Mr. MacDonald, there iss no use for that; for it wass next Wednesday in the next week we wass to go away to Glassgow to be married; and that iss the day that iss fixed already'—and so, Moira, it iss Wednesday of the next week you will be reaty to go ofer—and—and—and is there anything wrong with you, Moira Fergus?"

He offered her his hand to steady her; she was rather pale, and she trembled. Then she sat down on the wooden stool again, and turned her eyes to the floor.

"And it iss not ferry glad you are that the wedding iss near?" said he, with some disappointment.

"It iss not that, Angus McEachran," she said, in a low voice. "It iss that—I am afrait—and it is a ferry terrible thing to go away and be married all by yourself—and no friend with you—"

"No friend?" said he, with a sudden joy: if this was all her doubt, he would soon remove it. "Ay, ay, Moira Fergus, you hef not heard all the news. There will be no one to come to your wedding? Do you know this, Moira, that it iss Miss Sheila Mackenzie, and her husband that iss an Englishman, and they are both coming to your wedding—ay, in that fine poat that iss the most peautiful poat that wass ever come in to Styornoway harbor—and who iss it in all this island that hass Mr. and Mrs. Laffenter come to her wedding—tell me that, Moira Fergus!"

Well, when Moira heard that Sheila Mackenzie and her husband were coming all the way from Borva to be present at her wedding, she burst into a fit of crying, and even the young man beside her understood what that meant.

"Ay, ay," said he, "it iss a ferry great deal the rich and the grand people can do for the poor people when it iss in their mind to do it, and it would be a bad day for the poor people of Borva the day that Miss Sheila would go away altogether to London; but there iss no fear of that now; and she is coming to your wedding, Moira, and it iss not pecause she is ferry rich and ferry grand that you will be proud of that, but I hef seen that you wass sore put about that there will be no woman at all at the wedding, and now here is one, and one that iss known through all the islands—and it iss nothing to cry about, Moira Fergus."

"No, it iss nothing to cry about," said the girl, "only—it iss a ferry great kindness—and I will not know what to say—ay, are you quite sure they are coming all the way to Darroch Angus?"

"Indeed there iss more than that to tell you, Moira; for it iss Mrs. Laffenter will be for coming to Ardtilleach to speak to your father as soon as the wedding is ofer—"

"What do you say, Angus McEachran?" the girl said, suddenly rising. "Hef you no sense to let her speak of such a thing? You will know what a man my father iss when he iss angry; and it iss you and me that will hef to tek his anger, not a stranger that hass done us a great kindness; and it iss very thoughtless of you, Angus, to hef let Miss Sheila speak of that—"

"Moira, what are you thinking of?" he said. "When wass it that I hef seen Miss Sheila, and her away at Borva? It wass the minister, he wass speaking to both Mr. and Mrs. Laffenter, both of the two of them together, and it wass Miss Sheila herself will want to see your father sure enough and mirover!"

The girl said nothing in reply, for a sudden fear had fallen over her; a shadow darkened the doorway. Angus M'Eachran half instinctively turned round—there was John Fergus staring at him with an anger which for the moment could not express itself in words. Moira's father was almost a dwarf in stature; but he was broad-chested, bandy-legged, and obviously of great physical strength. He had a hard, gray, and sullen face, piercing black eyes under bushy gray eye-brows, thin lips, and square jaw.

"Ay, it iss you, Angus M'Eachran," said he, still blocking up the doorway, as if to prevent escape; "it wass a true word they will bring me that you will be for going into my house. And what iss it that will bring you to my house?"

"It iss not a ferry friendly man you are, John Fergus," said the tall young sailor, rather gloomily, "that you will say such things. And what iss the harm that one man will go into another man's house, and both of them neighbors together—"

"Ay, this iss the harm of it!" said John Fergus, giving freer vent to his rage. "You wass thinking that the lasses were at the school; and you wass thinking that I wass away ofer at Killeena with the new oars; and then you wass coming apout the house—like a thief that will watch a time to come apout a house—that wass the harm of it, Angus McEachran."

The younger man's face grew rather darker, but he kept his temper down.

"I am no thief, John Fergus. If it wass any other man than yourself will say such a thing to me—"

"No, you are no thief," said the father, with sarcastic emphasis, "you will only come apout the house when there iss effery one away from it but a young lass, and you will think there iss some whisky in the house—"

The younger man burst into a bitter laugh.

"Whisky! Iss it whisky! I hef come after the whisky! Indeed and mirover that would be a fine day the day I tasted a glass of your whisky; for there iss no man alife in Darroch or in Killeena too that effer had a glass of whisky from *you*, John Fergus!"

At this deadly insult the older man, with something of an inarticulate cry of rage, darted forward, and would have seized his opponent had not Moira thrown herself between them.

"Father," the trembling girl said, putting her hands on his breast, "keep back — keep back for a minute, and I will tell—indeed it wass not the whisky that Angus McEachran will come for—it wass a message there wass from Miss Sheila Mackenzie—and he will hear of it from the minister—and he will come into the house for a minute—and there wass no harm in that. It iss your own house, father—you will not harm a man in your own house—"

He thrust her aside.

"Angus McEachran," said he, "this iss what I will say to you—you wass saying to yourself this many a day back that you will marry this lass here. I tell you now, by Kott, you will not marry her—not this year, nor the next year, nor many a year after that. And there iss more ass I hef to say to you. This house iss no house for you; and if it iss any day I will come in to the house and you will be here, it will be a bad day that day for you, by Kott."

"That iss ferry well said," retorted the younger man, whose eyes were afire, but who kept himself outwardly calm, "and this iss what I will say to you, John Fergus. That day may come to you that you will be ferry glad for me to come into your house, and you will be ferry sore in your heart that you wass saying such things to me this day. And I will say this to you, do you think it iss the fighting will keep me out of the house? Wass you thinking I wass afrait of you? By Kott, John Fergus, two men like you would not mek me afrait; and that day will be a bad day for you that you tek to fighting me."

The girl was once more for interfering with her entreaties.

"No, Moira," said her lover, "stand back—I am for no fighting—if there iss fighting it iss not in a man's own house that iss the place for fighting. But this iss what I will say to you, John Fergus, that you hef no need to fear that I will come to your house. No, not if I wass living for thirty years, or twenty years, in Ardtilleach will I come into your house—neffer, as I am a living man."

And that vow he kept.

CHAPTER V.

THE WEDDING..

The Princess Sheila lay at her moorings in the bay; and the morning sunlight shone on her tall and shapely masts and on the gleaming white decks. It was a lonely part of the coast of Darroch; there was not another vessel on the smooth plain of the sea; far away in the direction of some rocks a couple of seals were alternately raising their heads above the water—like the black head of a man—as if in wonder over this invasion of their silent haunts. Beautiful, indeed, was the morning of Moira Fergus' marriage. The water around the shore was so calm and so clear that one could distinguish the sand and the white star-fish at an extraordinary depth. The sea was of a light blue fading into gray at the horizon. The sky was of a darker blue: and the almost motionless clouds dappled the sunlit shoulders of the hills and the wide expanse of the moorland.

About 10 o'clock a pinnace put off from the yacht, and the quiet bay echoed the sound of the row-locks as the four sturdy seamen pulled into the land. They ran her by the side of some loose stones that served for a rude landing-jetty; and then Mr. and Mrs. Lavender stepped on shore. The former was certainly not in proper wedding attire, for he had on his ordinary boating suit of blue homespun; but the young lady wore a yachting costume which had been designed by her husband, and which was the wonder of all the islands around. The old women who had seen Miss Sheila, as they mostly called her, but once in this costume had many a long story to tell about it over the peat-fire to their neighbors who had not been so fortunate; and it was gravely doubted whether the wife of Sir James, or the wife of the Duke of Argyll, or even the Queen herself, had such a wonderful dress and hat and gloves.

They walked up and over the rough shingle, until they reached a path skirting some low sand-hills, and this they followed along the shore until they reached the manse. The minister was at the door; he came out bare-headed to receive them; there was a great dignity in his speech.

"Well, are the young folks here?" said Sheila.

"Yes, indeed and mirover," said the minister, "and it will be a proud day for them that you will sign the marriage-lines, Mrs. Laffenter, and you, Sir, too. And I hef got the horse for you, Mrs. Laffenter, if you will be determined to go to Ardtilleach. And I hef peen told that the English hef two dinners in the day, which is a strange thing to me, but it iss no pusiness of mine whateffer; and you will be so long in England every year, Mrs. Laffenter, that you will hef gone away from the way you used to live at home; but if you wass so kind, now, ass to tek the first dinner—that iss at one o'clock—in my poor house, it would be a proud day for me too. And it iss no ferry fine dinner I hef, but some mutton just ass goot ass you will get it in London; and I hef some ferry goot whisky—there iss no petter apout here. And if you wass so kind, Miss—Mrs. Laffenter—"

"Certainly, Mr. MacDonald," said Mr. Lavender, interposing; "we will dine with you at one, on condition you dine with us at seven—that is, if we can get back from Ardtilleach by that time. You must try the English way of having two dinners—you may call the second one supper, if you like. Now, don't let us keep the young people waiting."

Angus McEachran and Moira Fergus were seated in the minister's parlor, both of them very silent. When Mrs. Lavender entered the room, the girl rose hastily, as if she would rush forward and thank her; then she paused, and seemed to shrink back.

"And are you ferry well, Moira?" said Mrs. Lavender, advancing and holding out her hand. "And do you remember the last time I saw you at Ardtilleach?"

The girl, trembling a good deal, made a courtesy, and timidly took the hand that was offered to her.

"It iss no words I hef this day—to thank you," she said, "that you will come to the wedding of a poor lass—for Angus McEachran he wass wanting me to tek the money to get the clothes for the wedding, but if I had got the clothes for the wedding, it wass effery one in Ardtilleach would know of it. And—and—that iss why I hef not the clothes for the wedding."

It was an apology. Moira was ashamed of her rough clothes, that were not fit for a wedding to which Miss Sheila Mackenzie of Borva had come. But Sheila made her sit down, and sate down beside her, and talked to her of many things, so that there was soon an end to her shamefacedness.

"Mr. MacDonald," said Angus McEachran, rather anxiously—seeing that the minister was thinking more of his distinguished guests than of the business in hand, "if you wass ass kind ass to be quick—for it is Moira's father if he wass to go back to the house, he might hef some thought of it."

"Ay, ay," said the minister, recollecting himself. "Where is Isabal?"

He called his housekeeper into the room; she was smartly dressed, and she wore a gold chain that her son had sent her from America. The minister now grew formal in his manner. He spoke in a solemn and low voice. He directed Angus McEachran and Moira Fergus to stand up together; and then, with a closed Bible in his hand, he placed himself before them, the three witnesses of the ceremony standing on one side. The light from the small window fell on the young Highland girl's face—she was now very pale, and she kept her eyes bent on the floor.

He began by offering up a prayer—a strange, rambling series of Biblical quotations, of entreaties, of exhortations addressed to those before him—which was at once earnest, pathetic, and grotesque. Mr. MacDonald would rather have prayed in the Gaelic; but the presence of the strangers led him to speak in English, which was obviously a difficulty to him. For into this curious prayer he introduced a sort of history and justification of what he had done with regard to the young people.

"Ay," he said, "it wass to Glassgow they were going, and they would hef peen as sheeps in the den of the lions, and as the young lambs among the wolves. For it iss written of Babylon, the evil city, Lo, I will raise and cause to come up against Babylon an assembly of the great nations from ta north country, ay, and Chaldea shall be a spoil. Put yourselves in array against Babylon round apout; all ye that will pend the pow shoot at her, ay, and spare no arrows, for she has sinned against the Lord! And it wass to Glassgow they were going; and it wass no man could hear that and not safe them from going. And we had the great help of frients from far islands, ay, from the desolate places of the islands, and they came to us in our trouple, and it wass a great help they would gife to us, and the Lord will tek that into account, and reward them for the help they hef given to the young lad and the young lass that iss before us this tay."

Then he went on to denounce anger and evil passions as the cause of much of human trouble; and he closed his prayer with an earnest hope that divine influence would soften the heart of John Fergus, and lead him to live in peace and affection with his daughter and her husband.

The exhortation following the prayer was shorter than the prayer. It referred chiefly to the duties of married life; but even here Mr. MacDonald brought in a good deal of justification of his own conduct in having assisted a young lad and a young lass to get married.

"Ay, ay," said he, "it iss written that a man shall leaf his father and his mother and ko and be joined unto his wife; and the wife, too, she will do the same, as it hass peen from the peginning of the worlt, amen. And why no? And if there iss any man so foolish ass to say to a young man or a young lass, 'No, you will hef to wait until I die before you will be for getting marriet, and until I die you will not be for getting marriet at all,' I will say to him that he is a foolish man, and a man who has no sense in his head whateffer. And there iss too much of the young men going away from the islands apout us, and they will go away to Glassgow, and to Greenock, and to America, and to other places, and they will marry wifes there, and who iss to know what kind of wifes they will marry? No, it iss petter, ay, and ferry much petter, for a young man to hef seen a young lass in the years of her young tays, and he will know of her family, and he will hef seen her going to the church, and he will know she is a fit lass to be a wife for him and no strange woman that hass lifed in a great town, where there are wild men, and sodgers, and the Roman Catholic Priests."

Presently the simple ceremony had to be performed; and when Angus McEachran was bidden to take the young girl's hand, and when the minister demanded to know if any one were present who had aught to say against the marriage of these two, there was a silence as if every one was listening for the sound of a footstep on the gravel outside.

There was no answer to that summons; wherever John Fergus was, he was certainly not in the neighborhood of Mr. MacDonald's manse.

"And so you are a married woman, Moira," said Sheila, when it was all over.

The girl could not speak, but there were big tears in her eyes, and she went forward and took Mrs. Lavender's hand and timidly kissed it. Angus McEachran had been standing about, silent and awkward; at length he, too, went forward, and said in desperation:

"Mrs. Laffenter, it iss a ferry goot pair of oars for a small poat I hef made last week at Ardtilleach. Will I send you the oars to Borva?"

"Oh, no, Angus," the young lady said; "that is ferry kind of you, but we have plenty of oars at Borva. But this is what I will be ferry glad if you will do—it is a good carpenter they say you are, and any day you hef the time to make a small boat for a boy that he will be able to pull about with a string, then I will be ferry glad to hef the boat from you."

"Ay," said Angus, with his face brightening, "and will you tek the poat? Ay, ay, you will gife me time to mek the poat, and I will be ferry proud the day that you will tek the poat from me."

Then he turned to the minister.

"And, Mr. MacDonald," said he, rather shamefacedly, "if you will not be ferry angry, there iss a gallon of goot whisky—oh, ay, it iss ferry goot whisky, I hef peen told—and I will pring it over this morning when I wass coming ofer, and I hef left it out in the heather—"

"You hef left it out in the heather!" said the minister, angrily; "and it iss a foolish man you are, Angus McEachran, to go and leaf a gallon of goot whisky out, on the heather! And where is the heather? And maybe you will go now and get it out of the heather!"

"I wass afrait to say apout it pefore," Angus said. "But I will go and get you the whisky, and it iss ferry proud I am that you will tak the whisky—and it is not ferry pad whisky mirover."

As soon as Angus had gone off to the hiding-place of the jar, they all went outside into the clear air, which was fresh with the sea-breeze and sweet with the smell of the peats.

"Sheila," said Mr. Lavender, "can you hurry on Mr. MacDonald's house-keeper? The great work of the day has to be done yet. And there will be little time to cross to Ardtilleach."

"Oh, Mrs. Laffenter!" cried Moira. "You will not go to see my father!"

"Indeed, I will," said Sheila. "Are you afraid he will eat me, Moira?"

"I am afraid—I do not know what I am afraid of—except that you will not go to him, that iss all I ask from you, Mrs. Laffenter—"

"The teffle—" exclaimed Mr. MacDonald, fiercely, and then he recollected in whose society he was. "What iss it will keep Mrs. Laffenter from speaking to any one? Your father iss an angry man, Moira Fergus—ay, you will be Moira McEachran now—he iss a ferry angry man—but will he use his pad language to Mrs. Laffenter? It iss not to be thought of, Moira!"

At this moment the yellow-bearded young fisherman came back with the jar of whisky; and he blushed a little as he handed the little present to the minister.

"Ay," said Mr. MacDonald, going into the house. "Isabal must be ferry quick, for it iss a long way the way to Ardtilleach, and the second tinner of the tay it will be on poard the yacht at eight o'clock or seven o'clock, or petween poth of the two. And Isabal, she must go town to the yacht and tell that tall Duncan of Mr. Mackenzie's to gife her the sattle for Mrs. Laffenter's horse."

It was with great difficulty that they could persuade Angus and Moira to come into the house and sit down at the table with the great people from Borvabost. Mr. MacDonald, of himself could never have managed it; but Sheila took Moira by the hand and led her into the room, and then the young husband silently followed.

The Minister had been too modest in speaking of the banquet he had had prepared for his guests. He had promised them but mutton and whisky; and behold, there was a bottle of claret wine on the table, and the very first dish was the head and shoulders of a magnificent salmon.

"Well, that is a fine fish!" said Mr. Lavender, regarding its mighty proportions.

"Oh, ay," said the minister, immensely flattered. "He wass a fine fish—a grand fish. He wass ass big ass a dog—and more."

It was a great grief to the minister that Mr. Lavender would not taste of the claret, which had come all the way from Stornoway, and was of so excellent a vintage that it was named after the Prime Minister in Parliament himself. But Sheila had some of it in a tumbler, and pronounced it very good; though the minister observed that "there wass no great strength to go to the head in the French wines," and he "wass ferry much surprised to see that Mrs. Laffenter would hef water with the claret-wine."

"And I hear that Angus is going to build a cottage for you, Moira," said Mrs. Lavender, "further removed from the village and the curing-houses. That will be ferry good for you; and it is not every one that has a husband who can work at two trades, and be a good fisherman on the sea, and a good carpenter on shore. And I suppose you will be going back now to the house that he has at present."

"Ay, that iss the worst of it," said the girl, sadly. "If my father is ferry angry, it will be a pad thing that we will hef to life in Ardtilleach together; and all the neighbors will know that he is angry, and he will hef the long story to tell to each of them."

"But you must not look at it that way," her counselor said, cheerfully. "You will soon get over your father's anger; and the neighbors—well, the neighbors are likely to take your side of the story, if there is a story. Now, you must keep up your spirits, Moira; it is a bad thing for a young wife to be downhearted, for a man will soon tire of that, because he may not understand the cause of it. And why should you be downhearted? I dare say, now, that when you come over to Ardtilleach—you will not be long after us, I suppose—you will find the neighbors ready to have a dance over the wedding as soon as the evening comes on."

As there was little time to be lost on the part of those who were coming back the same evening to the yacht, the small and shaggy animal that was to carry Mrs. Lavender to Ardtilleach was brought round to the door. The young bride and bridegroom, with somewhat wistful eyes, saw their ambassadress set out, her husband walking smartly by her side.

"It iss a great thing they hef undertaken to do," said the minister, "ay, and if they cannot do it, there iss not any one in all the islands will be able to do it."

[*To be continued in next Sunday's edition of the Times.*]

Anecdotes of Theatrical Celebrities.—Of Mrs. Siddons I have heard it said by some of her contemporaries that she was always the "tragedy queen." This may have been an exaggeration, though her manners and deportment in society, as I remember them, were certainly very earnest and formal. Subsequent to her retirement from the stage, I passed a fortnight under the same roof with her in a country house. Her reserved and stately manners impressed me almost painfully. I never ventured to speak to her, nor do I remember her ever addressing a word to me. I remember that at dinner one day an impudent boy just arrived from the Charter-house School, on hearing Mrs. Siddons addressed by her name, repeated it, as it were to himself, and then turning to her said, "Mrs. Siddons, ar'n't you a player?" Drawing herself up in her stately way, she replied, "I *was*, Sir!"

Had the mind of Mrs. Siddons been versatile, less concentrated on the deeper feelings of the human heart, she would not have been able to display that lofty and peculiar tragic force which has been felt by all who have seen her.

Mathews may be cited as an instance, in another line of acting, of natural gifts being in harmony with success on the stage. In social circles he was generally hilarious, witty, and most entertaining, especially whenever he felt himself at ease, and no demands were made on him for exertion. I remember him at Mrs. H. Siddons' dinner table, overflowing with witty sallies, with anecdotes and jokes, causing quite as much laughter as when "at home" on the stage. Charles Mathews, the son of this celebrated comedian, has owed a great part of his popularity to having inherited his father's temperament. Although he was brought up to be an architect, his natural bent led him to give up that profession for the stage. I recollect Mrs. H. Siddons asking the elder Mathews about his son, then a pupil to an architect. "Oh," he replied in his humorous way, "Charley can now draw a house almost as well as I can."

I also heard Mathews give Mrs. H. Siddons an account of a party in the house of a rich writer of the *Signet*, a kind of northern Mæcenas, with whom he had dined the day before. In the drollest way, Mathews, speaking of this dinner party, said that neither host, hostess, nor any of the guests knew how to promote conversation. With the dessert, he added, came in a body of young children, who arranged themselves, according to their size, on each side of their mother. After this the conversation flagged more than ever, and the eyes of young, as well as old, became fixed on the unhappy comedian. At length the lady of the house, in her eagerness to have her darlings amused, turning to Mathews said, "Oh, dear Mr. Mathews, pray begin to be funny, for the children soon must go to bed." This, added Mathews, was the climax; so pleading indisposition, he made his escape from the party as soon as he could.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Celebrated Tombs in Gloucester Cathedral.—But a truce to Bishops, for the whole legendary history of Gloucester Cathedral centres itself round the tomb of Edward II., the murdered King. Now we do not murder kings every day. Great architects and great antiquaries have pronounced the tomb of this weak, ill-starred man to be one of the finest sepulchral monuments in Great Britain, both for elegance and ingenuity of form and ingenuity of design. Its special beauty is, that it is built for the cathedral, and blends with it in every part. In a word (or, at least, two or three,) it is a *chef d'œuvre* of English fourteenth-century work, and is, perhaps, one of our finest and most perfect relics of mediæval art. It is built in three stories, the solemn figure of the King resting on the lower one, and the other two consisting of pierced pinnacles. The face was probably modeled after death, for the expression is one of pain; the attitude is full of repose and dignity. Centuries have passed, and yet time has wrought little injury upon this kingly monument. This record of Edward III.'s love for his unhappy father is still almost perfect. All that has gone are the jewels in the circlet round the forehead, the bottom of the sceptre, the cross on the globe which the King holds in his left hand, and the rays of the crown. There Edward lies, still, as on that September night when Maltravers and Gournay stole from the castle room, scared and pale, and the castle still rang with the murdered man's shrieks. Dallaway attributes this monument to the sculptor of that of John of Eltham, at Westminster Abbey, which is of precisely the same date. The canopy resembles that over the glorious Scaliger tomb at Verona, and the monuments of Charles V. of France, and Jane de Bourbon, at St. Denis. Rysbrach used to stand silent by this tomb, which, Buckler says, is only equaled in design and execution by the Percy monument at Beverley. The white stags on the tomb are family badges of Edward, borne afterward, and even still more disgraced, by Richard II. They gave rise to a vulgar Gloucestershire tradition, that the murdered King was conveyed to his cathedral grave in a chariot drawn by white stags.

Another scarcely less interesting tomb is that of the wretched Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy. This most unhappy prince, put to death by his savage brother, Rufus, was originally buried in the centre of the choir, opposite the high altar, with a stone over him marked with a cross and an effigy of Irish oak. The coronal is composed of pearls, strawberry leaves, and fleurs-de-lis alternately. There is no helmet or crest. The surtout is Norman, and so are the chain mail tunic and the wheel spurs. The buff breeches are an invention. The sword belt, hilt, and girdle are Anglo-Saxon. This interesting figure was broken to pieces by the Puritan troopers, but repaired after the Restoration by Sir Humphrey Tracy, of Stanway. The coats of firms, which are a jumble of fleurs-de-lis, spread eagles, lions rampant, and flying birds, seem to have been painted, says Mr. Fosbrooke, in the reign of Henry IV., and they form a mixture of the arms of France and England.—*All the Year Round.*

An Episode of the Siege of Florence.—This period of the strife opened with a chivalrous incident. Ludovico Martelli and Giovanni Bandini had been conspicuous among the ardent youths who took part in the first revolutionary movements. The latter was the Admirable Crichton of his sphere, and as a natural consequence of his extra allowance of brains, his republicanism cooled with the progress of events, until he was now, with many another high-born Florentine, in arms against the city. Not so his friend, who had developed into one of the wildest of the democrats. In neither case, however, was this divergence altogether the result of political convictions. The preference of the beautiful Maria Ricci had something to do with it. She was an ardent Palleschi, and, therefore, the two suitors, particularly the rejected one, Martelli, took opposite sides with a little more fervor than they might otherwise have shown. The lady remained in the city, and Martelli, very unwisely, omitted no opportunity of seeing her. On one of these occasions she treated him to a set homily on the numerous perfections of Bandini, dwelling especially on his knightly accomplishments. "I hope soon to show you that I am not so inferior to him even in these things as you seem to suppose," replied Martelli. Next morning a challenge, drawn up in proper form, was dispatched with a flag of truce to Bandini. It was accepted by the latter with a reluctance that did him no discredit, and, after a tedious negotiation, the details of the duel were arranged. It was to take place on Saturday, the 12th of March, to be a fight of two against two, the weapons swords, the manner on foot, and the Prince of Orange to provide and keep the lists. The last consisted of an inclosure of sufficient size, divided into two by a rope stretched across it, for it was agreed that the parties were not to assist each other in the fight. At the appointed hour the champions made their appearance, and were led into the *champ clos* with all the usual minute forms. Martelli was accompanied by a pronounced Republican of mature years, Dante Castiglione; and Bandini had for friend a mere youth, one of the pupils of the sculptor El Piffero. Each had his head bare, was clad in hose and shirt, the latter having the right sleeve cut off at the elbow, and wore an iron gauntlet on the right hand. Bandini had provided the weapons, and the challengers were allowed the first choice. The former bending back his blade, as if to prove it, snapped it in two between his fingers. A dispute ensued, Bandini's friends pressing to have the broken weapon replaced, and Martelli's opposing the proposition as against the laws and usages of the duello; and as the umpires allowed it to be correct, Bandini was compelled to fight with the stump. The two encounters began at the same moment, but that between the seconds was the first decided. The young artist immediately received two wounds, one on the sword arm and the other on the face. These he quickly repaid with three, one of them a severe one through the right arm. The advantage was now with him, for Castiglione was compelled to grasp his sword with both hands. But the youth lost his temper, made a blind rush, and received a terrible thrust, which penetrated through the mouth to the brain. He screamed, dropped his weapon, and falling headlong, rolled over and over in agony, being removed from the lists to die the same evening.

Castiglione turned to see how the battle went with his friend. It was a sickening sight. Martelli rushed blindly at Bandini; the latter sprang aside and cut him over the head. This was repeated many times. Martelli next grasped his antagonist's sword, who drew it through his fingers, gashing them fearfully. He then attempted to parry Bandini's strokes with his left arm; and so the fight went on until he was covered with wounds and blinded with blood. As a last effort he planted the hilt of his weapon against his breast and rushed desperately forward. But Bandini easily avoided the onslaught, and dealing him a last stroke over the head, called on him to surrender. Martelli had no alternative; he spoke the fatal word and was carried away even more wounded in mind than body. As for his antagonist, he received only two slight hurts. The lady paid one visit to the defeated champion; but, as she had been compelled to take this step much against her will, it did more mischief than good. Three weeks after, Martelli died.

One on each side having fallen, the victory was ascribed to neither—a decision that sorely puzzled the superstitious, who had looked upon the duel from the first as symbolic of the war and its issue.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

The Home of Lord Lytton.—On the London road, about thirty miles from London, and not far from the northern boundary of Hertfordshire, we approach the ivied, castellated gate-house at the south-west entrance of Knebworth Park. When the novelist's mother came into possession of the Lytton estates as heiress and sole representative of the family, she found three sides of her quadrangular mansion falling into ruin. These three sides were taken down, and the south-west gate-house, called by country people the Tower Lodge, was built with some of the fallen stones. It faithfully represents, as I have heard, one of the mediæval gateway towers of dilapidated Knebworth. We sigh as we see it, for all that is lost of the grand old house. No wonder that the heiress of the Lyttons should carefully and tenderly preserve the precious stones that belonged to its antiquity! Her love and pride must have clung to them very closely—closely as the ivy clings to the Tower Lodge.

In my childhood I always drew near the gate-house, and gazed at the inscription on its archway with awe and delight. And as I read that Elizabeth Barbara Lytton Bulwer had made this memorial, imagination—that romancer within me—told me marvelous things of the place and its possessors. "Mme. Bulwer," as the late Lord Lytton's mother was called by her villagers, seemed to stand on the shadowy ground between fact and fiction. Though she lived till 1843, to me she was only a step from the squires who wore scarlet and gold, and lace ruffles; nay, I often thought her the Tudor sovereign of her Tudor house—the Queen Elizabeth of her dominions.

Passing under the arch, and entering the park, we see a landscape of quiet sylvan beauty. Sunny glade—hill and hollow of velvet turf, dotted by trooping deer; here and there wilds of fern and dense woods—far off avenues of lime and chestnut; and as we drive onward the manor-house, with lofty turrets and gilded vanes—all this makes an English picture which an American might wish to purchase with half his New World. Presently tall stone gates, bearing the bittern among the reeds—crest of the Lyttons—are before us. Then the family mausoleum glimmers from a shrubbery near, and the tower of Knebworth Church rises beyond it. At length we find ourselves at the entrance of the fourth and only remaining side of the once quadrangular house, and soon afterward in its banqueting hall.

Here we lapse into a dream. Sir Robert de Lytton must surely appear in this Tudor hall, with its heavy Venetian hangings, its banners drooping from the dim oak roof, its windows full of gorgeous heraldry—Sir Robert de Lytton, follower, friend, and counselor of Henry VII. Above us hangs his banner of Bosworth; and near the huge fire-place stands a suit of armor worn perhaps in the battle. This is his restoration of a former Knebworth—old in the days of Richard of Gloucester. When the drama of ages passes before us, what ephemera we feel ourselves! And under a roof like this it passes before us with vivid reality. Is it more than a moment since Tudor, Vandyck, and Addisonian figures moved within these walls—since jovial Georgian squires caroused here—since a play for poor authors was acted under the Knebworth banners by the wits and humorists of our own times! Where are they now—these actors of long ago, and yesterday! They have all vanished from the stage of life; and Dickens and Jerrold have gone as entirely into the unknown darkness as the Lytton that fought at Bosworth.

Leaving the banquetting hall, we walk from room to room, seeing everywhere faces and memorials of bygone centuries. An atmosphere of romance breathes through the oak drawing-room, on the grand staircase, in the presence chamber, along the Tudor corridor. And some would say that this atmosphere nourished the budding genius of Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer. But what wondrous development it would have brought about in any luxuriant imagination! "My solitude," said Keats, "is sublime. * * * I feel more and more every day that I do not live in this world alone, but in a thousand worlds. * * * No sooner am I alone, than shapes of epic greatness are stationed around me." Though genius can build out of meanest materials the palace of Aladdin, may we not wish that a Keats had been born at Knebworth? Or, looking back at the Bristol of a hundred years ago, and see Chatterton lie in the Redcliffe meadows to gaze at his beloved church, may we not fancifully give him the inheritance of the Lyttons, and conjecture what it might have made him? He who raised the spirits of Canynge and Rowley in the muniment room of St. Mary Redcliffe would have done greater things here; placed far above the splenetic pride of poverty, and the "black art of literary forgery," he would have filled Knebworth with Shakespearean characters.

Returning to Lord Lytton, we have reason to think that his precocious attempts at composition, and his devotion to authorship were the results of his mother's teaching. A woman of cultivated taste, and a writer herself of smooth and polished verses, Mrs. Lytton Bulwer awoke in her son a love of what she loved—a sense of the fascination of literature—a longing to wield the power of poetry and prose. The boy, as soon as he could use the pen, wrote imitations of the Percy ballads—the stirring, chivalrous poems recited by his mother in the Summer evenings. The facility which gave to the public more than two hundred volumes, may have had its beginning in these delights of childhood. And may we venture to add, that without this early, happy practice of composition, Bulwer might never have written a single volume! He was taught by his mother's lessons to make himself poet, novelist, dramatist, as much as man can make himself any of these. Uninspired by the influence so eagerly received and remembered so tenderly, he would probably have given himself up to pleasure and politics, satisfying his intellect with the labors of the House of Commons, and his ambition with the honors of the House of Lords.

With such thoughts, and others that press around our footsteps, we wander about this house of enchantments—larger as it now remains than most of the great Hertfordshire houses. It would be easy to fill a magazine with the details of our progress through it; but longing to write pages, I must limit myself to a few words. Thus we leave much that is worthy of note unnoticed; and only

pause where a special interest detains us. Passing along the Tudor corridor, where the name above each door tells its tale, we come to "Queen Elizabeth's Chamber." Time-worn, faded tapestry of the sixteenth century covers a part of the walls of this room; and in its massive, carved, ebon-dark bed the great Queen may have dreamed of the Spaniards and their defeat. She came to Knebworth in the year of the Armada; and Sir Rowland Lytton, her master of the horse, must have entertained her with the costly hospitality due to his royal guest and to the dignity of his almost palatial house. Let us pause and think of the Elizabethan days! We dream of their golden glory; and then think of the dust that lies in Henry the VII.'s Chapel, of the moldering crimson velvet in the long-forgotten vaults described by Dean Stanley.—*The Argosy.*

RESURGAM.

The bones of Winter whiten on the hills,
A warm south breeze the pink-tipped coppice fills,
The trout leaps shyly 'neath the bank, and—hark!
Melodious, as of old, trills yonder lark.
Pert rooks responsive caw; while round their dams
On slopy hill, for gladness race the lambs.
A gentle shower drops down from heaven's deep blue,
A softer murmur steals the hazels through
The first pale primrose glimmers 'neath the thorn,
From half-hid violets faintly scents are borne;
Th' uncurling fern frost's last strong fetter breaks,
From her long sleep the bright-eyed Spring awakes.
—*Chambers's Journal.*

TOPHAM BEAUCLERK'S CONVERSATIONAL POWERS.—Dr. Johnson, on the subject of Mr. Beauclerk's death, saying, "Our club has had a great loss since we met last." He replied, "a loss that perhaps the whole nation could not repair." The Doctor then went on to speak of his endowments, and particularly extolled the wonderful ease with which he uttered what was highly excellent. He said that no man ever was so free when he was going to say a good thing from a look that expressed that it was coming; or, when he had said it, from a look that expressed that it had come. At Mr. Thrale's, some days before, when we were talking on the same subject, he said, referring to the same idea of his wonderful facility, "That Beauclerk's talents were those which he had felt himself more disposed to envy than those of any whom he had known." And yet what great men he had known! On an earlier occasion, when Boswell had remarked to Johnson that "Beauclerk has a keenness of mind which is very uncommon," Johnson replied, "Yes, Sir! and everything comes from him so easily. It appears to me that I labor when I say a good thing." Boswell replied, "You are loud, Sir; but it is not an effort of mind." Dr. Barnard, in those admirable verses with which he so wittily rebuked Johnson's rudeness, shows the opinion held by no mean judge of conversation of Beauclerk's powers:

If I have thoughts and can't express 'em,
Gibbon shall teach me how to dress 'em
In terms select and terse;
Jones teach me modesty and Greek;
Smith, how to think; Burke, how to speak;
And Beauclerk to converse.

Hawkins writes: "His conversation was of the most excellent kind; learned, witty, polite, and where the subject required it, serious, and over all his behavior there beamed such a sunshine of cheerfulness and good humor as communicated itself to all around him." Lord Charlemont, who was a member of the Literary Club and knew him well, said that "he possessed an exquisite tact, various accomplishments, and the most perfect good breeding. He was eccentric, often querilous, entertaining a contempt for the generality of the world which the politeness of his manners could not always conceal; but to those whom he liked, most generous and friendly. Devoted at one time to pleasure, at another to literature, sometimes absorbed in play, sometimes in books, he was altogether one of the most accomplished and, when in good humor and surrounded by those who suited his fancy, one of the most agreeable men that could possibly exist." Wilkes, in a marginal note in his copy of Boswell's *Johnson* describes Beauclerk as being "shy, sly, and dry." It is a pity that so admirable a talker had not his Boswell, though, perhaps, much of what he said depended to a very great extent on the manner in which he said it. Lord Pembroke said, with perhaps more wit than truth, that "Dr. Johnson's sayings would not appear so extraordinary were it not for his bow-wow way." There are, however, very few talkers whose conversation if written down would still strike us with wonder. We have gathered together the few good sayings of Beauclerk that we have been able to find. When Johnson got his pension, Beauclerk said to him in the humorous phrase of Falstaff, "I hope you'll now purge and live cleanly like a gentleman." Boswell gives the following account which he received from Beauclerk of a curious affair between Dr. Johnson and Mr. Hervey. "Tom Hervey had a great liking for Johnson, and in his will had left him a legacy of fifty pounds. One day he said to me, 'Johnson may want this money now more than afterward. I have a mind to give it him directly. Will you be so good as to carry a fifty-pound note from me to him?' This I positively refused to do, as he might, perhaps, have knocked me down for insulting him, and have afterward put the note in his pocket." Boswell repeated this story, with certain other circumstances into which it is not necessary to enter here, to Johnson. Afterward he wrote to tell Johnson that he had become very uneasy lest his having done so "might be interpreted as a breach of confidence, and offend one whose society he valued." Johnson wrote back: "I have seen Mr. —, and as to him, have set all right without any inconvenience, as far as I know, to you. Mrs. Thrale had forgot the story. You may now be at ease." Mr. Croker says that there is reason to fear that this mention of Beauclerk's name by Boswell impaired the cordiality between Beauclerk and Johnson. It was Beauclerk who, when he heard that Tom Davies clapped Moody the player on his back, when in an argument that was going on "he once tried to say something upon our side," exclaimed "he could not conceive a more humiliating situation than to be clapped on the back by Tom Davies." A few days after this a discussion was going on as to the belief in immortality. Boswell writes: "I said it appeared to me that some people had not the least notion of immortality, and I mention a distinguished gentleman of our acquaintance. Johnson: 'Sir, if it were not for the notion of immortality, he would cut a throat to fill his pockets.' When I quoted this to Beauclerk," Boswell goes on to add, "who knew much more of the gentleman than we did, he said, in his acid manner, 'He would cut a throat to fill his pockets, if it were not for fear of being hanged.'" Johnson, as we read on another occasion, "thought Mr. Beauclerk made a shrewd and judicious remark to Mr. Langton, who after having been for the first time in company with a well-known wit about town, was warmly admiring and praising him, 'See him again,' said Beauclerk." "In the only instance remembered of Goldsmith's practice as a physician," as we read in Mr. Forster's interesting Life, "it one day happened that, his opinion differing somewhat from the apothecary's in attendance, the lady thought her apothecary the safer counselor, and Goldsmith quitted the house in high indignation. He would leave off prescribing for his friends, he said. 'Do so, my dear Doctor,' observed Beauclerk. 'Whenever you undertake to kill, let it be only your enemies.'" A hot discussion, not the only one of its kind, one day arose between Beauclerk and Johnson, which Beauclerk closed by an admirable saying. "It was mentioned that Dr. Dodd had once wished to be a member of the Literary Club. Johnson: I should be sorry if any of our club were hanged. I will not say but some of them deserve it.' Beauclerk (supposing this to be aimed at persons for whom he had at that time a wonderful fancy, which, however, did not last long,) was irritated, and eagerly said, 'You, Sir, have a friend (naming him) who deserves to be hanged, for he speaks behind their backs against those with whom he lives on the best terms, and attacks them in the newspapers. *He* certainly ought to be *kicked.*' Johnson: Sir, we all do this in some degree, *viniam petimus damusque vicissim.* To be sure it may be done so much that a man may deserve to be kicked.' Beauclerk: 'He is very malignant.' Johnson: 'No, Sir, he is not malignant. He is mischievous, if you will. He would do no man an essential injury; he may, indeed, love to make sport of people by vexing their vanity. I, however, once knew an old gentleman who was absolutely malignant. He really wished evil to others, and rejoiced at it.' Boswell: 'The gentleman, Mr. Beauclerk, against whom you are so violent is, I know, a man of good principles.' Beauclerk: 'Then he does not wear them out in practice.'" Boswell in one instance tries to give his readers a conception of Beauclerk's manner of telling a story. He writes: "Here let me not forget a curious anecdote, as related to me by Mr. Beauclerk, which I shall endeavor to exhibit as well as I can in that gentleman's lively manner; and, in justice to him, it is proper to add that Dr. Johnson told me I might rely both on the correctness of his memory and the fidelity of his narrative. 'When Mme. De Boufflers was first in England, said Beauclerk, she was desirous to see Johnson. I accordingly went with her to his chambers in the Temple, where she was entertained with his conversation for some time. When our visit was over, she and I left him and were got into Inner Temple Lane, when all at once I heard a noise like thunder. This was occasioned by Johnson, who, it seems, upon a little recollection, had taken it into his head that he ought to have done the honors of his literary residence to a foreign lady of quality, and eager to show himself a man of gallantry, was hurrying down the staircase in violent agitation. He overtook us before we reached the Temple Gate, and brushing in between me and Mme. De Boufflers, seized her hand and conducted her to her coach. His dress was a rusty-brown morning suit, a pair of old shoes by way of slippers, a little shriveled wig sticking on the top of his head, and the sleeves of his shirt and the knees of his breeches hanging loose. A considerable crowd of people gathered round, and were not a little struck by this singular appearance."—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

CHARLES KINGSLEY AT EVERSLEY.—As a preacher Kingsley was not witnessed to the best advantage in the abbey, from his connection with which he was most known in London. There were invariably passages of rare merit in his Westminster sermons, but they were very unequal as a whole. Nor was his voice sufficient to fill the building. The sentence, begun in clear ringing tones, often died away into an inarticulate murmur before its close, and it was only on reading subsequently the printed version that the listener knew how much of pointed vigor he had missed. But at Eversley, or, as I heard him some five years ago in a little church just three miles from Bideford, in North Devon, his addresses were exceedingly effective. The tall slight figure, tremulous with emotion, the flashing eye, and the kindling unaffected rhetoric riveted the attention of all. One who knew him well at his Hampshire rectory years ago has drawn a pleasant picture of him from the life. He was then "administering his parish with enthusiasm. Writing, reading, fishing, walking, preaching, talking, with a twenty-parson power, but was at the same time wholly unlike the ordinary and conventional parson. The picturesque bow-windowed rectory rises to memory as it stood with all its doors and windows open on certain hot summer days; the sloping bank, with its great fir-tree; the garden—a gravel sweep before the drawing-room and dining-rooms; a grass plat before the study, hedged-off from the walk; and the tall, active figure of the rector tramping up and down one or the other. His energy made him seem everywhere, and to pervade every part of house and garden. The MS. of the book he was writing lay open on a rough standing desk, which was merely a shelf projecting from the wall; his pupils—two in number, and treated like his own sons—were working in the dining-room, his guests perhaps lounging on the lawn or reading in the study. And he had time for all; going from writing to lecturing on optics or to a passage in Virgil; from this to a vehement conversation with a guest, or tender care for his wife, who was far from strong, or a romp with his children. He would work himself into a sort of white heat over his book, till, too excited to write more, he would calm himself down by a pipe, pacing his grass plat in thought and with long strides. He was a great smoker, and tobacco was to him a needful sedative. He always used a long and clean churchwarden, and these pipes used to be bought a barrelful at a time. They lurked in all sorts of unexpected places. A pipe would suddenly be extracted from a bush in the garden, filled and lighted as if by magic; or one has even been drawn suddenly from a whin bush on the heath some half mile from the house. But none was ever smoked which was in any degree foul; and when there was a vast accumulation of old pipes, enough to fill the barrel, they were sent back again to the kiln to be rebaked and returned fresh and new. This gave him a striking simile, which, in *Alton Locke*, he puts into the mouth of James Crossthwaite. "Katie here believes in purgatory, where souls are burnt clean again like bacca-pipes." The same writer proceeds to tell us how thoroughly "real was Kingsley's parish visiting;" how, while he "believed absolutely in the message he bore to the poor, and the health his ministrations conveyed to their souls," he was at the same time "a zealous sanitary reformer, and cared for their bodies also;" how on one occasion, when visiting a sick man suffering from fever, finding "the atmosphere of the little ground-floor room horrible, the rector, before he said a word, ran up stairs, and to the great astonishment of the inhabitants of the cottage, bored with a large augur he had brought with him several holes above the bed's head for ventilation;" how on wet and cold week-day evenings he would "sally forth in a fisherman's blouse—then, as always, studiously non-clerical in his costume—to a cottage lecture which he gave for the old and feeble who lived at a short distance from the church;" how he could always "see the humorous side of such a gathering, especially when, as sometimes happened, it was in a loft, addressing his excellent curate as Brother Tadger, with a reminiscence of Dickens' Brick lane Branch Temperance Meeting;" how "old and new friends came and went as he grew famous, and the drawing-room evening conversations and readings, the tobacco parliaments later into the night, included many of the most remarkable persons of the time."—*Belgravia.*

A HIMALYAN PASS.—The first day and a half were the worst part of this journey over the Shinkal Pass. Its features changed greatly after we reached the point where the Kado Tokpho divides into two branches, forded the stream to the right, and made a very steep ascent of about 1,500 feet. Above that we passed into an elevated picturesque valley, with a good deal of grass and a few birch bushes, which leads all the way up to the glacier that covers the summit of the pass. The usual camping ground in this valley is called Ramjakpúk, and that place is well protected from the wind; but there are bushes to serve as fuel where we pitched our tents a mile or two below, at a height of about 15,000 feet. Toward evening there was rain and a piercing cold wind, with the thermometer at 36° Fahrenheit, and many were the surmises as to whether we might not be overtaken by a snow-storm on the higher portion of the pass next day.

In the morning the thermometer was exactly at freezing point, the grass was white with hoar frost, and there was plenty of ice over the streams as we advanced upward. For some way the path was easy; then there was a long steep ascent, and after that we came on the enormous glacier which is the crest of this awful pass. The passage on to the glacier from solid ground was almost imperceptible, over immense ridges of blocks of granite and slabs of slate. Some of these first ridges rested on the glacier, while others had been thrown up by it on the rocky mountain side; but soon the greater ridges were left behind, and we were fairly on the glacier, where there were innumerable narrow crevasses, many of them concealed by white honey-combed ice, numerous blocks of stone standing on pillars of ice, and not a few rills, and even large brooks, the sun having been shining powerfully in the morning. It was not properly an ice stream, but an immense glacial lake, on which we stood; for it was very nearly circular; it was fed by glaciers and snow slopes all round, and it lapped over into the villages beneath in several different directions. I was prevented by an incident, to be mentioned presently, from calculating the height of this pass, and the Trigonometrical Survey does not appear to have done so; but as Kharjak, the first village in Zanskar, is 13,670 feet, and it took me the greater part of next day to get down to Kharjak, though I camped this day at least 1,500 feet below the summit of the pass, on the Zanskar side, I conclude that the Shinkal cannot be less than 18,000 feet high, and that it may possibly be higher. It must be distinguished from another and neighboring pass, also called the Shinkal, which is to be found in the topographical sheet No. 46, and which runs from Burdun Gonpa apparently nowhere except into a region of glaciers. As the word Shinkal thus occurs twice on the frontier of Zanskar, it is probably a local word either for a pass or a glacier. Of course the difficulty of breathing at this height was very great; some of the people were bleeding at the nose, and it would hardly be possible for us to ascend much higher. Humboldt got up on the Andes to 21,000 feet, and the Schlagentweits in the Himalaya to 22,000; but such feats can only be accomplished in very exceptional states of the atmosphere. Higher ascents have been made in balloons, but there no exertion is required. In ordinary circumstances, 18,000 feet, or nearly 3,000 feet higher than the summit of Mont Blanc, is about the limit of human endurance when any exertion is required; and on the Shinkal I had the advantage of a strong sagacious pony, which carried me over most of the glacier easily enough; but I had a good deal of work on foot, and suffered much more from the exertions I had to make than any one else.

On reaching the middle of this glacial lake it became quite apparent where its sea of ice came from. On every side were steep slopes of snow or *névé*, with immense beds of snow overhanging them. It was more like a Place de la Concorde than the basin of the Aletsch glacier in Switzerland; and the surrounding masses of *névé* rose up in a much more adrupt and imposing manner than the surroundings of any scene amid the high Alps. On the right the snow-slopes were especially striking, being both beautiful and grand. A dazzling sheet of unbroken white snow rose up for more than 1,000 feet, on a most steep incline, to vast overhanging walls of what I may call stratified *névé*, from which huge masses came down every now and then, with a loud but plangent sound. So, all around, there were great ridges, fields, domes, walls, and precipices of snow and ice. No scene could give a more impressive idea of Eternal Winter, or of the mingled beauty and savagery of high Alpine life.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

SHOP WINDOWS IN DRESDEN.—Passing over, then, the darker shadows appertaining to the Dresden merchant guild, let us revert to the cheery spectacle of the shop windows. The mercers' are the best off for color; they sometimes look like giant rosettes, with tints sweetly harmonized. There is a bald-headed gentleman on Seestrasse who arranges his silks in a fresh combination every morning, and then slips into the street and contemplates the effect with side-long glances and hands clasped in silent rapture on his shirt-bosom. He forgets that his head is hatless—not to mention its hairlessness; he does not heed the unsympathetic world-stream, hurrying past; the universe is an unstable vision, but the silks are real, are beautiful, are tastefully arranged. We cannot withhold our respect from this man. He is as sincere an enthusiast as Luther or Mahomet, and no less estimable in his degree. Undoubtedly he is a happier man than either, for I never saw him dissatisfied with his work.

But the windows of the stationers' shops are more generally attractive. Here is a world of photographs from life, from still-life, and from art, ancient and modern. There is a sympathy between photographs and traveling; they are mathematical functions of each other. Dresden photographs are remarkable for their softness and delicate tone—qualities which appear to depend in some measure upon the atmosphere, but still more, I fancy, upon the care and skill wherewith they are "finished" in India ink and white. There is a certain Prof. Schurig, whose profession seems to be making crayon copies of the more famous pictures in the gallery; and these crayons are diligently photographed in every gradation of size. The Professor is sometimes very felicitous, but within the last year photographs have been taken from the famous originals; and though they appear rough and stained and obscure, there is always a gleam of divine expression somewhere about them which transcends the art of the most curious copyist. Besides these, there are a great many of Goupil's French reproductions, and a whole army of female deities, as well of this as of more primitive ages. It is a singular fact that the wholly naked goddesses of ancient mythology look incomparably more modest than do the half-clothed divinities of to-day. The reason may be that the former were never aware that their unconsciousness would one day be photographed; but what a shame that our modern nymphs should labor under so embarrassing a disadvantage!

An artistic fruit more native to Dresden is the china-painting, of which there are many exhibitions in town. It is all copying-work, save for such originality as may belong to an inaccurate imitation. Accuracy, indeed, is not aimed at; for even if attained in the painting, the subsequent baking would warp it wrong again. But the effects produced are marvelously soft, glowing, and pure; and such brilliant falsehoods are generally preferred to the black-and-white truth of photography. Justly so, perhaps, since black-and-white is not the whole truth, and color is often of more significance than form. A new application of this art is to copying cartes-de-visite, with better success than might be expected. The most satisfactory results are with the faces of old people and young children: in the first the furrows and wrinkles are guiding-lines to the draughtsman; in the others there are few fixed and definite traits in which to err. But the subtle curves and changing yet expressive contours of youth make game of the artist's efforts. The best thing to do with paintings of this kind is to inlay them as medallions in ebony and marqueterie cabinets. So placed, they look like great jewels, and any minor inaccuracies are unnoticeable.

As for the Dresden—that is, the Meissen porcelain—it is too delicate a topic for such rough notes as these. I went to Meissen once, and saw it made and painted. I walked up and down long cool corridors, and peeped into oblong rooms, where five hundred sickly young men are always at work, each repeating for ever his especial detail, and never getting a step beyond it. I saw little legs and arms and heads and trunks come out perfect from separate moulds, and presently build themselves into a pigmy man or woman. In another apartment I saw flowers painted so rapidly and well that they seemed to blossom beneath the painter's fingers. No flower painting surpasses the best work of these young fellows—for they almost all are young. They apotheosise Watteau, too, making him out a more cunning artist than he was. I am speaking of the flat work; the raised flowers are hideous, indecent, and soulless. It is no small labor to model them, and wonders of skill they are; but what sort of a Frankenstien must he have been who first conceived and carried out the idea of making them! No flowers grow on his grave, I think; but it would have been a poetical justice to bury him in a heap of his own roses.

The little porcelain people are not so objectionable, except when they are made to pose at ease on the precipitous slopes of slippery vases. They are much better before baking than afterward, however; for they emerge from the fiery furnace with a highly polished surface which is beautiful in itself, but far too lustrous to be human. * * * * I will not moralise here; but on the whole I wish a bull would get into the Meissen china-shop and smash everything except the simple flower-painted vases and dishes. There is one vase with a flower-wreath round it, which seems just to have been dropped there, fresh, fragrant, and dewy from some Juliet's garden—a wreath which should immortalize him who created it. "Ja," assents our Saxon conductor, "es ist ja wunderschoen; but here, best sir, here is what far outdoes the nature; behold it, the pride of our manufactory—a porcelain violet, modeled by hand, tinted to the life, baked, glazed, perfect! Verily a masterpiece; and to think that a trumpery, good-for-nothing little violet should have inspired a work of art like that! Strange—oh, wonderful!"

It is strange, indeed. However, we are not in Meissen. In Dresden is only one legitimate porcelain shop, containing specimens of all the work produced. After the vases, the things best worth studying are a pair of Chinese personages—a lady and gentleman—who squat cross-legged on porcelain cushions, smiling broadly, and hanging their hands as only the Chinese can. We jog them a little, and instantly they become alive—they move. They wag their grinning heads and stick out their pointed red tongues with a jolly, leering, Chinese impropriety impossible to describe. Their hands move up and down in a slow ecstasy of ineffable Mongolian significance. Really it is an impressive sight:—we see them long afterward, wagging and leering at us, in our dreams. The unanswerable question is, which of the two is the more scandalously fascinating?

Next to this happy pair, I like an epergne, where three charming young women—the Graces, by their costume—embrace a thick column which expands above into a dish. A most comfortable design; for it always appears to me that Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne have got hold of a round German stove, and are warming their pretty little porcelain stomachs against it. None of the ancient sculptors have represented them doing anything half so cosy and sensible. The notion gives the group just that touch of humor which it requires to be interesting. Beauty, simple and severe, should never be attempted in tinted, melodramatic sculpture such as this; but our Saxon artists can in no wise be brought to believe it. They enjoy sentimentality more than fun; and this is one reason why their sentimentality is so sickly.

An idiosyncrasy of Dresden, or perhaps of Germany, is the sausage and smoked-meat shop. It is kept clean as a pin in every part. The dressers are glistening white limestone; the scales and weights of polished yellow brass; there are generally one or two panel mirrors, very effective. The razor-keenness of the long bright knives; the clear red and white of the "cuts," and of the complexions of the female attendants; the piquant odor of the smoke-cured flesh would give a Brahman an appetite. Raw meat is not a pleasant sight except to butchers and medical students; but when refined by the education of salt and smoke, it becomes highly companionable. Of the merits of sausage it would, perhaps, be rash in a foreigner to speak; every nation has its pet peculiarity, which no outsider can criticise without offense. Nothing is more peculiarly national than the German sausage, and perhaps the very quality which so endears it to Germans, renders it hard of comprehension by the barbaric mind. The coat of arms of Dresden has been flippantly described as bearing a sausage in its pocket, with the motto, "Es ist mir Wurst." The people certainly have a way of carrying sausage about with them in their pockets—not always in their coat-pockets, either—and pulling it out to gnaw upon it, in moments of abstraction or *ennui;* and if a barbarian expresses annoyance at the spectacle, they shrug their shoulders scorntully and ejaculate, "Es ist mir Wurst!" But the phrase is of very various application, and like the American formula, "It don't pay," is noteworthy only as indicating the bed of the popular current of thought.—*The Contemporary Review.*

EMBALMING THE DEAD.—The manner of embalming is described fully in the *Euterpe*, and by Diodorus Siculus. It was shortly this: The dead person's female friends, supposing him to possess them as a man of property, having disfigured their faces with dirt, ran about in public half-naked, with disheveled hair. Arriving eventually at the embalmer's shop, they were shown there samples of embalmed models, just as an enterprising wine merchant of the present day offers you samples of his excellent, or fruity, or full-bodied, or the Rev. Sir Charles Jodrell-recommended, Madeira. These samples, minutely described by Herodotus, were ticketed at different prices, and the disconsolate made such a selection as was suitable at once to their sorrow and their circumstances, combining doubtless, in the majority of cases, economy with emotion. These accordingly acted thus; but the man who made the first gash with a sharp Æthiopian stone for the sake of disemboweling the dead had a hard time. No sooner, says Siculus, had he done so, than he was pursued with curses and missiles, for the Egyptians think such a man worthy of hatred. Necessary to the operation as a pantaloon to a pantomime, and rewarded, like that unhappy artist, for his necessary action by the ingratitude of insult and injustice, the reflective mind naturally asks with wonder, "How could this cutter or *paraschister* be procured?" But a solution of the difficulty will doubtless be found in a consideration of the accursed love of gold. The dead was returned to his friends in a box made in his own likeness. He then became an honored though somewhat silent guest in the house of his survivors. The bloodless shadow shut up in the scented wood or stone shared henceforth the fortunes of those who were once its fellows; it failed not to attend them both at bed and at board, and followed the family who had gone to such expense in its interest, cleaving to it as Ruth clave to her mother-in-law. But to every rule there is an exception. There was one also to this otherwise inviolable attachment. An embalmed parent was not only an ornamental article of furniture, a memorial of the transitory nature of human existence; he was, alas! also a satisfactory security to a money-lender. A fast young Egyptian might borrow a considerable sum on the body of any one of his deeply regretted relatives, supposing of course that he or she had been embalmed in a highly respectable manner. It is almost needless to say that respectability and riches were, even at that early period of the world's history, in many respects synonymous expressions. Great dishonor, however, was attached to any one who did not redeem this kind of pledge at the earliest opportunity. *Tempora mutantur!* Not a pawnbroker in the present age could probably be found willing to lend even a sixpence on such a deposit. But the Egyptians held their dead in high esteem. They were also a very susceptible people; on the death of a cat they shaved off one of their eyebrows. They also introduced, it is said, the black dress, which represents, among us, sincere sorrow so well that it has usurped the name of "mourning."

In Otaheite the common folly of expectation of continued duration, and the desire to avoid the night of nothing, has led to embalming, as in Egypt. Each member of the deceased's family contributes to defray the expense of this operation. As this people, like the Japanese, entertains a serene disbelief in any future state whatever, it cannot be charged with the absurdity of the subjects of Pharaoh, who preserved bodies for reanimation without brains. The process is shortly this: The dead, being cleaned and washed, and stuffed with antiseptics, is adorned with sumptuous apparel, and reclines *en grande tenue* on a sofa, as if alive. So in this land it is literally true that every house has its skeleton. It is then furnished with choice provisions. Several scenes are acted before it in which it was once wont to delight. Favorite books and beautiful girls are introduced for its inspection. The sweetest music of Otaheite satisfies its ears. The gums and ointments in its body furnish it with the daintiest perfumes. Its head is circled with a coronet of flowers. Occasionally, as in Scythia, it makes a round of calls, visiting its most intimate friends; but this pleasure is transitory; it is soon brought home and placed in a corner. There it leans against those who have gone before, with its dry, dusty, and bloodless face, which sometimes demands tears, but never drops them; and there—with mouth wide open, but not for song—it molders gradually away, a ruin of old mortality and the forgotten times of a passed world. Soon it becomes a question as idle as those of Tiberius concerning the female appellation of Achilles and the song of the Sirens to ask its name. So the dream of diuturnity in its former tenant ends, and it serves but as one more sad proof that it is feeding the wind and plowing the waves to hope for any patent of security against oblivion under the sun.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

REPRODUCTION OF ORGANISMS.—The epidermis, or outer skin, grows with the greatest facility, just as the hair and the nails; it is indeed the same tissue. The crystalline lens of the eye, which somewhat resembles the substance of the epidermis, is also reproduced when it is taken away. Many experiments made on dogs and rabbits, proved that this bi-convex lens, which is one of the principal organs of sight, is perfected afresh in a few months.

Besides the skin, there are the nerves, the restoration of which was unknown until the end of the last century, when Monro and some others drew up a complete theory. In the sciatic nerve, for instance, it is sometimes necessary to cut out about the third of an inch. The ends soon show an alteration; then in about six weeks or two months, a gray lump appears on one extremity, which directs its course toward the opposite one, and reunites with it. This is composed of nervous tubes, more slender than the original ones; but by degrees they grow in size, become whiter, the fibres are more perfect, and after an interval of four to six months, there is a cord of nerves newly formed. This process will go on even when two inches have been excised. As the matter is repaired, the progressive re-establishment of the sensitive functions can be seen, whether of motion or of feeling.

The cartilage, which is perhaps better known under the name of gristle, was considered for a long period as incapable of renovation, but in 1867 this was found to be a mistake. The cartilaginous tissue of dogs and rabbits was divided, and at the end of two months there was a complete restoration. It is also found that the thinner muscular tissues which perform involuntary movements in the interior of the body possess the same power. One point only remained to be proved—whether muscular fibres could restore by means of similar fibres their loss of substance. This was tried on some guinea-pigs; the muscles were cut, and after a few months they were found to be complete again. Thus, all the tissues of the animal frame can be restored in the adult, and by a precisely similar plan of developement as in the young.

The knowledge of these facts has been in the practice of surgery the starting point for many new operations, which are still advancing. Thus the reproduction of bone has especially interested the public. Bones consist of three parts—the marrow, the osseous substance, and the periosteum, a membrane which covers the outside, and which was discovered during the last century to be the principal agent in elaborating the whole structure. One skillful experimenter remarked that, wherever he could introduce the periosteum, there he could have bone, and could thus multiply the bones of an animal, and place them where there were none before. This, however, is not desirable; but as the bones are very liable to inflammation, tumors, and decay, surgery can here step in, and take away all the unhealthy parts, excavate the bone; and at the end of a few months the limb, which has never lost its form, repairs its losses, a new bone tissue is formed, and restored to the former condition of healthy vitality. Formerly, amputation was the only resource in such cases; now the limb is saved, bone gives birth to bone, just as the severed nerve reunited itself, the cartilaginous layer adhering to the periosteum being nothing else but bone in the course of formation.

The operation of grafting in the vegetable kingdom is well known; living fragments are attached to a perfect tree. But the grafted portion never becomes an integral part of that to which it has been transported; it rather develops as a parasite, like the mistletoe on the oak, and remains physiologically distinct. This, however, is not the case with animals; when a piece taken from another part of the same individual, or from a different subject, is grafted, it becomes a perfect portion, and gives the same life. The cells of the choroid coat of the eye may be transplanted, and preserve their vitality in their new home. The transfusion of blood is nothing but the introduction of red globules borrowed from one organism and transferred to another. This succeeds even if the blood passes into an individual of quite a different class, as, for instance, from a mammal into the vessels of a frog. The globules wil be found after some time living, and easily recognizable as those of a superior animal. The spurs of one cock have been grafted into the comb of another, and teeth of mammals have also been transplanted.

From these facts surgeons took up the idea of grafting bones in the place of those that had decayed, and several attempts seemed to favor the plan; but now it is acknowledged that a graft of either the periosteum or the marrow has an unconquerable tendency to be reabsorbed, or to disappear after a time, on account of the unfavorable conditions in which it finds itself, or for want of nutrition.

More success has attended the grafting of teeth, but this is not yet quite established. The teeth spring from a little bag or follicle, in which is the organ of ivory, and that for the production of enamel. When an entire follicle was taken from a puppy, and grafted into an adult dog, the germ was regularly developed to the production of a complete tooth. The enamel when grafted alone perished, while the organ of ivory produced an ivory tooth. These interesting researches lead to the hope that teeth may some day be thus restored, seeing that an entire organ with a complete structure is more likely to grow than when it is only a fragment, transplanted and isolated, like a piece of bone.

The grafting of the epidermis has been accomplished by many celebrated surgeons. After an operation, a burn, or a bruise, the destroyed skin is but slowly restored, and often with difficulty. Thus the idea arose of taking a piece of healthy skin from the same or another person, and laying it on the wound. It was found to require the utmost delicacy on the part of the surgeon; and instead of covering the whole with one piece, very small bits were applied each day, following the progress of healing, and replacing those morsels that did not adhere. In about twenty-four hours the grafting was accomplished, and the wound was not, as usual, a contracted scar. Such are some of the efforts of physiology; the working out is difficult and tedious, but, with skill and patience, the labors of the present time may bear future and valuable fruit.—*Chambers's Journal.*

WAS SHELLEY AN ATHEIST?—Was Shelley an atheist? Such is the momentous question which next arises. The affirmative has so frequently been stated that it has come to be almost universally accepted. I, too, believe that he had not quite dived into the depth of all mystery; that he had not fully understood himself, the world, and the Great Unknown; that he had not quite reconciled all the inconsistencies of this jarring instrument, human life, nor solved the problem why evil should be permitted to exist side by side with virtue, and too frequently prove the victor. But then he never professed to be anything but a student upon the threshold of existence, permeated by a desire for knowledge. Yet assuming for a moment that at one time Shelley was numbered with the unbelievers, there was an earnestness in his purposes, and a craving for light, which were noble in comparison with the cold Mephistophelean disbelief in virtue so characteristic of Byron. The author of *Queen Mab* was a man of faith compared with the author of *Don Juan.* Out of the spirit of inquiry which pervaded the former, it was possible there might arise a sympathy with and a thirsting after the Divine; out of the spirit of moral infidelity which distinguished the latter it was impossible for anything to be generated but a distrust of all human virtue. So that our words of indignation as regards Shelley's skepticism should really be more measured than they have hitherto been. The negations of a philosophical skepticism have in the world's history very frequently been cast away for a living and vital trust in the fountain of happiness and truth. Morality always survived in Shelley; therefore it was possible to become an easy and natural process with him to pass from the lower and baser to the higher and nobler. Shelleyism is not infidelity. That is my contention, and if systematic doubt really ever was a creed with the poet, it had been swept away long before his death. I seem to behold Shelley stretching out hands of faith after the Divine, imploring, demanding to be led into His pure light, and to find shelter in the Fatherhood of his Creator, through brotherhood with One of whom he nobly sang, and of whose reign he uttered such a glorious burst of triumph as this:

A Power from the unknown God,
A Promethean conqueror came;
Like a triumphal path he trod
The thorns of death and shame.
A mortal shape to him
Was like the vapor dim
Which the orient planet animates with light:
Hell, sin, and slavery came,
Like bloodhounds mild and tame,
Nor preyed until their lord had taken flight.
The moon of Mahomet
Arose, and it shall set:
While blazoned as on Heaven's immortal noon,
The Cross leads generations on.

The skepticism which Shelley indulged was not one of utter disbelief in the future perfection of humanity, but it undoubtedly had its root in the sadness which he experienced for a world which was apparently without a guiding principle or power, and in the transitoriness of everything human. He looked abroad with great, tear-brimmed, brooding eyes, and wept over the absence of that stability in some person or thing which his soul longed to have revealed. Earth to him was a land of shadows, and men "as clouds that veil the midnight moon." In one line he sadly affirms, "Naught may endure but mutability."

A priest at Lausanne once gesticulated on reading *Queen Mab*, "Infidel, Jacobin, leveller; nothing can stop this spread of blasphemy but the stake and the fagot; the world is retrograding into accursed heathenism and universal anarchy." It was seeing so much of the spirit which animated this priest that retarded Shelley's religious development. But with every respect for the Lausanne clerical—whose bigotry too often finds its exemplification in the cloth of our own day—another critic of Shelley's, in humbler life, a simple book-seller, was nearer to the truth when he remarked that Shelley aimed at regenerating, not levelling mankind, as Byron and Moore. The detestation of the name of religion which he at one time unquestionably displayed arose from the lack of the thing itself in those who professed it. He looked upon religion, as practiced, "as hostile instead of friendly to the cultivation of those virtues which would make men brothers." From the poem of *Queen Mab* it is impossible to come to the conclusion that Shelley was an atheist, except as regards the God of the Christians, whom indeed he rejects with scorn. But there are glimmerings of a belief in some power which molds all things and runs through all things—in fact a pantheistic God. To the God of the theologians he exhibited an unswerving animosity; but the pamphlet he wrote at Oxford was much more atheistical than the poem. There is abundant evidence, however, that in after life he abjured both the pamphlet and the poem. By far the most terrible things doubtless Shelley ever wrote are to be found in the notes to *Queen Mab*, but here, appended to the quotation from the poem, "There is no God!" we find him saying, "This negation must be understood solely to affect a creative Deity. The hypothesis of a pervading spirit, co-eternal with the universe, remains unshaken." This is an admission which no man who was an athiest in the strict sense of the term would make. But as one fact is worth many arguments, it may be as well to remind the reader that in a letter to the editor of the *Examiner* on the subject of *Queen Mab*, Shelley said the poem was never intended for publication, and that in regard to the subtle discriminations of metaphysical and religious doctrine, it was very crude and immature. It was written at a period when the poet was disgusted with the constitution of things, and when he was desirous of hurling from his throne the Deity which Christians held up for reverence. He repudiated the notion that this being described to him could be the active Governor of the universe. At the same time he did believe distinctly in some Spirit that was progressively working for perfection. My views are corroborated by Shelley's reply to Trelawny, when the latter asked, "Why do you call yourself an athiest?" and he answered, "I used it [the name atheist] to express my abhorrence of superstition; I took up the word, as a knight took up a gauntlet, in defiance of injustice." This is a clear indication of the character of Shelley's atheism; it was, as I have maintained, not a universal negative. The very spirituality of his nature would have prevented him from embracing the everlasting "No!"—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

EGYPT OF TO-DAY.—It needs but a glance to show us how peculiar the position of Egypt in the present day is. A flourishing Province of a great but decrepit and dying Empire, it would long ere now have thrown off its allegiance and gained its independence but for foreign repression. At the time when Mehemet Ali and his energetic son Ibrahim Pacha were pursuing their conquests and threatening speedily to put an end to the Turkish Empire, it did not suit the political creed of Western Europe, the fancied interests of France or England, that that Empire should be swept away. France and England eyed each other jealously over that strip of territory in the Lower Nile Valley, and by the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, and Palmerston was constantly giving check to Louis Philippe and his Ministers in their designs in that quarter. As was then thought, too, the only way to keep Russia out of Constantinople was to bolster up the Osmanli on their rickety throne. And so Western Europe compelled Ibrahim Pacha to turn back from his march through Asia Minor, and made his father give up Syria; and Egypt, forced thus upon herself, has presented ever since the aspect of a power chafing against its boundaries and seeking a new outlet for its strength. Barred in toward the north, it has struggled southward, and spread east and west of the Nile Valley into Nubia, Kordofan, Darfur, and the Soudan. Under the present ruler especially claim has been made for Egypt to be recognized as a civilized and civilizing power. Mehemet Ali paved the way for the new order of things by destroying the power of the Mamelukes and establishing a despotic irresponsible power; but it is to his descendant, Ismail Pacha, that the credit is due of making a deliberate and persistent attempt to engraft Western civilization, usages, institutions, and arts on to the old Mohammedan stock. He has not ceased to seek conquests nor to dream of independence, but has become imbued with the notion that to be powerful he must do as the French and English do. Under this motive power of a great ambition, Ismail has followed the policy of the founder of his race without swerving, and is building up an empire within the Nile basin which, when the territories "annexed" by Sir Samuel Baker are absorbed and consolidated, promises to resemble one of the mighty Empires of old.

The key to the double-lined policy of the present ruler of Egypt is this ambition; this makes him court alike civilization and extensive dominion. No other province of the Turkish Empire can at all compare with Egypt in the orderliness of the Government or in the extent to which it has succeeded in introducing civilizing agencies among the people. In this respect the conduct of Ismail is in marked contrast to that of his nominal master, the Sultan; and although under him Egypt has become loaded with a vast public debt—as yet almost the chief monument of progress in civilization that she can show—in nothing is the contrast more marked than in the uses to which Turkey and Egypt have severally put the money that has been lent to them. In the case of Turkey, hardly any of it has been used wisely, and the reckless folly and waste with which, even when a good end was in view, it has been misspent, has made the money borrowed by Turkey a curse to her. But in the case of Egypt hardly any of her borrowings have been laid out on a foolish purpose, although much of it may have been rather wastefully lavished on a good one. Egypt has, for example, (according to an able little pamphlet recently printed by an eminent Egyptian banker,) paid about seventeen and a half millions on account of the Suez Canal, which cannot be said to have financially benefited the country as yet, however it may have increased its importance. Some twelve millions have been spent on railways which now yield a considerable return; and other items, including loan-mongers' profits, count up to within some seven millions of the total funded debt of the State. Besides this, however, the Viceroy has himself, in his eagerness to civilize, contracted some rather onerous obligations on the security of his private domains, with results rather disastrous than otherwise. The Daira debt, as it is called, is indeed one of the most sinister features of the financial position of Egypt, and the element of uncertainty which these obligations, as a whole, throw over the future of the country are unquestionably great, especially when taken along with the fact that, however vigorous the administration, it is still personal and Mohammedan, and that, therefore, when the present ruler dies, there is no safeguard whatever against the State's being plunged into an abyss of anarchy and bankruptcy by a foolish or madcap ruler. Still the fact remains that Egypt has been vigorously ruled by Ismail, and has progressed far beyond what Turkey has done. The debts are but an index of his ambition, of his conviction that Egypt has a future, and that to fulfill her destiny she must take a bundle of leaves from the book of the Christian secretaries of the West.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

LORD LYTTON'S MOTHER.—Elizabeth Barbara Lytton Bulwer, heiress of the two ancient families of Lytton and Norreys, was descended from Cadwallader, the last British King, and from the royal Plantagenets. After the death of her husband, Gen. Bulwer, of Wood Dalling, Norfolk, this lady lived in the seclusion of her own Knebworth—that house which represents, on the ceiling of its "presence chamber," her forty-four armorial quarterings, and on the frieze below its cornice the arms of the illustrious families through whom she traced her descent from Edward III. In her retirement she governed her domestics, villagers and tenants with a hand of iron in a silken glove. Austere as she is said to have been, she was steadily kind to her loyal subjects and old friends. That her severity should be remembered to this day, while her goodness is forgotten, need not surprise us. Many of those she offended were the very persons to avenge themselves by painting her *couleur de noir*, and by telling their story in their own way through the length and breadth of the county—a story, alas! more likely to be received and repeated than any whispers of gratitude. Undutiful tenants, certain to be put down, or put out, by weapons of law, were sure to be loud about their wrongs and the tyranny of "Madam Bulwer." Fox-hunters, invariably warned off her land—perhaps from that dislike to the chase not uncommon among the humane—were lavish of their oaths and curses when a fox took refuge in the woods of Knebworth. The *nouveaux riches* who lived near the daughter of King Cadwallader were as loud-tongued foes as any of these. Hawthorne believed that labor brutalizes. Mrs. Lytton-Bulwer believed that trade corrupts. She had a keen eye for its debasements; and could not tolerate the society of those who had bought old residences and set up showy establishments with its gains. Thus it was that when a wealthy brewer adorned her vicinity with a pretty country house and miniature park, she was anything but gracious to the new-comer—speaking openly of "those tradespeople who had come to settle at her very gates." No wonder that vulgar prosperity made a monster of this unknown neighbor of royal pedigree! And taking into consideration the alliance of enemies against her, we must read the legend of her life with care and caution—wishing to substitute portraiture for caricature.

If Mrs. Lytton-Bulwer was a good hater of parvenu gentility—thinking it a thing of poor pretense—she delighted to honor well-born and well-bred poverty. In a country town not far from Knebworth, there lived, many years ago, a certain sisterhood of elderly ladies—descendants of one of our Norman Kings. Dispossessed of their family fortune and position, neglected by the great, disparaged by people of shorter pedigree, and sought only by a few mendicants whom they fed from their table, these sisters lived in obscurity—"the world forgetting, by the world forgot." But they were gentlewomen; and in their seclusion they were honored by the friendship of Mrs. Bulwer. The Knebworth carriage, with its powdered servants, was often seen at their door—that shabby door in a paltry street. And envy grew yellow when the lady of broad acres came from her palatial mansion to visit her poor friends. Would that I had memorials of one such visit! But unless it is written in imperishable books, time is sure to bury in his great graveyard the testimony of love. The poor ladies cannot speak to us. Their affection is as silent now as that of those dear, dumb, fellow-creatures so well beloved by Mrs. Bulwer—her dogs, horses, deer, and birds. These she cared for, as tradition tells us, with a wise, tender, generous humanity—a humanity quite worthy of our best lovers of the "Animal World." She would keep no servant who was unkind to dog or horse. When making inquiries as to the character of a groom or coachman, she would say, "I am not anxious to know if the man is clever. The first question I wish to ask is this: Is he fond of horses?" By her orders, and under her supervision, the deer were liberally supplied with Winter provisions. As soon as the park became short of grass, fodder was always given to them; and in addition to their daily meal, they then enjoyed a dessert of chestnuts, gathered each year from the avenues and shrubberies, and stored up for December and January. When we hear of rich men allowing their deer to starve for months, so that the poor creatures are often found dead in their parks for want of food, let us think kindly of this departed mistress of Knebworth. The heart that is full of love for dumb pensioners can never be hard or merciless.—*The Argosy.*

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE MIDDLE AGES.—Of these the "miscellaneous" portion of the muniments of Westminster Abbey is the most interesting, and Mr. Burtt has made a careful inventory of the documents composing it, based on the catalogue of Widmore, compiled in the last century. One packet contains eleven warrants or letters from Henry III. to Masters John of Gloucester, Edward of Westminster, and Robert of Beverly, "our masons and wardens of our works at Westminster," directing that marble columns and blocks of freestone should be sent to St. Martin's, London, to make a pulpit; that the Friars Preachers should have 1,000 freestones for their works, and all the cinders of all the lead for the Church of Westminster, to make an aqueduct. Another paper states that the cost of the works at Westminster, from their commencement under Henry III. to his forty-fifth year, was £29,345 19s. 8d. There is an indulgence promulgated by William de Humez to all contributing toward the building of the Lady Chapel between 1220 and 1222. By a deed dated 15 Richard II. it appears that, instead of continuing a grant of £100 annually to the "new work," the Crown gave the Abbot the priory of Stoke-nigh-Clare. A letter patent, 1413, grants to William Waldern and others the power of pressing workmen for the construction and repair of the nave of the Abbey. A paper, 20 Edward I., witnesses the delivery of the heart of Henry III. to the Abbess of Font Evraud (Fontevrault) in the presence of many distinguished persons.

Among the indulgences are those by Reynard, Archbishop of Armagh, in 1248, of forty days to all bringing relics of the blood of our Lord from the Patriarch of Jerusalem to Henry III., which were carried by the King in solemn procession from St. Paul's to the Abbey; by Hugh, Bishop of Ely, 1283, of twenty days to those visiting the Abbey and praying at the tomb of William de Hasele; by the Bishops of London, Hereford, and St. David's to those worshiping in the chapel of St. Nicholas, in 1311; and by the Bishop of Winchester, 1328, to those visiting relics in the Abbey and the tomb of Henry III.

A few documents refer to disputes between the Abbot and the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London and Winchester, respecting jurisdiction. The three latter protested that by coming into the Abbey at the royal request to say mass and do service at the burial of Avelina, wife of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and at the coronation of Edward II., the privileges of the Abbey should not be affected.

The abbots were often obliged to borrow, and appear to have resorted to Italian merchants for the purpose. Richard de Berking (1222-46) obtained a loan of Agapitus de Vezosa, merchant, of Venice. Richard de Ware, (1258-84,) one of 1,000 marks in Rome, C. 1259, and Walter de Wenlock (1284-1308) various sums of Florentine merchants. Henry III. was often in difficulties likewise; and we find notice of a number of jewels and precious stones belonging to the shrine of Edward the Confessor which the King borrowed to raise money upon in 1267, and returned two years afterward. A grant (12 Richard II.) shows that he gave a ring with a precious ruby to the shrine of St. Edward, on condition that when in England he might use the ring, but when abroad it should be placed on the shrine. An indenture witnesses the delivery in 1843, by the King to the Abbot, of the "golden and jeweled eagle, containing the relic called 'the ampulle,' to be given up again when asked for." Late in the thirteenth or early in the fourteenth century Maud de Clare, Countess of Gloucester, writes to the Prior and convent that she hopes they will excuse the long stay their friar Dan Henry is making with her, for to let him leave with the relic which they had allowed her to have for so long before she was better than at present would be a great discomfort to her.

An indenture (1407) between Henry IV. and his son, Henry Prince of Wales, shows that the latter agreed to serve his father in the wars in Wales with 600 men-at-arms and 1,800 archers for half a year, each man-at-arms to be paid twelvepence per day, and each archer sixpence. Some of the documents at Westminster are in the original turned wooden boxes called *skippets.*—*Fraser's Magazine.*

SAVED FROM DROWNING.

A VERY NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH—HEROISM OF A FERRYMAN.

The Binghamton *Republican* of Thursday says: "An accident occurred at Kirkwood yesterday, between 11 and 12 o'clock. A procession from the funeral of Silas Snedeker was crossing J. C. Parsons' ferry, and three or four teams had been taken across. Burt Twitchell, with his wife in his buggy, drove upon the boat with a span of large gray horses. There was another team on at the time. Mr. Parsons led Twitchell's team where he wanted it, gave orders to cut loose, and went about his work at the crank. When about 200 feet from shore Twitchell's horses became skittish, and he pulled on the reins, causing them to back. They backed too far, and fearing they would back off the boat Mr. Twitchell jumped out, probably to hold them by their heads. As he left the carriage Mrs. Twitchell grabbed the reins and gave them another pull. There were a number of foot passengers upon the boat, and several men sprang to catch the horses, but in spite of all efforts they backed off. Mrs. Twitchell pitched out of the carriage headforemost, and struck in the water upon her face. Mr. Parsons was still engaged with his work, but stopped the boat and plunged in after her before she had gone down stream twenty feet. Being an expert swimmer, he soon overtook her, turned her upon her back so that her face was out of water, took her by the left arm and started for shore. As might be supposed, she was very much frightened, but had presence of mind enough to know she was saved when Mr. Parsons reached her, and did not struggle sufficiently to interfere with his swimming. What was calculated to give her more confidence, he was still smoking a cigar as complacently as though standing on deck. The swimmer reached shore with the lady about forty rods below the ferry. Frederick Parsons, his son, and Giles Berkalew, followed from the ferry-boat with a skiff, but did not overtake Mr. Parsons until he had struck his feet upon the bottom near the shore. Richard Jones and Evans Caston pursued the team with the skiff, but both horses were drowned before they were reached. The carriage and harness were saved."

AN UNAPPRECIATED PREACHER.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of a recent date contains the following: "One of the delegates to the recent Methodist Conference in this city was the eccentric genius, Rev. Travis Daniel Kendall, known in a large portion of the State as the Mountain Poet. He is a man that boasts of little 'book larnin',' but for hard horse sense and a knowledge of men and their ways he is peculiar. Neither does he believe in style. A plain old man who dresses to please himself and suit his cloth to the circumstances. For thirty years he has been a minister of the Gospel, preaching in his own original style, which, it might be observed, is peculiarly adapted to a peculiar kind of people to be found in the mountains of Kentucky, where he has devoted many years of his life. He commenced preaching in Eastern Kentucky, and afterward worked several years in Virginia. Four years ago he was returned to his mountain district, and for three years rode the circuit there for the trifling salary of $150, which was his only dependence for the support of a wife and three children, except what little corn and tobacco he could raise by work on odd days. Last year he refused to work at the station assigned him, simply because he could no longer subsist on the salary, and devoted his time to writing a history of his life, interspersed with numerous stories and amusing incidents of life in the mountains. This year, however, he returned to conference, and was assigned to the Bateyville District, on a salary of $100 per year. Of course he refused to accept the position. The station is seventy-five miles from where he now lives, and he states that to move there it would cost him $25, while his house rent would be $75, leaving not a cent to live upon. As a consequence of such action, he has abandoned the idea of preaching longer for compensation until wages get better, and will turn himself in his old age to the more hazardous undertaking of an author."

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE OF THE WEEK.

MR. JOHN WINSLOW AND STEPHEN V. WHITE TELL ABOUT THE CHURCH INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—MR. CLAFLIN AND OTHERS ABOUT THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT AND THE AWARD—TILTON'S LECTURE AGENT TELLS SOMETHING ABOUT THE "TRUE STORY"—THE DEFENDANT HIMSELF TAKES THE STAND.

The first witness called on Monday morning was Mr. David Dows, of Tarrytown, who was called to support Bessie Turner's testimony, in so far as related to the time of his family going to Omaha and returning. He said they started on May 31, and returned on the 11th or 12th of June, and that Miss Turner lived at the house about two or three months—came in the Spring and left in the Summer.

Mr. John Winslow, formerly District Attorney for Kings County, and a member of the Church Investigating Committee, was the next witness. It was exclusively in relation to matters connected with that investigation that he testified. On direct examination he said that Mrs. Tilton appeared before the committee on the 6th of July, and Mr. Tilton on the 10th; that he had a conversation with him in the street on the 13th, and on the 20th, 22d, and 23d, Mr. Tilton was again before the committee. On his first appearance Mr. Tilton doubted whether Beecher wanted an investigation, but was shown Mr. Beecher's letter calling for it, which surprised him, and he said he would consider the matter. On the 13th he published a card saying he would take up Mr. Beecher's challenge. On the evening of that day he met witness, told him the investigation was all wrong, and that it ought not to proceed. He said further that he wanted the committee to adopt a report which he had drawn, and which he thought would exonerate all three. In reference to the occasion on which, as alleged, Mr. Tilton attacked Mr. Tracy, the witness said Mr. Tilton vehemently asserted that Mr. Tracy had no right to be before the committee in opposition to him. The altercation was stormy, but Mr. Tilton subsequently said he forgave Mr. Tracy, and that he liked him better than any other man in Brooklyn.

On cross-examination by Mr. Fullerton, witness stated that Mrs. Tilton made two verbal statements before the committee. The first statement was made on July 6, but it had never been made public. Mr. Beecher also made two statements, the first on the same day as Mrs. Tilton's—that had never been made public either. Witness had no knowledge where the minutes of the committee were. The evidence taken before the Investigating Committee was, he said, passed over to the Examining Committee. He was under the impression that it was passed to Mr. Cleveland, but he was not sure on that point. When Mr. Tilton was expressing himself adverse to an investigation, he said that it was a very unhappy affair, that it would lead to many unpleasant revelations, and bring about a great deal of trouble. He did not mention to whom it would bring trouble. Mr. Tilton expressed himself unwilling to state all he knew before the committee, but he had no particular recollection of his saying that he wanted to shield his wife and family. Mr. Tilton's plan was to have all three, Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Tilton, and himself, support, by their statements before the committee, the report which he was desirous the committee should adopt. The next point of the cross-examination was in reference to the evidence given by Bessie Turner before the committee. Bessie Turner, he said, had stated before the committee that Mr. Tilton had charged Mrs. Tilton in her presence with having confessed her criminality with Mr. Beecher. Mr. Fullerton inquired whether the West charges were referred to by the committee at all, whether Mrs. Moulton was summoned, whether Bowen was, or if any effort was made to get him. To these questions the witness answered in the negative.

After this several witnesses were introduced to prove that Mr. Beecher went to his farm at Peekskill on June 2, the day Mrs. Moulton testified she had her celebrated interview with him and returned the next afternoon. James Thomas Turner, who has charge of the farm, testified that Mr. and Mrs. Beecher came to Peekskill by the train leaving New-York at 2 o'clock, having previously announced their coming by telegraph; Thomas Rocheford testified to the receipt of the message at the telegraph office, and Emil B. Deuzler that he forwarded it over the wires. Mr. Kitterege, of Peekskill, saw Mr. Beecher there that day and the next; Thomas J. Talney had been married by him in Brooklyn on June 3, in the evening. Noticed that Mr. Beecher's dress was a little rough for such an occasion.

Mr. Stephen V. White, another of the members of the Investigating Committee, was then called, and he testified to several matters given in Mr. Winslow's evidence, corroborating his statements.

Mr. Horace B. Claflin was next examined relative to the negotiations concerning Mr. Tilton's difficulty with Mr. Bowen. He described the action which had been taken in respect to the tripartite agreement, and the proposal of appointing arbitrators to settle the pecuniary differences between Mr. Bowen and the plaintiff.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Claflin again took the witness stand, and continued his testimony in regard to the execution of the tripartite agreement and the award by the arbitrators. These two acts went together. When the arbitrators met, Mr. Tilton stated his case, and was followed by Mr. Bowen. A decision was given the same evening; Bowen was to pay Tilton $7,000, all the papers relating to the scandal were to be burned, and the tripartite agreement was to be signed by them. Bowen paid over his check at once, and that was the last act in the arbitration. The witness had been the custodian of the agreement since it was signed. Wilkeson had had the rough draft of it to make a clean copy. The remainder of Mr. Claflin's testimony related to circumstances connected with the establishment of the *Golden Age*, and Carpenter's proposition to start a new paper. On cross-examination, he stated that he had met Victoria Woodhull two or three times at her office, and once had gone with Bowen to her house, at the request of her lawyers and of Bowen.

After Mr. Claflin had left the stand, two witnesses were introduced who testified, the one to having forwarded Mr. Beecher's telegram from the New-York office to Peekskill, the other to having received it at that place. It was then sought to introduce evidence that the Woodhull scandal had been offered in slip form in various newspaper offices months before its actual publication, but the evidence was ruled out.

Mr. Charles F. Storrs, another of the arbitrators, was next called. He testified that he first learned of Tilton's having been discharged from the *Union* in January, 1871. He saw him in his house, asked him if he had been discharged, and he replied in the affirmative. He seemed depressed and dejected. They went together to Mr. Moulton. He asked Mr. Tilton what the trouble had been, and he replied that Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Beecher, and Mrs. Morse had been talking ill of him and had influenced his wife against him. Witness also testified to a conversation at Mr. Moulton's in which he described Mr. Tilton as saying that Mr. Beecher had humbled himself before him as before God, adding, "And he shall, too." In a second conversation Mr. Tilton spoke of Mr. Beecher having made improper advances to his wife. Witness never heard Mr. Tilton allege any charges against Mr. Beecher other than those mentioned in these two interviews. He never, to witness' knowledge, made any allegation of adultery against Mr. Beecher. Mr. Storrs gave evidence corroborative of Mr. Claflin's in regard to the arbitration, and then detailed a conversation with Mr. Moulton subsequent to the execution of the agreement, in which he represented Mr. Moulton as saying that Mr. Samuel Wilkeson had written to him to burn the papers, and adding, in a laughing fashion, "Oh, I have burned the papers, and Mr. Beecher thinks I have; but if I were to burn those papers, what would Theodore do in case any trouble should arise?" A conversation with Mr. Tilton after his wife had left him was then testified to by witness. He described Mr. Tilton as saying that "he must now smash Elizabeth and Mr. Beecher."

WEDNESDAY.

The direct examination of Mr. Storrs was continued, with the view of eliciting evidence contradictory of that given by Moulton. He stated that Moulton had said Beecher was a liar, a perjurer, and an adulterer, and he knew it, and said he would go and shoot him if he [witness] said so. Mr. Storrs also testified that Tilton had talked of suing some one for slander, for having said his wife had committed adultery with Mr. Beecher. The cross-examination of the witness was chiefly directed to matters in connection with the tripartite agreement and the award. Tilton had told witness that his wife was a pure woman and had indignantly rejected the advances made by Mr. Beecher. When Moulton had used the language referred to he was very much irritated and angry.

Mrs. Mary T. Perkins, an elder sister of Mr. Beecher, was examined next. Her testimony was simply to the effect that she spent the Winter of 1871-2 at her brother's residence (his wife being away in Florida) and did not see Mrs. Tilton; was again there in 1872-3 and did not see her; that on the 5th of June, 1873, she was with him, near Boston, and he remained till the following Sunday. Mrs. Perkins was not cross-examined. Mr. James Freeland, another arbitrator, was called, and so far as a very treacherous memory would serve him, corroborated the statements of the other arbitrators in regard to the award. His cross-examination was irresistibly funny. The worthy gentleman was evidently a little scared at the sight of Mr. Fullerton rising to tackle him, and noting that he smiled a little, nervously expressed his gratification at so favorable an omen, which naturally provoked a general laugh. Mr. Fullerton, very soon getting all there was of importance out of his witness, began to put him on the rack about Spiritualism and similar subjects. The unfortunate believer in guardian spirits was considerably taken aback at this unexpected attack, having got through the other part of his torture rather easily, and begged to be excused. But his persecutor was inexorable, and Mr. Freeland fell into deep distress. "Now, my dear fellow, how can I tell you," "my good friend, what can I say?" was the common form in which his distress found expression, when the suave inquisitor applied an unusually close twist to the legal screw. At last the Judge came to his relief, and Mr. Fullerton dismissed him. "I am much obliged to you," said the tortured witness sarcastically, when he was safe. "Oh, not at all," responded Mr. Fullerton, with cheery cordiality; "you are entirely welcome."

Mr. James Redpath, the lecture agent, testified that, one day in the Winter of 1872-3, he stayed the night at Tilton's house. Tilton showed him the "true story," and told him about the scandal. Some time after that he one day saw Mrs. Tilton come out of her room looking very determined. He thought there had been a row, went in and found Tilton perfectly prostrated. He had the manuscript open in his hand, and he told witness that Mrs. Tilton had declared if he ever published it she would publicly deny its truth. Tilton was so utterly overcome that witness really feared for his mind. He said to him, "Theodore, you have not told me the whole truth in this case," and Tilton dropped his eyes and said "No." Witness afterward obtained the "true story" from him, made a copy of the greater part of it, and kept the manuscript till he saw Moulton about it.

The hour of adjournment arrived soon after Mr. Redpath's cross-examination was commenced.

THURSDAY.

According to announcement made at the close of the court the previous day, the celebrated defendant in this suit became a witness on his own behalf on Thursday. Before, however, he took the stand, Mr. Redpath's examination was concluded. The chief points of it concerned conversations he had had with the several parties in the case shortly before legal proceedings commenced. In one of these Mr. Beecher had contemptuously referred to Tilton's griefs, and said they were such as money could assuage; that Tilton was a scoundrel in whom no reliance could be placed; but he thought Moulton was his [Beecher's] friend. At another interview he had at a later period, Mr. Beecher said that he "would tell the whole truth, and take the whole blame on himself," and thereby would "vindicate Theodore and Elizabeth."

The defendant was then called to the witness stand. In giving his testimony his manner, his intonation, phraseology, and delivery were strikingly characteristic. The inimitable acting, the quick yet natural transitions from mirth to sadness, the cheery jocularity and humor, the intensity and emphasis of declaration, so familiar to all who have heard Mr. Beecher in the pulpit, were exhibited in all their phases, as he told the story of his life in the courtroom. He soon carried a large portion of the audience with him, outside of the small knot of Plymouth Church members present, and produced, as indeed was not surprising, as marked an impression on that critical audience as on the more favorably minded assemblies he is in the habit of addressing. In response to Mr. Evarts' questions he related the history of his youth and manhood, and gave his present domestic circumstances. To an inquiry about his children, he replied, "Four living and five waiting for me." To another, about the length of his courtship of his wife, "Half as long as the patriarch with his two—seven years." Then he came down to his establishment in Brooklyn in 1847, when Plymouth Church was a small congregation of a couple of hundreds or thereabout. He then became acquainted with Bowen, who was of much assistance in managing the business affairs of the church. He became connected with the *Independent* in 1860, and continued his friendly relations with Mr. Bowen till the time of the Cleveland Convention, when the *Independent* (Tilton being then editor) attacked him. He first became acquainted with Tilton when the latter was on the *Observer*; was much attracted by him; saw a great deal of him for some time after; brought him to the *Independent* as assistant, and when he left for Europe, Tilton succeeded him as editor of that paper. There was a temporary break in their intimacy about a dispute on the subject of supporting the Foreign Missions Society in 1860; but it was slight, and Tilton did him a signal service during the war. Mr. Beecher spoke enthusiastically of the wedding of Tilton, and that they were one of the finest couples he had ever seen. The period which Mr. Beecher's evidence reached on Thursday was the month of December, 1870, in which, after the many troubles between Tilton and his wife, she contemplated separation from him, and sent Bessie Turner to Mr. Beecher with a written request for him to come and see her about a very serious matter. Bessie had a long story to tell about the Tiltons' troubles, and Mr. Beecher heard them then for the first time, with the greatest astonishment. He was about to relate what the girl said, but on objection the evidence was ruled out. He went round to the house and met Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton. The former did most of the talking, saying that Mr. Tilton's conduct had become so bad that a separation must be had. Objection was again made to this evidence, but was subsequently withdrawn, as also to the introduction of what Bessie Turner said. Mr. Beecher declared he was intensely surprised to hear of this determination to separate, and said he would consult his wife about it. Mrs. Beecher agreed that a separation was best, Mrs. Tilton to receive maintenance money.

FRIDAY.

Mr. Beecher continued his narration, and in this day's testimony covered all those important transactions on which the case for the plaintiff principally rests. This includes the interview with Bowen, when the latter presented Tilton's demand for Beecher's resignation; the call made by Moulton on the Friday night when he came to summon Beecher to the famous interview with Tilton; the interview with Tilton in Moulton's house; the call after it on Mrs. Tilton, when Beecher obtained the retraction from her; the interview with Moulton, when the latter obtained that retraction two days after, and the subsequent interview with him when he dictated the celebrated "letter of contrition." It is difficult in a short summary like this to give a just idea of the version given by the defendant of these transactions, but its basis may be said to be the impression in his mind that by what he had said to Mr. Bowen about Tilton he had caused the dismissal of that individual from his employment, and his material ruin, and also (as based on Tilton's accusations) that he had first alienated the affections of Mrs. Tilton from her husband, and then been instrumental in instigating her to a separation from him. As to the letter of contrition, he declared that while he talked, Moulton jotted down certain expressions he used; that while he yet spoke, the tea-bell rang, and Moulton rose to go, gathering up the papers, but first asked him to sign the memoranda. He at first refused, but on persuasion, added at the bottom of the sheet, as far as possible from the text, "I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence—Henry Ward Beecher." Thereupon Moulton went away, and from that day till it was then shown him in court he had never seen that paper, and until Tilton published what purported to be an extract from it, he never knew what it contained. Such, in brief outline, is Mr. Beecher's story. As to his assertions of innocence of the crime imputed to him, they were most broad, absolute, and emphatic. Counsel put the question to him point-blank. His answer, delivered with the utmost emphasis of tone and manner, was: "No, Sir; *never!*" He said further, in describing the interview with Tilton, that the latter charged him with making improper advances, and it was this charge, none other, that Mrs. Tilton denied. No accusation of adultery was even hinted at by Tilton or any one else at that time; and he denied with equal emphasis, in general and in detail, that in any conversation he had had with Moulton a single word or allusion to adultery was ever made by himself or by Moulton.

THE TESTIMONY OF HENRY M. CLEVELAND.

MRS. MOULTON'S POSITIVE EVIDENCE SAID TO HAVE BEEN IMPEACHED, AND AN ALIBI PROVED—THE TESTIMONY NOT TO BE PUBLISHED AT PRESENT.

The testimony of Mr. Henry M. Cleveland taken before Judge Neilson and the counsel employed on either side in the Tilton-Beecher case, at his house in Remsen street, on Friday evening, is claimed by the defense to be of the utmost importance in its bearing upon a vital issue in the cause. The evidence given by Mrs. Moulton respecting the confessions of adultery made to her by Mr. Beecher on the 2d of June last, so far has been regarded the strongest element of the prosecution, and no testimony has yet been adduced to controvert entirely her emphatic assertions as to the date of the interview and its purport. By numerous witnesses it has been established that on the afternoon of that day Mr. Beecher was at Peekskill, but the attempted alibi did not cover the period when the interview is said to have taken place with Mrs. Moulton, which was somewhere between 10 and 1 o'clock. To contradict this evidence is the object of Mr. Cleveland's examination. It is understood that he has testified that on the day and hour specified by Mrs. Moulton he and Mr. Beecher were in company at the office of the *Christian Union*, and no interview of the character described could therefore possibly have taken place. The materiality of this evidence is apparent, and every effort will be made by plaintiff's counsel to weaken it. The examination of Mr. Cleveland has not yet concluded, and the minutes of the testimony cannot become evidence in the case until read before the jury. All newspaper reporters were excluded from the examination and no one was admitted save the counsel and the stenographer of the City Court, whose official oath binds him to keep the minutes secret until advised by the Judge to read them to the court. Judge Neilson yesterday informed a TIMES reporter that there was no fear of their publication until produced in court, and efficient steps to that end had been taken. Their publication before that time would be a contempt of court, for which a severe penalty could be imposed.

TILTON'S LECTURE AT BLOOMINGTON.

The following has been furnished the Indianapolis *Sentinel* by the faculty of the Indiana State University in response to the reported testimony of Prof. J. L. Gay, in the Beecher trial in Brooklyn:

We, the undersigned, comprising all the members of the faculty of the Indiana State University who were cognizant of the facts, finding that the testimony given by Rev. J. L. Gay in the suit of Tilton vs. Beecher, as reported in the various journals is, in several particulars, at variance with the facts in regard to the lecture of Theodore Tilton in this place in July, 1872, deem it but justice to the University to make the following statement:

1. The Faculty had no share, directly or indirectly, in inviting Mr. Tilton to lecture in the University, but had simply granted the chapel for a course of public lectures.

2. The President of the University, although upon the platform, did not preside on the occasion of the delivery of Mr. Tilton's lecture in the college chapel.

3. Mr. Tilton did not lecture upon the same subject next day, nor was he invited to do so by the officers and Faculty. The lecture delivered the next morning was upon the right use of the mind.

4. It is proper to state that the President of the University soon after delivered a public lecture in the college chapel, replying to Tilton's lecture on "Marriage and Divorce," which lecture was strongly commented on by Prof. Gay. There was not, and is, no sympathy in that Faculty, nor in this community, which would persecute any man for opposing Tilton's views.

5. The number of students for that year amounted to 262, while the report in the New-York *Sun* makes Prof. Gay say forty-two to forty-four.

Cyrus Nutt, President; E. A. Wylie, Professor Natural Philosophy; R. Owen, Professor Natural Science; D. Kirkwood, Professor of Mathematics; E. Ballintine, Professor of Greek; James Thompson, Professor Civil Engineering; A. Atwater, Professor of Latin.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., March 31.

BISHOP BOWMAN'S OPINION OF THE BEECHER AND GLENDENNING CASES.

At the session of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference in Trinity Church, Jersey City, yesterday, I. P. W. Blattenberger, P. G. Blight, G. W. Newton, M. F. Warner, G. W. Smith, I. H. Timbrel, J. C. Dandron, William McKain, S. D. Harris, and R. W. Copeland were, after examination, admitted to full connection with the conference. An address of instruction was delivered by Bishop Bowman, in which he made a seeming reference to the Beecher case in cautioning the Candidates against indiscretion in their relations with women; and to the Glendenning case, in relation to which he said that ministers who gave proper attention to their charges would have no time to play croquet. The Bishop also said that though an occasional article well written, from the pen of a young minister, might add spice to a newspaper, some of them wrote articles, to the neglect of their parishes, which sometimes brought them into difficulty. Bishop Harris delivered an address descriptive of his visit to the missions in foreign lands. Among other things he referred to the Methodist Episcopal mission in Japan, starting at Yokohama and extending through the three principal islands of the Empire. The Conference held a special meeting in the afternoon.

MURDERERS IN THE TOMBS.

The following is a list of criminals now confined in the Tombs under indictment for murder: John Scannell, committed by Coroner Young on Nov. 8, 1872, for the killing of Charles Donoghue; Anna Ihl, committed March 19, for causing the death of Mrs. Annie Josephine Curtis, through malpractice; Edward McLaughlin, for the murder of John Stewart, committed on March 11; Eliza Munger, arrested on Sept. 11, 1874, for inflicting injuries on an infant child named Jacob Hagar, who subsequently died at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of the wounds; Philip Olwell, for the murder of James Conway during a drunken carousal in a shanty, on March 7. Joseph Jordan, who was convicted of murder in the second degree on Friday last, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, will be removed to Sing Sing to-morrow. Scannell has already been tried, but the jury disagreed. His case will not again be taken up until Mr. Beach, his senior counsel, shall have concluded his labors in the Beecher-Tilton suit.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Amerique, for Havre.—Ramsay Crooke, Miss Annie E. Thomas, Miss Lillie Smith, Miss Virginie Noel, Mme. Emilie P. Durand, Miss Pauline Hitchcock, Miss Beatrice Hitchcock, Nicholas Rivero, Henri Leonard, Rev. Father Bourgois, J. B. Nicrosi, William Oliver, Mme. J. M. Wilde, John Wilde, France Wilde, Emile Wilde, Mme. A. Maresi, Mlle. E. Maresi, Mme. L. Maresi, Mr. Fiorini, Richard F. Sargent, Mme. A. Leusch, Gabriel Zivy, Mr. Le Comte, Maurice De Valais, Count Tyszkiewicz, Countess Tyszkiewicz and maid, Albert De Marschall, A. Brocande, Jensus Cuevas, S. Marillo, David B. Gamble, Edwin Percy Gamble, Mrs. Col. A. G. Dickinson, Harry M. Dickinson, Miss Nannie Dickinson, A. G. Dickinson, Miss Fannie Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. St. Mark and child, W. P. Watts, Augustin Soler, Sir David Wedderburn, Fayette S. Giles, William Dicks, A. Hamme, E. Van Hamme, Mme. Louise Hamme, Auguste Benech, Abraham Oppenheimer, Ernest de Lavandais, Mrs. Auguste Benech, Michel Vergnoli, Mrs. Rose Boretti, Louis Berguirol, Jose Silvera, J. Collon, Miss Mathilda Boursot, A. Mauperin, Miss Isabella Mauperin, J. T. Wifefor, Abbe Quinon, Mr. Demaeur, Miss Rachel Oppenheimer, Mme. Vre Brody and child, Miss Bertha Brody, Mr. Scolara, Jean Soubiran, Mr. Stankiewics, E. Marceau, Joseph Abadie, Jean Marie Abadie, Mrs. F. L. Diaz, Mme. Juliette Solledland, Emanuel Buchesne, Mme. Josephine Adatte, Henry Daillet, Charles Caburet, Victor Perrot, Henry Steim Mme. Dailiet, Mrs. Victor Perrot, Miss Alvina Perrot, Luiggi Canal, Raphael Lavashda, Serafino Ferrini, Vito Rufini, Jean Germain Chavanne, Miss Marie Chavanne, Cerf Nathon, Mme. Louis B. Berkowitz, James S. Greene, Paul Bernhart, Marx Steppacher, Camille Feuillec, Fernan Urso, Mr. Bernard, Alphonse Veidier, Emile Heim, Theophile Barbe, Louis Cheney, Jean E. Sterm, Dominique Bruggemane, Mme. A. Ducor and child, Eugene Ader, Mrs. Louis Chenet, Mme. Dominique Bruggemane, Miss Bruggemane, Albert Block, Casper Burri, Jean Beyer, P. Padovani, Bernard du Bont, Leon de Ammerial, Leon Leprince, C. Mazzudrilli, Mme. V. Michiletti, Theodore Prise, Joseph Warte, Adolph Rueben, Henry Valiet, Dominique Zehmor, Auguste H. Herrmann, Francois Chatillon, and steerage.

In steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bainbridge, Miss Selma Bainbridge, Mrs. Moore, Mr. Woodward, Miss Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Overton and brother, Mr. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Winthrop S. Gilman, Jr., Ernest R. Simpson, Philander Ball, G. H. Goundie, W. H. Hall, Charles D. Myers, Fred. K. Stevens, Rev. Mr. White, Mrs. White, Miss White and friend, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Harris, Mrs. Olive Marsh, Mrs. R. W. Gladding, Miss De Montford, Miss H. Hickman, Miss Kate Hickman, J. T. Dodge, George Grant, Joseph E. Pettingall, Miss Laura Scott, Mrs. Hamilton and infant, Miss Alice Scott, Miss Vitzthum, Willie Gladding, Isaac D. Lewis, James Mylan, Richard Wilks, Dr. I. K. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson, Ralph W. Jackson, Mrs. Collins, three children and infant, Mrs. John E. McMahon, daughter and son, Miss Betty Rigi and mother, Mrs. J. Robinson, Rev. James G. Mason, R. Schwartse, E. Schwartse, Miss Dodge, Mrs. C. A. Lippincott, Miss Flora Dodge, James Arnold, Jane Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Ernest Hall, Miller Hall, Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor, Junius Henri Browne and wife, Mrs. Wagar, Mrs. Clara C. Addison.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—J. D. C. Harris, E. B. Stone, J. A. Menkin, wife and child, Miss F. Baker, Mrs. F. B. Thurber, two children and two nurses, E. Harris, Miss S. King, Mrs. M. L. Oakley, Miss A. C. Oakley, M. M. Endel, B. W. Hunt, Miss Ida Thomas, Mrs. A. Claflin, A. Claflin, Charles Claflin, Mrs. L. Nolan, Mrs. C. M. Reardon, F. H. Churchill, R. C. Churchill, G. H. Miller, wife and child, Mrs. C. K. Osgood, D. A. Hecht, wife and infant, John W. Doran, John Y. Dixon, Commander J. F. McGlensey, wife, child, and nurse, Mrs. E. A. Parker and two children, E. Kraus, John Philippi, M. A. McCoy, John Amen, wife and child, Joseph Meyer, W. Hake, Charles Hartman.

In steam-ship Utopia, for Glasgow.—Benjamin G. Templeton, Richard Riddle, Edward H. Norton, Mrs. M. Foreman, Master James Foreman, Joseph Rossiter, Mrs. Rossiter, Miss Rossiter, Mrs. Martha Vance, Mrs. Milne, Mrs. Fanny M. Young, Miss Eliza Henderson, Miss Theodosiata Young, Master Young, Miss Mary O. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. William Crowe, Master William Crowe, Miss Sarah Crowe, Miss Jane Drewest, Glover Clapham, Mr. and Mrs. George Ray, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Jackson and infant, Mrs. Thomas Cameron, Master John Cameron, and infant.

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—Frank H. Bradley, Mrs. Bradley and infant, F. M. Peters, J. H. Vanderbilt, T. F. Harris, E. A. King, W. F. Noe, C. H. Tenney, D. W. Tenney, James Ingalls, Ed. H. Williams, Charles T. Parry, Mary M. Jewett, P. Maniquet, A. Meyer, G. A. Leavitt, Jr., Jordan Stabler, F. N. Hopkins, Miss E. C. Swan, Dr. A. C. Eccleston, Solomon Degau, Dr. George Cleghorn, Dr. H. Pearde, Jacob Jacobs, Brown W. Webb, E. W. Stuart, Miss Mollie Gallagher, N. W. Harris, Mrs. Harris, W. H. Appleton, Mrs. Appleton, Miss Appleton and maid, Miss Brooks, William B. McGrath, Master C. L. Edey, William Dickinson, W. H. Hill, R. Ireland Blackburne, Prof. Alfred Angot, J. A. Joseph, William Weir, D. Whiting, David G. Reid, J. S. Clarke, C. S. Peirce, Mrs. Peirce, Wilson King, A. M. Guthrie, D. R. Martin, Mrs. Martin, Master Thomas Osborne, William Grant, W. C. Robertson, Henry Farquhar, Max Strakosch, A. Elkan and servant, Capt. Drakeford, J. H. Noe, Mrs. Edey, Master Edey, George Crawford, John Fretwell, Jr., W. S. Whitwell, Jr.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Jane Hutchins, Mrs. Halligan, L. Serot, J. E. Gleim, Mrs. J. E. Gleim, Alf. E. Knowles, F. J. Roscoe, M. P., Right Rev. Thomas L. Grace, Bishop of Minnesota; Rev. James Holton, Dr. J. H. Pemberthy, H. M. S. Zephyr; J. Cooke, J. W. Rowson, Mrs. J. W. Rowson, Francis Cutler, James Burns, A. Smithers, F. J. Smith, J. H. Critchley, R. Joel, Miss Stoll, F. Witters, J. F. W. Taith, Antonis Descolezo, Stephano Devoto, J. S. Brown, James A. Hamilton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Tybee, from San Domingo City.—Diego Loynaz, Ernest Lamar, R. Zahn, Manuell Garcia, J. J. Hart, Carlos Newman, Thomas Lithgow, V. Vanegas, A. H. Crosby, R. Bazan and son, M. F. Arelia, M. M. Gautier, Tomas Newman, L. R. Fink.

In steam-ship Neckar, from Bremen.—Joseph Stoppel, Bertha Klostermann, Emil Greaf, Lissy Dane, and 30 in second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:40 | Sun sets.....6:28 | Moon rises..4:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.6:28 | Gov. Island..7:17 | Hell Gate...8:39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........SATURDAY, April 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; P. Caland, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Oder, (Ger.,) Von Ottendorp, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Regulator, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Great Western, (Br.,) Stanfer, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Amerique, (Fr.,) Ponzolz, Havre, &c., George Mackenzie; W. Woodward, Young, Baltimore; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia.

Ship John Mann, (Br.,) Gibson, Bremen, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs Josie, Pettigrew, Cardenas, &c., Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Erie, Sears, Mayaguez, J. H. Winchester & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston March 31, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co. April 1, Cape Lookout bearing N. N. W. 10 miles, passed steam-ship City of Merida, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship Tybee, Gardiner, San Domingo March 22, Mayaguez, P. R., 24th, Samana 25th, Porto Plata 27th, and Turk's Island 28th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Del Monte.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship State of Louisiana, (Br.,) Johnston, Glasgow March 19 via Larne 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co.

Ship St. Charles, Smalley, Liverpool 36 ds., with mdse. to Wm. R. Grace & Co. Took the southern passage and had light winds and fine weather throughout.

Ship Freedom, Norton, St. Thomas, in ballast to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Bark Gustaf Adolf, (Swed.) Ternstrom, Marseilles 60 ds., with mdse. to order. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 17.

Bark H. D. Stover, Pierce, Matanzas, 9 ds., with sugar to Jules Sazarac & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Lizzie Merry, (of Portland,) Lawrence, Campeachy, Mex, 15 ds., with logwood, mahogany, and sugar, to Marcial & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Bark Alliance, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Stavanger 53 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Took the southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Teresa, (Br.,) Kohl, Cienfuegos March 24, with sugar, &c., to J. & G. Fowler—vessel to master.

Brig Aquidneck, (of Bath, Me.,) Johnson, Arecibo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. March 29, off Hatteras, in a heavy easterly gale, lost jibboom; was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras; left in port, brig Annie, (Dan.,) for New-York, ldg.

Brig Pedro, Bahrs, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to J. & G. Fowler—vessel to John Zittlosen.

Schr. Mary G. Curran, (of Provincetown,) McMillan, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to J. Lluhi & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. S. G. Pinkham, (of Boothbay,) Pinkham, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to T. I. Madge—vessel to I. R. Staples. Left in port schrs. Annie Freeman and Caleb Eaton, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Lizzie Ives, Saxton, St. Croix 13 ds., with sugar, rum, and molasses to Ives, Beecher & Co. March 26, lat. 23 10 lon. 71 20, spoke brig T. Towner, from St. Croix, for New-Haven.

Schr. Helen Sharp, Sharp, Philadelphia, for Trinidad, 11 days. In lat. 33 lon. 70 lost a man overboard.

Schr. Annie R. Lewis, (of Bucksport,) Gilley, Mobile 16 ds., with cypress and mahogany to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. F. St. Clair, Edwards, (of Somersport, N. J.,) Ireland, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son, & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Florence P. Hall, (of Jamesport,) Keene, Matanzas 9 ds., with molasses to J. De Rivera & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Bennington, (of Boston,) Edwards, Caibarien 11 ds., with melado to Knowlton & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Ellen Bodine, Ruter, Virginia.
Schr. Moderator, Bugbee, Virginia.
Schr. Sophie Behrmann, Druex, Virginia.
Schr. L. P. Pharo, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. Charlie Miller, Jones, Virginia.
Schr. Paugussett, Ingersoll, Virginia.
Schr. Barbara, Heddin, Virginia.
Schr. S. J. Vaughn, Vaughn, Virginia.
Schr. M. J. Granger, Somers, Virginia.
Schr. Rodella Blew, Newell, Virginia.
Schr. Joseph Cake, Sovy, Virginia.
Schr. Wm. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Somerset.
Schr. N. H. Miller, Parker, Somerset.
Schr. S. W. Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schr. Angler, Besse, Taunton.
Schr. H. Ryan, Rogers, New-Bedford.
Schr. E. M. Shaw, Springer, Boston.
Schr. Wm. R. Jones, Baxter, Boston.
Schr. Oaks Ames, Wilson, New-London.
Schr. Ocean Belle, Williams, Vinal Haven, with stone.
Schr. Mary A. Rankin, Fuller, Kennebec River, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Alfred Bradbrook, Phillips, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, light N. N. W.; cloudy and hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships India, for Stockholm, via Copenhagen; P. Caland, for Rotterdam; Oder, Bremen; Amerique, for Havre; Adriatic, City of Brooklyn, and Spain, for Liverpool; Utopia, for Glasgow; Andes, for Kingston, Jam., &c.; Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; City of Austin, for Galveston; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; City of San Antonio, for Baltimore; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, &c.; Lancaster, for Philadelphia; ships British America, for Antwerp; Star of Albion, for London; Kate Kellock, for Liverpool; Continental, for San Francisco; bark Escort, for Anjier; Stralsund, for Bremen; Anna, for Havre; Lucy and Paul, for Sodertjlge; Com. Dupont, S. W. Holbrook, and Carrier Dove, for Matanzas; Reindeer, for Demerara; Elvina, for St. Pierre, Mart.; Union, for Kingston, Jam.; brigs Anna Maria, for Montevideo; Oliver, for Aux Cayes; Frontier, for Cienfuegos; Hail Columbia, for Trinidad; Herman and Somerset, for Matanzas; R. W. Messer, for Sagua; Morning Light, for Ponce, P. R.; schrs. J. B. Sweeney, for Havana; Adda Doane, for Baracoa; Impulse, for Belize, Hon.; Rebecca Shepherd and H. Hickman, for Cardenas.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS.—Arr. 1st, brigs Wm. Mason, St. John, N. B.; Ann Elizabeth, Philadelphia.

CIENFUEGOS.—Arr. March 31, steamers Hooper and Great Northern, from Ponce, P. R., with the telegraph cable.

Also arr., schr. J. Ricardo, Jova, Philadelphia.

March 31—Sld. schr. Joseph Oakes, Portland; brig James B. Kirby, New-York.

HALIFAX, April 2.—Arr. brig Heron, Waterford, Ire., for St. John, N. F.

Sld., 3d, Steam-ship Arcadian, Portland; schrs. Sea Lion, St. John's, N. F.; Ella E. Tanner, Eastern Light; Hattie M. Lyons and Monadnoc, for the Banks.

HAVANA, April 1.—Arr. sch. M. C. Mosely, New-York.

2d.—Brig Hattie S. Bishop, New-York; schr. Mary A. Rich, Liverpool.

Sld. 2d, schrs. Edward Johnson, Matanzas; Eastern Queen, Charleston.

MATANZAS, March 31.—Arr. barks Wheatland, Boston; Aristides, (Nor.,) St. John, N. B.; Frank, Newport; brig R. B. Gove, New-York; schr. B. F. Lowell, Portland.

Sld. March 31, brigs B. F. Nash, (from Havre,) Sagua; Lucy M. Snow, Baltimore; schrs. Mary T. Bryan, (from Providence,) Sagua; Frances Satterly, Boston.

SAQUA, March 31.—Arr. brigs St. Elmo, (Br.,) Philadelphia; Sarah Gilmore, do.

March 31.—Sailed, barks Dallah Rookh, (Br.,) North of Hatteras; David Ames, Cardenas.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 3d, Cleared, scnr. Scotia, Boston; T. B. Harris, do.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 3.—Sld. for the United States, Russo, Vidar, Dona Juana, Emma, Maria, Anna, Fifth, Principi, and Napoli.

Arr. from the United States on the 1st inst., Rana, Belgravia, and Emilie Kahl.

Arr. on the 3d inst., Savanna, Ellen Goodspeed, Margaretha Blanca, Ithuriel, Rita, Mathilda P., Speed, R. W. Merrian, Onni, Prince Charley, and Beulah.

HAMBURG, April 3.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Schiller left this port for New-York April 1 at 3 P. M.

PLYMOUTH, April 3.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Herder, Capt. Seidel, from New-York March 23 for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, April 3.—The Cunard line steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Hains, and the Inman line steam-ship City of Montreal, Capt. Mirehouse, both from New-York March 24, for Liverpool, have arr. here, the former at 7 P. M. yesterday, and the latter at 12 noon to-day.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

STORES TO LET AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
IN THE NEW ADDITION
TO THE GRAND UNION HOTEL.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE STORES, 17 feet in width and about 60 feet in depth, opening on two piazzas, front and rear, with plate-glass windows, &c., &c. Also one LARGE DOUBLE CORNER STORE, with plate-glass front, &c.

TO DESIRABLE TENANTS they will be fitted with counters and shelvings adapted to the business intended.

Apply to Hon. CHARLES S. LESTER, at Saratoga Springs, or to the AGENT OF A. T. STEWART, corner of Broadway and Chambers st., New-York.

TO RENT AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, furnished throughout, located on Congress st., near the celebrated CONGRESS SPRING, and opposite the GRAND UNION HOTEL. Contains eighty rooms, well ventilated, and with all conveniences, water-closets, &c., on each floor. The dining-room and parlors are large and handsome, and the office, reading-room, kitchen, and laundry are well adapted for the purpose. The hotel building is mostly new, has been recently painted throughout, is centrally located for business, and, with good management, cannot be otherwise than successful. For terms, &c., apply to Hon. CHARLES S. LESTER, Saratoga Springs; or to the AGENT of A. T. STEWART, corner Broadway and Chambers st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

FACTORY FOR RENT, REASONABLY—ON the Morris Canal in Jersey City, near the Central and Newark and New-York Railway; building large and well lighted, and Passaic water; steam engine left in if desired. RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS AND DWELLING PURPOSES, the elegant floors on the north-west corner of 6th av., and 14th st., recently altered; first floor will be divided to suit applicant for light business. Apply to A. SOUBIROUS, (successor to F. Blanchet,) No. 294 6th av.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, in whole, the four-story brick buildings, Nos. 50 and 123 Crosby st. and 79 Grand st. Terms reasonable. Apply to A. SOUBIROUS, (successor to F. Blanchet,) No. 294 6th av.

ANYBODY WANTING A WELL-BUILT, substantial 21-foot house, in perfect condition, on Murray Hill, for $19,000; investigate it immediately; sale indispensable; little cash; another brown-stone $18,000. Apply to JOHN COADY, No. 120 Park av.

TO LET.—MISSION CHAPEL, EAST SIDE OF 3D av., near 31st st., to let, suitable for church, school, lodge room, or theatre; size 40x126, with side entrance on street. Owner, THOMAS J. McCAHILL, No. 9 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4th av., lately altered; separately or together, with or without dwellings. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to ower,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

A VERY DESIRABLE STORE, WITH plate-glass windows, on west side of 8th av., near 32d st. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, 8th av., corner 34th st.

TO RENT—ON TERMS SUITABLE TO THE TIMES, a factory in perfect order, with warerooms, large yard, steam-engine, and elevator. Inquire at No. 400 East 33d st.

TO RENT—ON TERMS SUITABLE TO THE TIMES, a factory in perfect order, with warerooms, large yard, steam engine, and elevator. Inquire at No. 400 East 23d st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, NOS. 446, 448, and 450 Water st.; will be let singly or together, and altered to suit tenant. Apply to
C. & R. POILLON, No 224 South st.

TO LET—NO. 14 PARK PLACE, NEAR NEW Post Office, suitable for restaurant, store, and offices; rent moderate.
GEO. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 88 Nassau st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET, WITH POWER AND STEAM HEAT, in the newly refitted and rearranged premises,
No. 323 Pearl and No. 80 Cliff sts.,
CONNECTING.
THREE FLOORS, 60x22, on Pearl st.
TWO FLOORS, 40x20, in middle building.
FIVE FLOORS, 45x20, on Cliff st.

All connected with an ELEVATOR, and very conveniently arranged and well lighted.

The premises are well suited for any kind of manufacturing business, but particularly for PRINTING and ITS BRANCHES.

Will be let at a minimum price—would prefer to let it entire, but will divide it.

Valentine & Co.,
No. 323 Pearl st.,
Adjoining Harper & Brothers.

TO LET—THE CORNER STORE OF FULTON AND Nassau st. Apply to LUSSEN BROTHERS, No. 124 Fulton st.

TO LET—AN OLD ESTABLISHED PHOTOGRAPH gallery, No. 391 Canal st.; suitable for an artist or engraver. Inquire from 10 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS,
HOUSES TO RENT
From $300 to $1,000 per annum.
HOUSES FOR SALE,
From $3,000 to $8,000, having all modern improvements of
GAS, WATER, AND SEWERAGE.

Distance, in time, from foot of Liberty st., New-York, by Newark and New-York Railroad, (running sixty trains daily,) to Bergen Avenue Station, is only
SEVENTEEN MINUTES!

Or from the foot of Cortlandt st., New-York, by Jersey City Ferry to horse cars (leaving every five minutes) to the different points on JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, averages only
THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES!

Thousands in New-York looking for homes are unaware of these facts—facts which an outlay of ten cents and an hour's time will verify. If you go by the seventeen minutes route, FOYE & CO., at Bergen Avenue Station, will give you all information; if by thirty-five minute route, apply to S. GARABRANDT, Bergen square, near horse-car terminus, or HOPKINSON & CO., or VAN WINKER & CO., at Grand st. Junction.

FOR SALE—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beatiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A MOST DESIRable suburban residence on the banks of the Passaic River, opposite the City of Belleville, with three or more acres, to suit purchaser. The house contains fourteen rooms, with all the modern improvements; water throughout from springs on the place. The situation is a delightful one, having a beautiful river and mountain view; within fifteen minutes' walk of railroads to New-York and horse-cars to Newark; time to New-York, forty minutes. Address Key-box No. 34, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, with modern improvements, beautifully situated on north shore of Long Island; very fine view of bay, &c.; good fishing, boating, and beautiful drives; large garden, fruit in abundance; choice lot of shrubbery; convenient to church, Post Office, stores, coal-yard, depot, &c.; forty-five minutes from Hunter's Point. Inquire of D. D. BARKER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Broadway and Chambers st.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—THE LA Bau place, on the Little Clove road, about two miles back of Quarantine Landing, containing twenty-six acres of good land, which could be subdivided into several building sites; stone house with frame extension, filled in with brick, containing in all seventeen rooms; heated with steam; stables and other buildings.
JOHNSON & PORTER, No. 1,298 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO-STORY ATTIC extension house at Far Rockaway, Long Island; eleven rooms; land 60x114 feet; $2,300, cash $1,050; only ten minutes' walk to Bathing Bay and two depots. G. C. NORTON, No. 54 5th st., or No. 85 Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Orange, New-Jersey, for sale or to lease. Spacious lawns, gardens, greenhouse, and stable. House completely furnished and fitted with gas, baths, tank, furnace, &c.; three minutes from depot; location and neighborhood unexceptionable. For further particulars apply to T. B. DUNN, No. 7 Park place.

MANORIAL ESTATE.
OPPOSITE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
420 acres; three-quarters of a mile river front; views, avenues, lawns, groves, woodland, and building sites unequaled in this country; large stone mansion. Address POOLEY, WALLACE & CO.,
No. 1,130 Broadway.

THE ELEGANT RURAL RESIDENCE OF Jerome Thompson for sale at an immense sacrifice, in the beautiful County of Berkshire, Mass.; superb mansion, 72x100; every city convenience; six acres; abundance of fruit, &c.; price, only $8,000; will exchange; make an offer immediately.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIful corner residence, with extra lot; fifteen rooms; all improvements; within five minutes' walk from two railroad stations; first class in all respects. Call on owner, CHAS. F. GREEN, No. 132 Pearl st., New-York, or on THEO. CURRAN, No. 9 College place, New-York.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE LOW, furnished or unfurnished, a desirable country residence, near Seabright, N. J., with two acres or more land; convenient to and in full view of rivers and ocean. Location noted for its salubrity and seaside advantages. Apply to W. L. TYSON, No. 36 John st., New-York.

NEWARK, N. J.—THREE MINUTES FROM depot; new three-story modern-built frame house; every convenience; first-class; $8,500; equity, $3,500; will take mortgages, or lots, or $10,000 to $15,000 house in New-York, Roseville or Orange. Address EXCHANGE, Post Office Box No. 3,361, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—SIXTY-ONE ACRES, INcluding stock and implements; all buildings in good order; plenty of fruit; land all ready for planting; twenty four miles from New-York, in New-Jersey, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. D. DOOLING, No. 188 Bleecker st.

TO RENT—A FINE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF eleven rooms; good barn, plenty of fruit, good boating, fishing and eight acres of land; one hour from New-York, ten minutes from depot, and situated in the healthiest part of New-Jersey. Terms for six months, $250. For particulars address W., Box 183 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, IF SOLD BEFORE MAY 1.—Three-story and two-story extension brick house; all improvements; furnished or unfurnished; thirty minutes from New-York; three railroads; any reasonable offer considered. Address OWNER, No. 293 High st., Newark, N. J.

INGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—First-class villa in Hillside property; eleven rooms, gas, furnace, and water; near depot; price moderate. Inquire of A. D. BOGERT & BRO., Builders, Inglewood, N. J.

AT BRONXVILLE, ON THE HARLEM Railroad, forty minutes from Grand Central Depot, cottage and three acres; two barns, garden, fruit trees and shade; within one minute's walk from station. GEORGE G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 88 Nassau st.

SPLENDID NEW-JERSEY FARM—EIGHTY-two and one-half acres, mile from depot; fine brook, orchard, wood, &c.; price $16,000; or will exchange for residence in Jersey City, Brooklyn, or Newark, unincumbered. M. T. WOOLLEY, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT WEST NEW-Brighton, a fine residence, with stable; three acres in lawn and garden; fruit and shade trees; on high ground; splendid view; less than a mile from landing. Apply to FRANKLIN WARD, 172 Front st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

VILLA SITES.—THE LOVELIEST SCENERY within thirty miles of New-York, conveniently situated on the Hudson River and on Rockland Lake. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, No. 71 Broadway, Room 91.

EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY SEAT, CONvenient to City; Jersey farm, twenty-five miles New-York; or City property. Principals inquire at No. 73 Beekman st., third floor, from 12 to 4.

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GREENWICH—RIVERSIDE.—COUNTRY seats and cottages for sale and rent; furnished and unfurnished; several Summer boarding-houses. Address I. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., handsome house, stable, and grounds in lawn and garden. Address G. F. D., Box No. 5,443, New-York.

HOUSE AND TWO ACRES FOR SALE, OR rent furnished, at Irvington on the Hudson. W. H. SHELTON.

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BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

A LADY, WITH WIDOWED DAUGHTER, would like the charge of a house whose owner or occupant is going abroad or in the country; unexceptionable references given. Address HOME, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

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ENGINE FOR SALE—SIXTY HORSE POWER (cylinder 15x36,) in perfect order; will sell cheap having no use for it on account of increasing power; also for sale, two lengths smoke-stack, 30 and 50 feet. Apply to CHARLES R. HEUBERER, Pacific Mills, No. 30 to 38 Columbia st., Brooklyn.

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TO LET.
In Brooklyn.
SUPERIOR HOUSES (with all modern improvements) AT LOW RENTS.

UNFURNISHED.

STEUBEN ST.—3-story frame, 10 rooms	$500
WYCKOFF ST.—3-story brick, 12 rooms	650
CUMBERLAND ST.—3-story frame, 10 rooms	750
PACIFIC ST.—3-story brick, 12 rooms	800
DEAN ST.—3-story brick, 11 rooms	850
LAYFAYETTE AV.—3-story brick, 12 rooms	850
ST. MARK'S AV.—4-story stone, 14 rooms	1,000
ADELPHI ST.—3-story stone, 11 rooms	1,200
SO. OXFORD ST.—3-story stone, 12 rooms	1,300

FURNISHED (to private families only.)

LAYFAYETTE AV.—3-story frame, 12 rooms	$1,080
SIXTH ST.—3-story stone, 12 rooms	1,100
GRAND AV.—3-story stone, 11 rooms	1,500
CUMBERLAND ST.—3-story stone, 11 rooms	1,600
PRESIDENT ST.—4-story stone, 14 rooms	2,000

In addition to the above many other HOUSES and PARTS OF HOUSES in various parts of the city.

Lists for examination at the office or mailed FREE to any address.

R. W. Potter,
Real Estate Broker,
Nos. 200 and 202 Montague st., Brooklyn,
Continental Building.

TO LET—ON MODERATE TERMS—THE DWELLing-houses, containing all modern improvements, No. 44 West 32d st., four-story high-stoop brick, between Broadway and 5th av.; No. 103 West 14th st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, near 6th av.; No. 51 West 12th st., four-story English-basement brown-stone house, between 5th and 6th avs.; No. 240 West 12th st., three-story high-stoop brick; No. 146 Macdougal st., three-story high-stoop brick, in perfect order, possession can be had immediately; No. 418 West 18th st., four-story high-stoop brick, containing twenty-three rooms, (cheap,) and the very desirable small houses, No. 134 Perry st., three-story high-stoop brick; No. 201 Allen st., three-story high-stoop brick, and No. 23 Orchard st., and others. Apply to A. SOUBIROUS, (successor to F. Blanchet,) No. 294 6th av.

TO LET IN NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, forty-five minutes from James slip, twenty-five minutes from Thirty-fourth street Ferry, New-York, steam communication from Hunter's Point by two railroads every half hour, one house on Clermont Terrace, now occupied by W. S. Wood, Esq.; rent, $550; one on Flushing road, opposite Mr. Lord's house, has laundry, furnace, and all water conveniences, with a splendid fruit and vegetable garden; also, the Veiotor mansion, suitable for a boarding-house. Apply to THOMAS WARRIN, Newtown, or CHARLES SIMONSON, Real Estate Agent.

TO LET AT BAY RIDGE, L. I.—THIRTY minutes from Wall st. by steam-boat, a gentleman's mansion, seventeen rooms, with all improvements; commanding situation with view of the bay; four acres ground, with shade trees; stable and coach-house. Also, a house with ten rooms, all improvements; and a house with nine rooms on grounds bounded by the bay; the situation unsurpassed for beauty in the vicinity of New-York; fruit and shade trees, large stable and coach-house; rents low to good tenants. Apply to JOHN MACKAY,
No. 14 Broadway.

FIFTH AV. AND 44TH ST.—TO LEASE—SPAcious apartments, in suites of 3 to 8 rooms, in the Sherwood Houses, with every comfort and luxury, without the cares of house-keeping; meals supplied at table d'hote or by private table, by an experienced caterer; elevator, hot and cold water, baths, and closets in abundance. The houses have a sunny exposure, and plenty of light. Apply at No. 531 5th av., to JAMES P. COLT.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. It is every way first-class; cost $30,000; near post office, depot, churches, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

TO RENT FOR SUMMER, OR TERM OF YEARS.—Two adjoining mansions, completely furnished, with stables, gardens, fruit, shade trees, &c., fronting on East River, at Whitestone, Long Island, within five minutes' drive of steam-boat and railway; only forty minutes from New-York City Hall. Apply to E. A. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 128 Broadway, New-York, or C. W. SMITH, Whitestone, Long Island, (Whitestone *Herald*.)

TO RENT—BY THE MONTH OR FOR A YEAR, within an hour's distance of New-York, near New-Brunswick, and on the Raritan River, a beautifully situated and thoroughly furnished country house, in perfect order; garden planted and made, and good stables attached. Apply to JOHN H. POAL, No. 33 Water st., New-York; or, C. L. HARDENBERGH, New-Brunswick, N. J.

TO LET AT LONG BRANCH—FURNISHED, TO a private family only, from 5th of June until 25th of September, one of the most charming marine residences on the shore; bathing-ground, flower-gardens, croquet-lawn, kitchen gardens, billiard-room, bathroom, coach-house, room for two carriages and stable room for three horses. Apply to GEORGE H. PELL, room No. 8, No. 170 Broadway.

TO RENT, OR EXCHANGE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A country residence, containing fifteen rooms, partially furnished; one mile from Harrison Station. Well shaded, fine grounds, plenty of fruit, stable and carriage house in good order, the well of water on premises, also water in the house. Address L. M. L., Box No. 1,712 New-York Post Office.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.—To let, handsome three-story, basement and sub-cellar, frame house, containing all the modern improvements and frescoed; four lots of ground; carriage-house, and stable; rent to a first-class tenant $1,000 per annum.
RICHARD V. HARNETT.
No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT BERGEN Point, N. J., containing ten rooms, besides bathroom, kitchen, &c.; situation directly on the water front; train from New-York half an hour; low rent to a desirable tenant for the year, and possession immediately. Apply to
HENRY PARET,
Nos. 376 and 378 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS—THAT very desirable four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house, 25 feet wide, at No. 23 East 68th st., between Madison and Park avs., with all modern improvements and in perfect order. The rent will be reduced from $3,500 to $2,250, to a suitable tenant.
Apply to ANDERSON FOWLER,
No. 72 Broad st.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—NEW HOUSE, 30x28, with all modern improvements; lot 90x125, with stable; splendid river views; ten minutes from station; house has parlor, dining, reception, and six bed rooms; the cheapest place on the Hudson River; rent to a prompt tenant, $800. Apply to
WM. L. WALLACE, No. 29 Cortlandt st.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—FIVE MINUTES from Tremont Station, thirty minutes from Grand Central Depot—To let, a first-class house, sixteen rooms, and eight lots; rent to a first-class tenant, $550 a year. Apply to owner,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 199 3d av.

TO LET.—THOSE ELEGANT NEW THREE-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone houses Nos. 121 and 123 East 62d st., between 4th and Lexington avs., handsomely finished, with all modern improvements; rent, $1,600. Apply to ANDERSON FOWLER,
No. 72 Broad st.

TO LEASE—NO. 25 EAST 21ST ST., WITHIN 200 feet of Broadway, five-story, 70 feet deep on each story, brown-stone basement house; suitable for doctors', milliners', boarding, or renting rooms.
R. WILLIAMSON, Owner, No. 133 5th av.

TO LET—NEAR BREVOORT HOUSE, A FOUR-story furnished house, in first-class condition; contains sixteen rooms and, all improvements; furniture for sale at a sacrifice; possession before May. Apply to DANIEL CONNOLLY, No. 102 4th av.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON.—SEVERAL HOUSES TO let, one furnished; all are near ferry; have large grounds; plenty of shade; fine view, and all improvements.
A. PRENTICE,
No. 202 Broadway.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100. The house will be put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

APRIL LIST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses; reduced rentals!!! On and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs.
Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

UNCOMMONLY CHEAP RENT.—A FINE house in Elizabeth, N. J.; seventeen rooms; all improvements; in fine order; excellent neighborhood; $700. Inquire of owner, GEO. B. TURRELL, No. 120 Chambers street, New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 117 West 38th st., between Broadway and 6th av.; rent, $1,600 to a good tenant. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 18 East 40th st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY FRAME HOUSE, FURnished, in Newark, N. J.; twelve rooms, water, gas, heater; laundry with stationary tubs; high ground. Apply to J. F. KOTHE, No. 258 Washington st.

TO LET—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNty, near depot, frame house, ten rooms; with garden, ice-house, &c. Apply to WILLIAM H. POPHAM, No. 51 Front st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 140 WEST 4TH ST., near Washington square, to let or lease; also, house No. 418 4th av. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—No. 115 East 18th st.; four-story English basement, brown-stone house. Inquire of ARTEMAS H. HOLMES, No. 11 Pine st.

TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 27 East 132d st., to let or lease; also a shop at No. 196 Franklin st. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET.—NO. 23 EAST 73D ST., NEAR 5TH AV., elegant first-class four-story brown-stone dwelling. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

TO LET—NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, brick house, nine rooms, in perfect order and completely furnished, for one year, to first-class tenant only; $75 per month. H. C. B. & CO., No. 15 Warren st.

LARGE HOUSE, LANDSCAPE, SPRING, brook, lawn, 25 acres; rent, furnished or unfurnished. Address Box No. 14, Somerville, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.; pleasant location, near depot, $65 per month.
S. SAVILAND, No. 14 Barclay st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, containing five bedrooms, reception-room, parlor, billiard-room, conservatory, fountain, &c., with six additional rooms in the attic; stabling for five horses; plenty of fruit, shade, and eighteen acres in lawn grass; everything complete, at the nominal rent of $2,400 per year, as the owner leaves for Europe in May; the above place is within easy access of Riverdale, Mount St. Vincent, and Yonkers depots on the Hudson River Railroad. Address, E. BINSSE, Yonkers, or at No. 213 West 22d st.

THIRTIETH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV., TO let unfurnished full-width house 22 rooms.
9th st., adjoining 5th av., 4-story house, $1,800.
17th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 24 rooms, elegant.
38th st., close to 6th av., 4-story brown-stone, $2,500.
New list furnished and unfurnished houses for sale or to let.
J. S. MATHEWS,
No. 240 Broadway.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WISHES to rent or to sell their house on 30th st., near 4th av.; it is four stories, high stoop, brown-stone, 24x55x100; has been built by day's work and furnished to order by Pottier & Stymus; will be let to a first-class private family for a term of years; good references required. House can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. Permits obtained with HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET, AT NEW-DURHAM, N. J.—SIX miles from New-York; house two stories and mansard-roof; fourteen rooms; water and gas throughout; stable, carriage-house, garden, fruit, and shade; accessible by four ferries and Midland and Northern Railroad; three minutes to each depot; rent low. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 6 Pine st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY HOUSE TO LET—Well furnished; 10 rooms; in Armonck, near Kensico Station, on the Harlem Railroad; good garden and water; very healthy; will be let low for the season to a small American family. Apply to Mrs. CARR, No. 53 East 79th st., near Madison av., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.—A FURNISHED house, twenty miles up the Hudson on the west bank; twelve rooms; three acres well shaded; fine view of the river; boating and fishing; location unsurpassed for health; rent low. E. DOUGHTY, No. 336 Broadway, third floor.

TO LET—FINE LARGE HOUSE, THREE-STORY and basement, with extension—24th st., near Lexington av.; three-story high-stoop brisk, No. 231 West 36th st., $1,200; two elegant French flats corner of University place and 8th st., rent $70 and $80. Apply to B. V. MOISE, No. 10 University place.

TO LET—A FINE, LARGE HOUSE ON WASHINGton square, filled with first-class boarders, and furniture for sale, or exchange for a small farm or house not far out; Westchester preferred. Address Home, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF NO. 89 BOWERY, comprising four lofts, newly fitted up; well adapted for business purposes.
For full information apply on the premises.

A TWO-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK HOUSE, with all modern improvements; bath, range, and gas; to let at $450 per annum; 8th av. and 125th and 126th sts. Inquire on premises, or of ADOLPH LEVY, No. 66 West 52d st.

TO LET OR LEASE—$1,000 TO $1,500 RENT—High-stoop private houses; immediate possession; fine location; Lexington av. and side streets. Particulars No. 1,136 3d av., between 66th and 67th sts.; 8 to 11, 3 to 6. Cut this out.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—COMPLETELY FURNISHED residence, for private family or boarders. Boating, bathing, fishing; possession. Numerous country-seats and cottages on Hudson and Sound, rented cheap. JOHN COADY, No. 120 Park av. Open evenings.

A MOST DESIRABLE HOUSE TO RENT in West 51st st., very near 5th av.; four story brown stone high stoop; good order; remarkably cheap; only $2,500. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

A.—TO LET—FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, BROWN stone house, 29th st., near Lexington av. Also, a three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, West 33d st., with all modern improvements. Owner, J. MOORE, No. 280 10th av., near 26th st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house in West 25th st., near 8th av.; eleven rooms; low rent to good tenant. Also, two three-story houses in East 25th st., near 3d av. Inquire of C. T. WEEKS, No. 210 East 25th st.; hours from 1 to 4 P. M.

NINTH WARD.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF three story high-stoop house No. 109 Bank st.; also, part of house No. 774 Greenwich st.; all modern improvements; large yards; good rear.
RUFUS KING, No. 67 7th av.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—TO rent.—A large and fully furnished house within ten minutes' walk of Sailors' Snug Harbor or West New-Brighton landing. Apply to HUNTINGTON & RICHARDS, No. 8 Pine st.

$1,500.—RENT FOR A FINE FOUR-story high-stoop house No. 50 East 74th st., one three-story at $1,100; or will sell them cheap. FRANKFIELD, owner, No. 323 8th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 667 OPPOSITE ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—To let, furnished or unfurnished, for one or more years, this elegant medium-size house.
AMIDON, No. 220 5th av.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, SECOND FLOOR, FIVE rooms, use of laundry; splendid location to a small family of adults only; rent, $40 per month. Apply at No. 58 East 79th st., near Madison av.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEment, four-story brown-stone house, in good order, 20x70x100, No. 34 West 10th st., near 5th av. Apply to owner, No. 314 West 34th st.

TO LET.—NO 115 EAST 116TH ST. (BOULEVARD;) a first-class three-story, brown-stone, with two-story brick carriage-house and stable in rear; rent moderate. Apply at No. 114 East 25th st.

TO LET.—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, near Madison square; owner to board or not; rent moderate. Apply on premises, No. 114 East 25th st.

TO LET—ON MODERATE TERMS, THE BUILDing No. 290 6th av., between 18th and 19th sts.; store and dwelling part conveniently divided. Apply to A. SOUBIROUS, No. 294 6th av.

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE SITUATED in Orange, N. J., to rent low, within five minutes' walk of depot. Apply to W. G. WILLISTON, No. 11 Old slip.

TO LET.—THE HOUSE NO. 10 WEST 45TH ST., brown-stone front, four stories, basement, and cellar; can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock. Inquire of AMOS WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 46th st.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THREE-story brick house No. 106 Bank st.; eleven rooms; bath and gas; rent $800. Apply to JOHN ROSS, No. 58 8th av., or JOHN O BACHE, No. 238 East 48th st.

IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—TO LET, FURNISHED, or for sale, a double brick house in good order, with deep lot, pleasantly and centrally located; terms favorable. TRISTRAM COFFIN, Attorney, Poughkeepsie.

FURNISHED HOUSE WITH MODERN conveniences; pleasant location, near depot at Plainfield; $130 per month. T. W. MOORE, No. 379 Pearl st.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY CORNER house on Madison av., with dining-room extension, handsomely and fully furnished, to a small family only. Apply to LEWIS MAY, No. 11 Broad st.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—A FINE FURNISHED room; third story front, in a private family; water, gas, ample closets, and every convenience.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 39 East 33d st.; low rent, desirable tenant. Apply to JAMES D. RAY, No. 41 Liberty st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164, ON FIRST FLOOR, THREE rooms, freshly decorated; suitable for a private apartment, or as offices; breakfast if desired.

TO LET—IN 49TH ST., THE THREE HIGH-STOOP brown-stone dwellings, Nos. 131, 133, and 135 West. Inquire at No. 135 of E. GRIFFITHS.

TO LET—NICE HOUSE, THIRTEEN ROOMS; large garden; Twenty-third Ward; rent, $360 year.
P. W. BRETT, No. 142 Fulton st.

TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY—SECond floor of house No. 305 East 20th st. Inquire on premises; owner in house.

MORRISTOWN (N. J.) PROPERTY, A Specialty.—Cottages to rent furnished, or for sale.
J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway.

TO LET—A NICE PARLOR FLOOR, SUITABLE FOR a doctor or a dentist's office. No. 41 Lexington av., corner of 24th st. Inquire on premises.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A DENTIST or physician, in 33d st., near Madison av. Apply for particulars to O. SLOAN HOLDEN, No. 639 Sixth av.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT FRENCH-roof house on West 32d st., in good order, to let cheap. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, 8th av., corner 34th st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 818 Greenwich st.; all conveniences and very desirable.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BACK BASEMENT, No. 380 9th av. Inquire of WILSON, No. 382 9th av.

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A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at A. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

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$10,000 WANTED FOR A HALF interest in a good paying business; abundant security; collaterals are transferable. Address O., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

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DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, WEDDINGS, &c., for sale and hire; misfits from best city tailors at half value. Men's and Boy's Clothing at greatly reduced prices. SHEA, the Clothier, No. 434 Broome st., between Crosby and Broadway.

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VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, administered by Vergnes, the Discoverer.—The greatest health restorer. No connection with any other establishment in the City. No. 12 East 16th st., between Union square and 5th av.

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LOST—A PASS-BOOK, NO. 94,854, ON THE GREENwich Savings Bank.
A reasonable reward will be paid the finder by leaving it at the bank.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1875.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

In another column will be found the text of a petition, now in course of signature throughout the City, protesting against the proposed application of a portion of the common school fund for the support of the Roman Catholic parochial schools. The petition states with perfect justice and moderation the objections dictated by law and public sentiment to the expenditure of public money for sectarian purposes. It will probably be replied by the advocates of the proposal that the parochial schools, in seeking incorporation with the common-school system, mean to sink their sectarian character altogether, and to conform to all the laws regulating the conduct of public schools. But the question naturally arises, what do the managers of these institutions seek to gain by the pending negotiations with the Board of Education? The representatives of the public, in the strict line of their duty, can yield nothing which the Trustees of the parochial schools seem to think worth having. They cannot even agree to retain intact the present teaching staff of the Catholic schools, because the influence of an exclusive body of teachers drawn from religious brotherhoods and sisterhoods could not fail to have a decidedly sectarian bias. The only fair way in which the Trustees of the parochial schools can put their case is this: "Here are thirty thousand children for whose tuition we are no longer able to provide. If you are unprepared to find immediate accommodation for them in the public schools, you can purchase or lease such of our buildings as you require, and engage such of our trained teachers as you think fit to take. It is our interest as much as yours to prevent these children from being turned out on the streets, and all the aid we can afford you to avert such a contingency will be cheerfully given."

It is not a new thing to find the minor appointments of our City Government openly exposed for sale. The last time this abuse became notorious, TWEED was at the head of the Department of Public Works. It is but natural that it should revive when Tammany Hall has regained absolute control of that department. It is stated that the "labor tickets" which have been placed for distribution in the hands of the Tammany Committee on Patronage have been sold at from five to ten dollars a piece. The Department of Public Works employs from 2,500 to 3,500 laboring men, according to the season of the year and the limit of its appropriations. The peddling out of tickets for this force of employes must obviously be a source of considerable revenue to members of the Tammany Committee. But why should it be worth a laborer's while to scrape together five or ten dollars to buy himself a position under the Department of Public Works? First, because his hours of labor are only eight, against the ten during which he would be required to work for a contractor; second, because of those eight hours he can usually devote four to smoking and loafing, with the entire approval of his immediate superiors, who object on principle to finishing a job quickly. Third, because he is paid $2 a day for public work instead of $1 25, the rate at present paid by private contractors. But then, this is a wealthy community, which is supposed to be able to stand a great deal of that kind of "Home Rule," without wincing.

President GONZALES, of San Domingo, has assured a party of American yachtsmen that he is determined to try the experiment of free speech, a free press, and as much liberty as exists in the United States, "even though he should perish in the attempt." By way of keeping awake the interest of the people of this country in the progress of popular liberty in San Domingo, the Government proposes to bring a claim for five millions of dollars damages against the United States. That represents the modest Dominican estimate of the value of "losses and injuries" sustained by the Government and people while BAEZ was acting under the protection of the ships of war of our Government. The attempt made by BAEZ to "dispose of the country" and his lease of Samana Bay represent formidable items in the proposed bill of costs. The lack of a representative at Washington seems to be the only obstacle in the way of presenting this claim. As San Domingo may not be able to furnish a qualified representative with "cheek" enough for the job, GONZALES might do well to engage some of our retired Congressmen. The ex-Representative for the Essex District has certain admirable qualities for such a mission.

It will be observed that the testimony of Mr. HENRY M. CLEVELAND, taken at his house on Friday evening, and not yet concluded, is believed to have an important bearing on a vital point in the Beecher case. That point relates to the alleged interview between Mr. BEECHER and Mrs. MOULTON on June 2, 1873. Mrs. MOULTON was as positive about the date and time of this interview as she was about the character of the damaging confessions of which it was said to have furnished the occasion. Witnesses for the defense have placed it beyond all doubt that on the day in question Mr. BEECHER left the Grand Central Depot for Peekskill by the 2 o'clock train. Unless provided with some unusually rapid means of conveyance, Mr. BEECHER must have left Brooklyn by 1 o'clock to be in time to take the train referred to. Though Mrs. MOULTON left the impression that it was 1 o'clock before he quitted her house, it is conceivable that the time of the interview might be reconciled with the possibility of Mr. BEECHER's leaving by the Peekskill express. But if, as has been stated, Mr. CLEVELAND testified that he and Mr. BEECHER were in company at the office of the *Christian Union* on the forenoon in question, it is quite impossible that the alleged interview with Mrs. MOULTON could have taken place.

STATE TAXES.

When the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means was in session in this City last Autumn, Mr. ISAAC SHERMAN made some remarks before it, which have lately been published, and which deserve consideration. Mr. SHERMAN discussed the proper method of levying State and local taxes, and this question is one of so much importance that we cannot give it too much time and attention. Our public men busy themselves every Winter, in Congress and out of it, with more or less labored discussion of the tariff, and it is the cherished hope of a considerable number that free trade *versus* protection may be made an issue in our national politics. But the question of free trade, though certainly a grave and interesting one, is of far less consequence than that of municipal and State taxation. It is estimated by good authorities that the trade between the States of the Union is at least fifteen times as great as our foreign trade. Our foreign trade is subjected to taxes which are talked over and studied from one year's end to the other. Yet our inter-State trade, exceeding the other many times, is burdened with taxes which in amount, number, variety, and irksomeness, are incomparably more important than the Customs dues. There is hardly any discussion of these. Not only do these taxes vary with the laws under which they are levied, but they vary with the skill and character, the prejudices and partiality, of the local officers to whom their collection is intrusted. Debts in one State are taxed, in others exempt; mortgages are taxed in one place, and not in another; manufactures are relieved in one State and taxed in another; some States do not tax personal property at all; some tax all of it that they can find; others tax it with certain exceptions, and these various impositions and exemptions are made, to a great extent, at the discretion of the Assessors. But where this source of inequality is partially overcome, it remains in the power of the Assessors to place a high or a low valuation on real estate. Thus in these officers—seldom experienced in public affairs, unacquainted with the legal decisions as to their powers, interested, ignorant, perhaps venal—there is vested an authority of the most exacting and arbitrary kind, capable of the greatest abuse. It is unnecessary to say that abuses have arisen, and that just, equal, well-distributed, and unburden some State and local taxation rarely exists in the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN'S remedy for these great and acknowledged evils is to tax certain kinds of corporate property, and besides this to levy only a tax on real estate. The basis of this proposition is that a tax on all articles that come into competition with each other distributes itself. Thus, a tax on all banks of deposit is paid by depositors generally; one on all insurance companies is paid by the body of insurers; and a tax on all real estate is paid by those who use the real estate. This latter tax is peculiarly equitable, because the tax is proportioned to the value, and the value is proportioned absolutely to the use made of the land. Real estate without personal property would have no value. Its capacity to produce personal property, such as grain, or to accommodate personal property, such as the contents of stores and warehouses and factories, determines its value. A tax on all real estate, therefore, is capable of being distributed among those who use it in exact proportion to their opportunity to collect it again. The farmer who pays two per cent. on an acre of land worth a hundred dollars is at no disadvantage with other farmers owning land of equal value; and he can as easily add his tax to the wheat he harvests as Mr. STEWART can add his tax to the goods he sells. The latter may pay a thousand dollars where the former pays one, but they equally pay in proportion to their ability to reimburse themselves.

This being granted, and, Mr. SHERMAN argues, a tax on real estate becomes economical, because it is simple, not to be evaded, not easily mislevied or obscured. The argument is one worth candid consideration. It is perfectly obvious that the prejudice in favor of a tax on personal property is a very costly luxury, which the rural community indulges itself in at considerable loss. That tax is not and cannot be collected with any thoroughness, and the owners of land are now paying, without knowing it, the very tax which, in theory, falls on personal property. The time must come when real estate owners will consent to substitute an acknowledged tax which is equal, and which they can collect again, for one which is unequal, and which falls almost wholly on themselves.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Among the telegraphic dispatches which we published on Wednesday was one from Western Canada, which deserves more than a passing notice. A few months ago, the neighborhood of Brockville, in the Province of Ontario, was thrown into a state of unusual excitement about the sudden death of a young girl named SOPHIE E. BURNHAM. A suspicion got about that she had been made the victim of that modern style of murder which custom is seeking to palliate under the title of malpractice. Upon investigation it was proved that the suspicion was but too well founded, and accordingly a man styling himself Dr. E. B. SPARHAM was arrested on a charge of having been the cause of the girl's death. At the same time, the police laid their hands on one W. E. GREAVES, who, it was alleged, was the girl's betrayer, and after a short examination both were committed for trial. Bail in such cases is not heard of among our northern neighbors, nor were there any intrigues of powerful friends to interfere with the strict and impartial course of justice. The trial began a few days ago. Both the prisoners were arraigned on a charge of murder; the evidence as to the simple facts was clear; and the jury, as they were bound to do, returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

If all this had happened in New-York, we know tolerably well what would have followed. After a great deal of legal fencing, a sentence of perhaps a few years' imprisonment would have been pronounced, and then the lawyers would have exercised their wits to get the punishment nullified. It is very likely they would have been successful, sooner or later, in this effort, and in a short time we should have had "Dr. SPARHAM" advertising his villainous calling in the columns of some of our contemporaries, and again reveling in luxury over the basely-earned proceeds of his crimes. But in the New Dominion they seem to manage these things differently, and to our thinking, very much better. As soon as the verdict was rendered in this case, sentence was pronounced, and both prisoners were condemned to be hanged on the 23d of June next.

Nor is there any reason to suppose that the sentence will not be carried out. Escape from hanging, when once the judgment has gone forth, is no easy matter in Canada. And public indignation against the convicts in this instance is so great that the people are not likely to be satisfied with the interposition of any impediment to the action of the law. The crime for which SPARHAM and GREAVES are to suffer is viewed among them with greater detestation than ordinary murders. And we cannot say that the view so taken is not the right one. So far from finding any extenuating circumstances in homicide by "malpractice," we are disposed to regard it as one of the blackest forms of deliberate murder, and one of the most heinous offenses, both in its direct bearing and in its indirect consequences, which can be committed against society. As such it should be accompanied with no mitigation of the severest penalty known to the law.

For these reasons we regard the sentence which has just been recorded at Brockville with the utmost satisfaction, a satisfaction which, however, would be much more complete if we could feel that the example thus set by the court there would be imitated by the courts here. Unhappily the opportunities are not and have not been wanting, to pursue a similar course. But they have been allowed to slip, and there is no telling how much the failure of our criminal law to meet the justice of these cases has been productive of a repetition of the crime. At any rate the law has signally failed to stop it. Men and women, whose characters and calling are but too well known, advertise themselves as shamelessly as ever. No earnest effort is made to wipe out the scandal which their very existence imposes upon the community; and people are not wanting who for a few dollars will even encourage them in the pursuit of their criminal career. It is not to be supposed that the public hears of all the victims who lose their lives in the hands of these merciless impostors. Such a thing is extremely improbable, and necessarily so from the nature of the circumstances. If the record of some of these persons' experiences were exposed to the light, we suspect there would be a dark category of horrors such as the people outside little imagine.

If the system is to be put an end to, as it ought to be, we know of no better method than that adopted at Brockville. If one or more of the scoundrels who now ply their evil vocation with comparative impunity were compelled to undergo the highest penalty sanctioned by our laws, we believe that a very salutary effect would be produced. But how the shame is to be got rid of by any process short of that we are at a loss to say.

WINE-GROWING.

There are two sources of profit open to the occupiers of much of the land of this country, which, as yet, have not been turned to the best advantage. We do not say that there are not many more—indeed, it would be easy to prove that there are—but two especially present the chances of large returns, and would very materially assist our exports. One of these is the extended cultivation of the vine, and the other the production of horses for foreign markets. The latter is a pursuit which has not been entered upon, yet the field is wide, and the returns would be large. At no time has the demand for well-bred weight-carrying horses been greater in Europe than it is at the present moment. But it cannot be supplied. If breeders in this country would turn their attention to this want, and undertake to produce the right sort of saddle-horse, they would find a constant and a remunerative market, with comparatively little serious competition.

But the other industry we have mentioned is one that offers much greater advantages to the small capitalist. If every farmer in those districts which are at all suitable for the growth of the grape were to plant a few acres of land with vines, he would find himself in possession at the end of three years of a valuable property acquired at a very small expense either of money or labor, and the resources of the country would be vastly increased. California has hitherto been the chief wine-growing portion of the United States, and it may be suggestive to compare its production with that—say of France. The area of the two is not very dissimilar, California containing in round numbers about a hundred and twenty-one million acres, and France about a hundred and thirty millions. It has frequently been reported by competent judges that the soil and climate of one Western State are fully equal, if not superior, to those of France for wine-growing. Yet the contrast of production is very great. Last year, according to the best authenticated returns, California produced four million gallons of wine, while France, in the same period, produced no less than fourteen hundred millions of gallons. We point to this comparison rather to show what may be done than what is not done. At the same time there is an allowance to be made which we will not omit. Although the area of California is what we have stated, not more than one-sixth, or to be quite accurate, about 20,466,806 acres outside of the towns, is in private hands; but taking this into consideration, the production of France is still in about the ratio of 233 to 4.

Much of the land in California is held in large blocks, some containing as many as 330,000 acres. This system, admirable as it is under certain conditions for the growth of cattle or wool, has been found almost everywhere incompatible with the full development of vine culture, as indeed it must be, especially in a new country, with that of every produce which involves the cultivation of the soil. An increase of moderately small holdings will perhaps be necessary before we can hope to see wine-growing become as largely followed as it might be.

In the meanwhile the value of it as indicated in the country referred to should be a permanent stimulus toward an increased production here. If we take only the low-priced wines, such as are in ordinary use in the wine shops, and those supplied to charitable institutions, omitting all those qualities which bring fancy prices, the value of the wine produced in France in 1874 was not less than $650,000,000. It is difficult to arrive accurately at the full money value of the entire product, and for that reason we omit a calculation which may not be absolutely correct. The amount given is arrived at upon a low estimate, and it only includes the commoner wines. While, too, the growth of the vine is very general in France, more than two-thirds of all grown last year came from only thirteen departments, and one-fifth of the entire quantity was produced in the one Department of Hérault. This is important in its bearing upon the special capabilities of certain portions of the United States. A small district, if suitable as regards climate and soil, and if properly managed, may be made immensely productive.

Some of the Australian colonies are fast rivaling us in the production of wine. At the London International Exhibition of 1862 they made a large display in that department, and competent judges pronounced the wines to be of the best quality. We suspect that next year at Philadelphia they will also exhibit a large and varied collection of high-class wines. And in that country this result has been attained chiefly by small growers. Settlers, twenty years ago, who took possession of grants under the Land act, almost invariably planted a few acres with vines. They cost them very little in money and not much trouble, and now the owners of these small vineyards find them the most wealth-producing part of their possessions; while a staple is growing into importance in trade which soon will rank with wool, copper, tin, wheat, and other chief articles of export. The subject is one well worth the attention of farmers in the warmer parts of the American territory. Skilled labor is abundant. Among the immigrants who land upon our shores from the Continent of Europe there are numbers who have grown up among the vineyards of the Old World, and their experience need not be thrown away. But if farmers more generally knew how little special skill is required in the first instance, and how readily a vineyard may be produced, more readily even than an orange grove in Florida, they would not long hesitate to act upon the suggestion we have offered. We are aware that many of them enter into this industry now; but there is room for a great extension of the enterprise.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

It is a little more than nineteen years since a laborer, wandering over Hampstead Heath—a favorite place of popular recreation near London—found a man lying dead on his back on the rise of a small mound in a spot which seemed to have been carefully selected. By his side were a bottle labeled "essential oil of almonds" and "poison," and containing a small quantity of that preparation, a silver cream-jug redolent of prussic acid, and a case of razors. Among other articles in his pockets was a piece of paper on which was plainly written, "JOHN SADLEIR, Gloucester square, Hyde Park." The event at first produced surprise and commiseration, but these emotions quickly gave way to others of a widely different order. In a very brief time it became too evident that Mr. SADLEIR had ample cause to make life a burden to him, if the pangs of conscience and the dread of shameful exposure could do so. His career was most remarkable. A native of Tipperary, in the middle class of life, SADLEIR was admitted an attorney at the age of twenty-three. But before long, having obtained the agency of the great estates of Lord PORTARLINGTON and other noblemen, he rose from the position of a Quarter Sessions attorney to that of an important land agent. In 1847 he contrived to get a seat in Parliament, as member for Carlow, and in 1852 was appointed by Lord ABERDEEN a Lord of the Treasury. SADLEIR was a man of great ability, but of yet greater ambition. So long as he was content to stick to what he understood, he succeeded; but there came a time when he began dabbling in speculations which were beyond the range of his experience, and these brought him to grief. One of his chief objects was to buy enormously in the Incumbered Estates Court, in anticipation of the rise which he correctly anticipated would in a few years take place in Irish property; and it was mainly the devices to which he resorted to raise money for this end which caused him to plunge into a dozen schemes, and ultimately resulted in the ruin of himself and all connected with him.

It was a remarkable circumstance, in connection with this case, that almost from the first the people of Ireland never believed in the identity of SADLEIR with the body found on the heath. Nor were the disbelievers confined to Ireland, or to the unlettered. There were undoubtedly circumstances in the case which tended to invite the suspicion that it might have been the body of another man. The accounts of the proceedings at the inquest are strangely silent as to the satisfactory identification of the body, and the piece of paper with "JOHN SADLEIR" on it in the pocket of the deceased prevented inquiries. The body was found early on a *Sunday* morning, a circumstance which suggested to some minds that a day would thus be likely to elapse before much stir took place in the matter. And a sum of £1,300, in notes and cash, paid to SADLEIR on the day before, could never in any way be traced or accounted for. There was a disposition on the part of the Coroner to bring the inquest to a somewhat abrupt close before the dark doings of the deceased had been hinted at, and there were those who, when doubts began to be freely raised, recalled the fact that the Coroner was himself a man against whom grave charges had been brought, and who was reputed to have been intimate with SADLEIR.

Another strange circumstance subsequently ascertained was, that while the ground all around was muddy, the boots on the feet of the corpse were quite clean. On the other hand, a post-mortem examination revealed the presence in the stomach of essential oil of almonds. The theory of those who believe that the body was not that of this great defrauder is, that a body sufficiently similar was procured by him and his friends in some mysterious manner, and that he trusted to the assistance of those whom he knew would attend the inquest, and the notorious fact that death does change a man's appearance sometimes in such a manner as to render him almost unrecognizable, to complete one more fraud. Wild as these conjectures may appear, there are cases on record almost sufficient to justify them, and only last month there arose an instance in point. A few weeks ago there was found in the River Avon, in Somersetshire, a woman whose remains bore marks of injury. An inquest was held and adjourned. In reopening the inquiry, the Coroner commented upon the strange case of mistaken identity which had occurred in connection with the case. "In the course of their inquiries, the Bath Police met with a woman who stated that the description of the deceased corresponded with the appearance of a woman who had cohabited with a bargeman, and between whom there had been a violent disagreement at Bath previous to their departure in the barge for Bristol. The woman was taken by the Police to see the body, and, after a minute examination, which extended to a scrutiny of the teeth, the condition of which confirmed the woman in her opinion, she positively stated that the deceased was the woman she referred to. This identification was positive, and was singularly correct both in general and in detail; and the woman's testimony would have been unhesitatingly placed before the jury for their acceptance but for one circumstance—the simple fact that the woman so carefully examined and so minutely described had been found alive. The lesson of such occurrence was, that extreme caution should be taken by juries in the acceptance of evidence of identification.

It is indeed a lesson which cannot be too carefully remembered.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

One of the most important bills reported during the last session of the French Assembly relates to the higher instruction of the people. No final decision has yet been reached, but much has been said on the necessity of amending the system now in operation. Nor was the debate confined to the committee room and legislative hall. It has been carried on outside, in various circles, and by men whose earnestness and competency are favorably known to the people. One of them, M. VACHEROT, has set forth his views in an article which has been widely noticed both in France and elsewhere abroad.

The substance of it is that the State should not alone have the right of dispensing instruction in the higher branches. A system of monopoly is generally bad, but it is probably nowhere more objectionable than in that of education. There especially a spirit of healthy emulation should be maintained. Nothing is more dangerous than that state of intellectual thraldom and stagnation which is the unavoidable curse of educational monopoly. Competition has a life-giving action. It is one of the conditions of progress. Without it there can be no reasonable hope that a community will get as good service out of its members as it ought to do, nor that the best men will be brought to the front; and there can be no competition where there is no liberty.

It seems, therefore, manifest that the principle of liberty in the higher walks of education should be admitted. It ought, moreover, to be applied without unnecessary restrictions, though M. VACHEROT thinks not without proper guarantees. Brought up under the conservative discipline of the French University, he dares not put full trust in the spirit of private responsibility and pull down the barriers which he has been accustomed to respect. He considers some sort of administrative control necessary. He would not dispossess the State of the authority by which it is enabled to protect liberty against its own excesses.

How far this authority should go, how it should be prevented from running into excess, and also who are the persons to exercise it, are points which do not embarrass him. He proposes a free system of Universities and Faculties. The right of teaching he would extend to all persons properly qualified, but he would have them subjected to the supervision of a Government inspector, who, in case of any impropriety or delinquency, could report to the Minister of Public Instruction. The lecturer or professor against whom any charge rested would then be summoned before an academic tribunal, where he could either justify himself or forfeit his privileges. Should the decision rendered be adverse to him, he would be allowed to appeal to a superior council, whose verdict would be final.

Two things are to be noticed in this plan, namely, the diffidence with which it is handled and the absence of any regard for the public. Two factors are taken into account, the Professors and the State. The people are completely ignored. Not so much even as an allusion is made to public opinion and public conscience as elements of control in matters of education. The French have been governed too much. There is a spirit of routine and unbusinesslike timidity hanging about the minds of even those of them who thirst for self-government. They have been used to think too much of supervision, coercion, Police regulations, and the like. Experience has not taught them to understand the regulating power and spirit of conservatism which exists in the people as a check against liberty running wild. It is but justice to let the people do their part in adjusting the difficulties involved in educational problems, particularly when they bear on education of a higher grade. They are directly interested in it, and they are not destitute of judgment and common sense. It is not likely that they will give their support to a course of studies or a body of teachers who would deserve it least.

Persons who attend regular courses of lectures of any kind do so for some practical purpose. We should not apprehend much danger of their being misled by false promises and deceptive allurements. They may be relied upon for the protection of their own interests. The duty of the State is to look after the preservation of order, peace, and morality; but the law and the Police force ought to be sufficient for all that. There is generally less to be feared from administrative inaction than from official interference, and the spirit of the French University seems to need a little of that American liberalism of which most of its Professors are so much afraid.

DELUSIVE MARRIAGES.

A telegram told us two or three days ago that the Duke of MONTPENSIER had been refused a passport for Spain. Some time since, when a Catholic gentleman was engaged to a Protestant lady, there was a deal of fuss as to what should be the religion of their offspring. The difficulty was not arranged without much acrimony and heart-burning. But this proved quite superfluous, for they never had any children. The famous Spanish marriage question, in like manner, created a hubbub throughout Europe only to prove, in this generation at least, equally futile. By the light of subsequent events the elaborate precautions taken in times gone by to prevent a union between France and Spain seem almost ludicrous. To-day, France would, in all probability, not take Spain as a gift. The modern Danai are Spaniards, and the gift they bring, in the shape of a crown, excites only loathing and alarm where men of sense and years are concerned.

When the King of Portugal suffers from nightmare, we may be sure that it takes the form of the crown of a united Iberian Empire weighing him to death, and when the Duke of AOSTA has a bad night, depend upon it, he has a hideous dream of being once more in the palace at Aranguiz. Never, indeed, was the old proverb more practically illustrated than in the difference between LOUIS PHILIPPE'S proposals and destiny's disposals of them.

The permanent separation of the crowns of France and Spain was the governing principle of the Treaty of Utrecht. It was made a *sine qua non* by England. The sixth article sets forth that "the securities and liberties of Europe will by no means bear the union of the Kingdoms of France and Spain under one and the same King; and it had been determined that the evil should in all times to come be obviated by means of renunciations drawn in the most effectual form, and executed in the most solemn manner." But alliances between the houses of Spain and France were not prohibited by the treaty, and, indeed, between the date of it and the marriage of ISABELLA, several intermarriages took place between the royal families of France and Spain without opposition or remonstrance. Thus LOUIS I., King of Spain, married, in 1721, a daughter of the Regent ORLEANS, and the Dauphin, son of LOUIS XV., married a daughter of PHILIP V. The British Government, therefore, acted rather absurdly in raking up an objection to the marriage of LOUIS PHILIPPE'S son with the Queen of Spain's sister on the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht, when they might have forcibly enough deprecated it as likely to affect the balance of power in Europe.

"Wrong never comes right," and LOUIS PHILIPPE and GUIZOT brought upon themselves a very heavy responsibility and odium, in arranging a marriage between ISABELLA and her cousin, FRANCISCO D'ASSIS. That this Prince was not personally desirable, nor a man whom ISABELLA would have selected had her choice been unfettered, is notorious, and from this circumstance arose those grave scandals in her life which assisted to drive her from the throne. In fact, the chapters which Spanish history has presented for the last quarter of a century might have been as fair as they are now hideous, had the young Queen married a man of strong character and noble aims, whom she loved and respected; for it must always be remembered in regard to poor ISABELLA that with CHRISTINA for a mother, FRANCIS D'ASSIS for a husband, and the most corrupt *noblesse* in Christendom for advisers, she had about as small a chance as any man or woman whose head has lain under a crown's uneasy burden.

As to the Duke DE MONTPENSIER, the marriage, regarded from a wordly point of view, has been to him an utter failure, and he owes no gratitude for it to his father, who only played *Sir Giles Overreach* on a grander scale. How often does an ambitious marriage meet the hopes of the parties or the projectors?

CANADA.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT ABOUT TO ADJOURN—THE DUTY ON TEA IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

OTTAWA, April 3.—The work of the House of Commons is practically at an end. The last of the Government measures—the North-west bill—has passed that body. The Senate will not finish its work for several days. A number of tea merchants from Montreal and Toronto are here to endeavor to induce the Government to repose the ten per cent. duty on tea imported from the United States

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. Maretzek's season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music will commence on Friday evening next, when "L'Ombra," by Flotow, is to be represented. The interesting story and the very melodious score of the work are unknown to the New-York public, and we doubt not that the interpretation under Mr. Maretzek's direction will be fitted to reveal all their beauties. A very promising débutante, Miss Hoffmann, who has a fine, fresh voice, youth, and comeliness, is to personate *Vespina*; Miss Addie Randall, whose successful appearance in English opera was noted some time ago, will assume the rôle of *Gina*, and the male parts are to be in the hands of Signori Benfratelli and Tagliapietra. An agreeable recital, in our judgment, can be depended upon when such elements of excellence are brought together, and, as very moderate prices are to rule, we see no obstacle whatever to the material as well as the artistic fruitfulness of the season.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"La Jolie Parfumeuse" has made a decided impression upon the frequenters of the Lyceum Theatre, and the performance last night attracted an immense audience. Whatever may be thought of the opera on comparison with its predecessors, there is no doubt that Mlle. Aimée has succeeded in rivaling, as *Rose Michon*, her happiest efforts; and, indeed, in the lady's whole repertoire we can only cite her portrayal of *La Perichole* as in any way equal to it as a lyric or dramatic effort. Nothing more effective or more finished of its kind has ever been seen in the United States, and we can recall no late representation abroad in which the vivacity, the variety and the expressiveness of her personation has been paralleled. The result has insured the run of the piece, and it may possibly keep the boards throughout the season. The general acting, we have only to add, is exceedingly good, and as M. Debeer is likely to appear this week, it will probably be still better in a day or two.

A CHARITABLE CONCERT.

Mr. William H. Davis, well-known as an estimable gentleman and as an amateur singer gifted with a very fine voice, died a few weeks ago in Albany, leaving his family unprovided for. To meet their urgent necessities it was at once determined to arrange a concert for their benefit, and this affair will take place at Steinway Hall on Friday evening next. Among many performers of merit who are to assist, are Mr. William Castle, Herr Sohst, Mr. George W. Morgan, Mr. Pease, and Mme. Salvotti, so that the entertainment, aside from the worthiness of its purpose, will be really attractive.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Max Strakosch sailed for Europe yesterday aboard the White Star steam-ship Adriatic. Mr. Strakosch will surely not remain inactive while abroad, but the principal object of his early departure is the privilege of repose, which is usually denied to managers in general, and to *impresarii* in particular, on this side of the Atlantic.

GENERAL MENTION.

The season of English opera at the Academy of Music terminated with a matinée yesterday, when "The Talisman" was sung.... Mr. Thomas will give his sixth and last symphony concert at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening next, with the co-operation, as a soloist, of Miss Madeline Schiller. The concert will be prefaced by the regular Thursday afternoon rehearsal.... There will be a promenade concert by the Twenty-second Regiment Band at the Armory to-morrow evening.... Mr. Fitzsimmons' concert at Steinway Hall is set down for Wednesday evening next.... Mr. F. Von Breuning is to give a concert, in which Mr. S. B. Mills, Miss Drasdil, and other artists are to take part, at Steinway Hall, on to-morrow evening week.... Mrs. Reed, better known as Mlle. Ridenti, a pupil of Lamperti and San Giovanni, is to make her début in English opera with the English Opera troupe in "Maritana," on Friday evening next.

DRAMATIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"The Romance of a Poor Young Man" has been reproduced at Wallack's Theatre, and will be played there every evening this week and at the regular Saturday matinée. "Ratsel" being still in rehearsal, though undefined for speedy production. Whenever the new version of "Les Filles de Marbre" is in readiness, it will displace a very pleasing play, in which pathos and mirth are nicely mingled, and in which the talent of Mr. Montague, Miss Dyas, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Germon, and their associates has capital opportunities to assert itself.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The success of "The Big Bonanza" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre makes all comment upon the piece and its performance unnecessary. The fact that the comedy draws overflowing audiences is the best proof that can be wished of its power to interest and divert, and the case having now passed into the hands of the public, it would be useless to seek to wrest it from them. Continued representations of "The Big Bonanza," and the indefinite postponement of numerous novelties is the burden of all announcements.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

At the Union Square Theatre "The Two Orphans" are now quietly advancing toward their one hundredth night, and although that eventful stage of their existence is still rather distant, there seems no reason to doubt that it will be attained. At this house, as at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, the success of the entertainment tells its own story, and if the desire of the public to witness it could by any means be increased, it could not be gratified by any other method than by augmenting the capacity of the auditorium.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

"Ahmed," much improved by judicious pruning since its first rehearsal at the Grand Opera-house, appears likely to have a remunerative run. We can really say nothing for the trashy story through the medium of which its scenic beauties are unfolded, but the stage pictures shown are feasts for the eye, and the dancing is remarkably precise and graceful. In support of the belief that "Ahmed" will not soon disappear from the bills may be cited the fact that the audiences during the week just closed have been large and enthusiastic.

PARK THEATRE.

"Davy Crockett" retains its hold upon the frequenters of the Park Theatre, and Mr. Mayo is announced to act there nightly and at a regular Saturday matinée until further notice. Mr. Stuart has set the play with great taste and liberality, and although we think that experience as manager might easily have found a word more of serving of the fine scenery bestowed upon "Davy Crockett," we should be sorry if the public took a less kindly view of the piece than it appears to do.

LAST NIGHT'S AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

The subscription amateur entertainment tendered to the American riflemen who are to take part in the coming international match at Dublin, came off in the Academy of Music last evening. It resulted in a very pleasant reunion, and the performance, although not free from blemishes, was certainly clear of the *gaucherie* which, as a rule, attaches to amateur efforts. The play was "Othello," and it was produced with a very judicious distribution of characters. Mr. John H. Bird, the representative of the jealous Moor, is an amateur actor of no indifferent repute, and his capacity is in keeping with his reputation. He filled the rôle of *Othello* with a good deal of dignity, and gained very liberal applause for his interpretation of some of the best known and most impressive passages. The entire performance was characterized by an equality of merit not frequently attained in such instances. The friends of amateurs are accustomed to a great deal of injustice to the performers. They do not mean it, but the result is accomplished all the same. Their inconsiderate fussiness was notable last evening. Two acts were enacted before the audience was fairly seated, and some people kept continually coming and going. The acoustic properties of the Academy of Music in respect of dramatic entertainments cannot be highly extolled, and as there happens to be an additional disadvantage in the matter of doors, the hinges of which sadly require lubrica-

tion, it is somewhat inconvenient that the process of passing in and out should extend over the greater part of the performance. The appearance of the Academy when the audience was seated was particularly fine. The proscenium boxes were handsomely decorated with flags and bannerets, the number of ladies in attendance was unusually large, and as very many of the officers of the National Guard wore the uniforms of their respective regiments, the scene was full of color and variety. The Ninth, Fifth, and Eighth Regiments were noticeable in respect to representation, and the Seventh had one of the proscenium boxes. The orchestra of the Grand Conservatory of Music gave its gratuitous services, and there were other incidental attractions. The stage management was very creditable, but not so complete as to prevent a slight *contretemps*. A lady was the cause of the mishap. She succeeded seemingly in losing her bearings among the intricacies of the stage, and in a modern costume, with bonnet and shawl, she crossed in front of a Venetian lagoon, and just a little behind *Othello* and *Iago*, who, in garments of the period, were holding converse on matters of high import. The lady was in no way disturbed, made the passage leisurely, and the audience did not appear disposed to see any impropriety in the incident. A fact which greatly enhanced the value of the praise due to the performance is that none of the amateurs taking part in the tragedy had ever filled their respective rôles before. The following was the cast:

Desdemona........Miss May Nunez
Emilia........Miss Corinne
Duke of Venice........Mr. H. Charles Ulman
Brabantio........Mr. P. C. Coulter
Gratiano........Mr. G. F. Haynes
Montano........Mr. Joseph Bird
Othello........Mr. John H. Bird
Cassio........Mr. John Long
Roderigo........Mr. Joseph Byrnes
Iago........Mr. Thomas F. Clark
Lodovico........Mr. J. Bird
Antonio........Mr. T. E. Stiles
Julio........Mr. La France
Paulo........Mr. G. Read
Luca........Mr. H. Homer

THEATRE COMIQUE.

The Peak family have joined Mr. Hart's forces at the Theatre Comique; Miss Nellie St. John is also to appear to-morrow evening, and when we add that Messrs. Harrigan and Hart are permanent tenants of the place, we are sure we have said enough to imply that a variety entertainment worthy of the fullest significance that can attach to the term may be enjoyed there. Success does not, seemingly, induce Mr. Hart to slumber upon his laurels, and he is ever on the *qui vive* for novelty.

A DRAMA IN DISPUTE.

We have no desire to enter into a controversy as to the American proprietorship of the new play called "Rose Michel." As a matter of news, however, we note that Mr. Daly claims the right to produce it, and announces his intention of so doing, while Mr. A. H. Palmer avers that he has bought the exclusive privilege of bringing it out in America. Probably both gentlemen are fully entitled to make known their intentions. We see no reason to question Mr. Palmer's purchase of the play, nor do we imagine that Mr. Daly did not pay for the copy in his keeping. At the bottom of the whole affair, in our judgment, is to be detected the rapacity of some French authors and their agents, for by a letter dated Paris, Feb. 12, Mr. Theodore Michaelis writes to Mr. Maurice Grau: "I beg to inform you that I am the sole proprietor of 'Rose Michel,' and of 'Le Tour du Monde,' and I offer you the sole right for the United States, with the exception of the New-England States, for the first-named play, and the full rights for the latter." When American managers scramble for every third-rate French melodrama acted at a Boulevard theatre, instead of seeking to develop home-talent, we cannot sympathize with them if they discover, at their cost, that French authors will sell sole and exclusive rights for the United States by the dozen, if they have an opportunity to do so.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

Mme. Ristori will act at the Lyceum Theatre on the evenings of April 12 and 13, and on the Afternoon of April 14. She will first appear in "Elizabeth."....The Bowery Theatre has been crowded during the week just ended, and, under such circumstances, it is but natural that "Around the World in Eighty Days" should be maintained as the attraction....The Colosseum may be visited day and evening this week as usual....The Olympic Theatre will to-morrow evening make its regular Monday change of programme....The San Francisco Minstrels continue to hit off the follies of the day at their bright up-town abode....Commissioner Meacham and his Modoc Indians remain this week, and this week only, at Robinson Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

The present week being the last of the short Spring season of Barnum's Roman Hippodrome before its departure on a Summer tour of the Eastern and Western States, the management has added another attraction to the present extensive programme. This consists of the reproduction of the "Congress of Nations," the spectacular pageant which created so marked a sensation in the earlier days of the Hippodrome. The "triumph cars" have been newly painted and regilded, and the superb trappings and various national costumes are all new. "The Vision of Houris" has, we see, been retained in the programme as one of the features of the week's performance. This spectacular tableau enlists the services of 850 ladies, men, and children, clad in silver and gold armor, which was purchased by Mr. Barnum in Europe, and has never before been used.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mrs. Rousby was last week in Buffalo.

Miss Weathersby last week filled an engagement in Mobile.

Mr. Lester Wallack acts this week at Ford's Washington theatre.

Mr. Charles Fechter performed Friday evening in Reading.

Mr. Joe Emmett yesterday ended his second and last week in Rochester.

Miss Katharine Rogers was the bright particular star last week at the California Theatre.

Mr. Edwin Adams last week performed in Toledo.

Mme. Ristori was at the Boston Globe last week.

Mr. Thomas was yesterday afternoon in Boston.

Mr. Edwin Booth was at the Boston Theatre last week.

Mme. Janauschek acted last week at the Providence Opera-house.

Mr. W. J. Florence acted last week at the St. Louis Olympic.

Miss Lotta was at De Bar's, in St. Louis, last week.

Miss Charlotte Cushman read last week in St. Louis.

Mr. J. L. Toole was last week at Macauley's in Louisville.

Miss Charlotte Thompson acted "Jane Eyre," in Indianapolis, last week.

Miss Maggie Mitchell was last week at the Grand Opera-house, in Cincinnati.

On March 22 Maguire's Theatre in San Francisco caught fire. The flames, happily, were extinguished before great damage was done.

Messrs. Grau & Chizzola's "Giroflé-Girofla" company were last week at the National Theatre in Washington.

Mr. John C. McDonough is to appear in a dramatic performance in San Francisco shortly. He has not acted for upward of fifteen years.

James Clark, Irish comedian, and Edward Fox, negro minstrel, both engaged at Newton's Varieties, in Hartford, died in that town suddenly last Sunday.

Mr. Ben De Bar had made way at the St. Charles Theatre in New-Orleans for the Soldene troupe. Mrs. Chanfrau had been succeeded at the Varieties by Mr. Owens, and Mlle. Di Murska had gone to Galveston.

FOREIGN NOTES.

For the ensuing season at her Majesty's Opera, Mr. Mapleson has engaged Mlle. Elena Varesi, a young Italian prima donna, about twenty-two years of age, and who, like Patti, comes from an artistic family. Her father was the famous baritone, Signor Varesi, for whom Verdi composed "Rigoletto." Mlle. Varesi's mother was also an artiste of great reputation in Italy, and, as Signora Boccabadati, she was for many years the leading prima donna in the "land of song."

At the Théâtre des Folies-Dramatiques, in Paris, the new three-act opera bouffe, "Clair de Lune," the libretto by MM. E. Dubreuil and H. Bocage, the music by M. A. Cœdès, (late prompter of the Grand Opera-house,) was produced on the 11th inst. But for the acting of M. Milher and M. Hamburger the opera would have been a failure; as it is, it will have but a short life, both libretto and music being faulty. M. Cœdès has failed to realize the expectations excited by his "Belle Bourbonnaise."

Bills posted up on the walls of the Italian Opera at Paris announce the reopening of the Ventadour Theatre with the Moscow company of M. Ogareff, and with a piece entitled, "Une Noce Russe au XVIe. Siècle," a drama interspersed with songs and dances, in five acts, by M. Souhononine, music by M. Dutch. This work, a picture of Russian manners in that century, in addition to its historical interest, will be splendidly got up, as the direction has sent over 400 costumes, and all the accessories necessary for these representations, the first of the kind seen in Paris.

The Bordeaux journals contain highly eulogistic articles on the concert given in the Théâtre-Louit by Mme. Nilsson and her colleagues, Signor Sivori, M. De Vroye, M. Jaëll, &c. The lady was encored in the "Ave Maria" of Gounod, in the mad *scena* of "Lucia," (the flute duet with the voice,) in the *aria d'entrata* of the "Traviata," in the song of *Mignon*, &c. The stalls, states one paper, were sold at a premium, and brought seventy-five francs each.

The death is announced of Mr. Benjamin Lumley, for many years director of the opera at Her Majesty's Theatre. Mr. Lumley, who was sixty-four years of age, succeeded Mr. Laporte in the management of Italian opera in the Haymarket in 1842. After the schism of 1847, which led to the establishment of the Royal Italian Opera, the remarkable success of Jenny Lind maintained the ascendency of Her Majesty's Theatre. Mr. Lumley's rule was subsequently marked by the introduction to the public of Piccolomini, Titiens, Giuglini, and other distinguished artists. He retired from management in 1863, having throughout his career been deservedly popular on account of his enterprising activity and uniform courtesy.

Of Mr. Coghlan's new and successful comedy, just now produced at the Court Theatre, in London, the *Athenæum* speaks as follows: "Mr. Hare's first essay in the Court Theatre, of which he is now the manager, turns not unnaturally in the direction of the realistic comedy in which his own reputation was established. 'Lady Flora,' his opening venture, is a thoroughly Robertsonian piece, with most of the defects of the school to which it belongs. Plot barely sufficient for a single act is made to do duty for four, dramatic strength is sacrificed to idyllic delicacy, and characterization and constructive ingenuity are 'conspicuous by their absence.' In saying, however, that from the dramatic stand-point the piece is of small account, all is not said. It has a certain power of attracting and amusing an audience; it is written with sprightliness and a measure of tenderness; and it displays the keenness of perception and the insight into the springs of action which are all-important ingredients in the fabrication of comedy. * * * Mr. Coghlan is less experienced than Mr. Robertson, and proportionately more conscientious. The founder of the school of realistic comedy took with Molière-like facility 'son bien partout où il le trouvait' appropriating here a character from George Sand, and there a situation from Emile Augier. Whatever may be said of the legality of such a process, its effect upon the pieces was wholly advantageous. Extreme ingenuity was displayed in using the materials collected from various quarters, and no sign of joining remained to tell that the whole was more or less a piece of patchwork. Mr. Coghlan, on the other hand, is rigorously honest and sturdily British. If he admits into his dialogue a stanza of Alfred de Musset, it is that his model gentleman may protest against it, and object to its being read by the woman who is to be his wife. There is no more chance of mistaking his piece for an adaptation than there is of taking the English tourist abroad for the inhabitant of any country except England."

THE STRIKING MINERS.

OUTRAGES IN THE POTTSVILLE REGION—ATTEMPT TO BOARD A PASSENGER FREIGHT TRAIN.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 3.—All is quiet at Gordon and vicinity. A number of engineers, firemen, and others arrived here from Reading to start operations at Mahanoy Plain again.

An attempt to board a passenger freight train has occurred below Gibberton, but the train was in rapid motion and the attempt failed. At Donaldson, in the western section of the county, heretofore undisturbed, a gang of men, armed with pistols and clubs, attacked the men at the West End Colliery, who were working at night, and also attacked the homes of a number of union men and did much damage. Many shots were fired, with what result is not known.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. HARTRANFT.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 3.—The following proclamation has been issued by Gov. Hartranft:

PROCLAMATION.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 3.

State of Pennsylvania, ss.—J. F. HARTRANFT.—In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the Commonwealth, have caused this proclamation to issue:

Whereas, It is represented to me that in the counties of Luzerne and Schuylkill certain evil-disposed persons have combined themselves together in violation of law, causing terror to law-abiding citizens and placing life and property in peril by their tumultuous and disorderly conduct, and with force and arms are intruding upon the rights of individuals and corporations and preventing well-disposed persons from the pursuit of their lawful employment and vocation; and

Whereas, It is made the duty of the Executive to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;

Now, therefore, I, John F. Hartranft, Governor and Commander in Chief, do command all such evil-disposed persons in the aforesaid and other counties to disperse and desist from further unlawful combinations and demonstrations, and to return without delay to their homes, and all such persons are hereby notified that if they fail forthwith to comply with this command, the Sheriff of said counties shall call for whatever military aid may be necessary to preserve order, protect life and property, and enforce obedience to the laws of the Commonwealth.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 3d day of April, in the year of our Lord 1875, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-ninth.

By the Governor. M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT HAZLETON.

HAZLETON, Penn., April 3.—A delegate meeting of the several branches of the Miners' Union, belonging to this region, was held here to-day. Its object is supposed to have had some bearing on the works at Mt. Pleasant. Although Mr. Taggart signed the basis, and in writing agreed to accede to the demands of the mob, there is still some dissatisfaction existing, and fears are entertained that the men may yet accomplish what was undertaken on Monday last.

Rumors are circulating of a mass-meeting of the miners, to be held on Monday, although some are of the opinion that the delegate meeting held to-day may have sufficient influence with the men to make a mass-meeting unnecessary. The merchants of our town who formed part of the Sheriff's posse on Wednesday and Thursday have incurred the opposition of the miners. A grocer's wagon, sent to Ebervale to deliver goods on Thursday, was stoned out of town, and the driver was obliged to return without delivering his goods. Several of the merchants who were ordered out to assist the Sheriff, fearing to incur the ill-will of the miners, refused to go, preferring to risk the penalty. This refusal, however, was not so much through fear of personal violence at the hands of the miners, but rather for fear that their trade would suffer.

A COMMON NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is there not some way of preventing deformed paupers from exhibiting most revolting deformities to passers-by in the street, who cannot help being shocked and sickened at the spectacle? A boy with but one hand exhibited his maimed arm to me while in a Fourteenth street car, and put it so close to my face as to be an outrage upon common decency. The Police could easily prevent it if they chose to do so. You would greatly oblige many persons if you would call attention to this.

A CONSTANT READER OF THE TIMES.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 2, 1875.

DINNER OF LAW STENOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The third annual dinner of the New-York Law Stenographers' Association took place last evening at Delmonico's, the President, Mr. Edward F. Underhill, occupying the chair. The list of guests included A. Oakey Hall, ex-Gov. Morgan, of Ohio; Gen. Palmer, A. H. Purdy, W. F. Ormsby, Hon. M. Bassett, P. H. Croly, and others. The association has steadily progressed in point of numbers and influence since its organization, and has been warmly patronized by the bench and bar of this City. The speeches delivered on the occasion were informal in their character, and replete with humorous anecdotes of public men photographed from real life. An introductory address full of personal reminiscences was delivered by the President and the following toasts were responded to: "The Pioneers of Phonography," Oliver Dyer; "The State of New-York," A. Oakey Hall; "The Press," Whitelaw Reid; "The Stenographic Profession," Col. James B. Sheridan; "The Bench and Bar," A. H. Purdy; "Ex-stenographers," W. L. Ormsby, Jr., Isaac Pitman, and Gen. George W. Palmer. The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the association for the present year: E. F. Underhill, President; George R. Bishop, Vice President; George W. Wright, Secretary; F. M. Adams, Treasurer; F. J. Warburton, Librarian.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

A LARGE AND INFLUENTIAL MEETING IN BUFFALO—GOV. TILDEN'S POLICY ENTHUSIASTICALLY INDORSED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 3.—At a large meeting held at St. James Hall this evening, for the purpose of reviewing and indorsing Gov. Tilden's Canal Message, and particularly in reference to the proposed low tariff of tolls, the first and most influential men of the city, irrespective of party, were present. The meeting was called to order by Frank W. Fisk, Vice President of the Board of Trade, who nominated Hon. G. W. Clinton, Chairman. Addresses were made by Judge Clinton, Hon. A. P. Nichols, E. C. Sprague, and Hon. H. S. Cutting. Resolutions were adopted fully indorsing the views expressed in Gov. Tilden's message, and thanking him for fearlessly exposing the abuses in canal management, recognizing it as a signal blow struck for the cause of honest politics and a noble service done for the interests of the State; pledging themselves to sustain him in ever effort to punish corruptionists and promote reform; confidently relying on the co-operation of Gov. Tilden in securing needed relief for transportation interests and pledging our people as ever ready to support him in his endeavors to elevate honest government, and calling upon our representatives in the Legislature to give their hearty support to and co-operate with him in his movement of canal reform, and for the enactment of the reduced toll sheet recommended by the Canal Board.

Copies of the resolutions will be transmitted to Gov. Tilden and the members of the Canal Board.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

ARREST OF THE COUNTERFEITERS WHO BROKE JAIL IN ST. LOUIS.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department to-day received information of the arrest at Dallas, Texas, of Pete McCartney, Rittenhouse, and Rogers, the three alleged counterfeiters who broke jail in St. Louis, Mo., on the 2d of February last, in company with Hall and Rankin, alias Hoosier, who were confined upon a similar charge, and they are now en route to St. Louis in charge of officers of the secret service. It is believed that McCartney has been the cause of sending at least 200 persons to the Penitentiary for counterfeiting. He had control of the plate for printing the $20 legal-tender note, of which many thousand dollars have been put in circulation. When the escape of the prisoners was made from the St. Louis jail, it was alleged that they had bucked and gagged the guard, but this story was not believed and an investigation was held which led to the arrest of the guard, and they are now held for conniving at the escape of the prisoners.

ARMY ORDERS.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, Capt. Isaac Arnold, Jr., Ordnance Department, has been relieved from duty at the Benicia Arsenal, California, and ordered to report in person for duty at the Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana. Major James R. Roche, one of the Paymasters recently appointed, has been ordered to report to the Secretary of War for temporary duty in his office. Major O. C. Hanna, Paymaster, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and Major W. P. Gould, Paymaster, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and ordered to report by letter to the Paymaster General United States Army. Major George Bell, Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to his present duties, has been charged with the disbursement of the fund for the payment of the Dakota war claims, appropriated by act of Congress of March 3, 1875.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Amount of fractional currency received from the printing division of the Treasury for the week ending to-day, $668,500; shipments of legal tenders, &c., $2,767,602; bonds held by the United States Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, $380,619,600; for deposits of public moneys, $16,302,200; internal revenue receipts to-day, $264,445, and for the fiscal year to date, $83,472,423.

National bank notes received for redemption during the week, $3,358,883; national bank notes outstanding at this date, $347,269,876.

THE DARIEN SURVEYING EXPEDITION.

Secretary Robeson has received the following dispatch from Lieut. Collins, of the Darien Surveying Expedition:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES DARIEN EXPEDITION, JUNCTION OF THE MURAIDO AND NAPIPI RIVERS, Feb. 20, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department that immediately upon reaching the Napipi River I commenced the survey called for in my special instructions of the 9th of December, placing the parties in the field, one under command of Lieut. Eaton, and the other commanded by myself. The party under Lieut. Eaton began work on the 10th, in the vicinity of beach mark 22 of the survey of 1871, some twelve miles up the Napipi, being directed to run the line thence eastward to the Atrato. In attempting to do this they struck an almost impassable morass, over which no line of level could be run with accuracy, and hoping to find that portion of the country in better condition later in the dry season, I directed Lieut. Eaton to leave that part of the line for the present and cut to the westward toward this junction. In following out these directions he again struck swamps, when he moved his camp further up the Napipi, near the mouth of the Amboribido, and at last advices was among a nest of hills in that vicinity, advancing along in this direction. My own work has been quite satisfactory as to results, and I hope within two weeks to have finished my investigations in this vicinity with reference to the proposed dam and basin for crossing the Napipi, and to start the line to the eastward to join Lieut. Eaton. I am glad to be able to report that the health of all the members of the expedition has thus far been good. Very respectfully, your obedient,

FREDERICK COLLINS,
Lieutenant Commanding.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The following internal revenue appointments were made to-day:

Storekeepers—Second Kentucky District, J. W. Hagan; Third Kentucky, Robert M. McKinley; Fourth Kentucky, Samuel Kimball.

Gaugers—Fifth Michigan District, Frederick W. Beard; Second Kentucky, Henry F. Armendt; First California, James T. Harris; Third New Hampshire, Edwin R. Locke.

INDIANS.

Special Indian Commissioner Atkinson, under date of Zaragoza, Mexico, March 22, informs the Indian Bureau that he had concluded a treaty with between 100 and 200 Kickapoos, who agree to start immediately for their reservation in the United States and Indian Territory. A part of the tribe will remain in Mexico for the present. Mr. Atkinson met with much opposition from the Mexican military authorities and citizens on the frontier, who wanted to retain the Indians.

YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA.

Rear Admiral Mullaney, commanding the North Atlantic Station, reports to the Navy Department that one of the Spanish men-of-war lying off Havana has forty cases of yellow fever on board, and another thirty-six cases, although no cases have appeared on the United States vessels yet.

The United States steamers Plymouth, Ossipee, and Shawmut, which have been anchored off Key West, have been ordered on a cruise in a more northern latitude, and the other vessels of the North Atlantic Station have been ordered to make Port Royal, S. C., their head-quarters.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.

The following telegram has been received at the Treasury:

KEY WEST, Fla., April 3.

To the Secretary of the Treasury:

From dispatches and private letters I am led to believe that a false and erroneous impression prevails throughout the country in regard to yellow fever at this port. There have been three sporadic cases only—no other cases, and there is no real cause for alarm. The weather is cool, and we are still granting clean bills of health. (Signed,) F. N. WICKER, Collector.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

CLOSING MEETINGS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

LARGE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC GATHERINGS IN HARTFORD—SPEAKER BLAINE AND MARSHALL JEWELL ON HAND—SENATOR EATON HOLDS UP THE THIRD-TERM BOGY TO THE DEMOCRATS—BOTH SIDES SANGUINE OF SUCCESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, April 3.—Hartford was aglow to-night with political excitement so great that rarely has a State campaign ended with such eclat. The Republicans were gathered in the Opera-house and the Democrats in Allyn Hall, and both were crowded to suffocation; but as the former holds nearly twice as many people as the latter, the relative dimensions of the two meetings can be guessed. At the opera-house the proceedings were commenced by Mr. E. B. Bennet, who nominated the officers, headed by Hon. Marshall Jewell for President. When the Postmaster General appeared upon the stage he was greeted with the heartiest applause, and with a few happy and magnetic remarks he introduced Speaker Blaine. Gov. Jewell had electrified the audience, and Mr. Blaine was received with an enthusiasm of which any man might be proud. When silence was secured Mr. Blaine began to make an argumentative and cogent speech, which repeated in substance the reasons for voting the Republican ticket which were presented at New-Haven last evening, but even more forcibly, and with apter illustrations. When he had concluded Gen. Jewell set the audience aglow again by referring to local nominations, and, ending with that of Gen. Hawley for Congress, introduced Gen. Hawley. The candidate began by referring to the speech being made at the same time in Allyn Hall by Senator Eaton, replete with falsehoods and false political philosophy. He then went on in his impassioned and effective way, to show that the issues of the war had not been settled, and that Connecticut must go into the breach once more, as she had so often done before. He did not speak over half an hour, but it has rarely happened that so much has been said in so short a time. At the conclusion of his address the audience slowly dispersed, after giving three hearty cheers for Gov. Jewell, at the call of Mr. John T. Bunce, President of the Phœnix Bank. Meantime a melancholy performance had been going on in Allyn Hall. Senator Eaton had the night to himself, and he improved it by telling his hearers at the start what he knew was untrue—that Mr. Speaker Blaine was, at the moment, advocating a third term for Gen. Grant. He was dreadfully worried about that third term, and returned to it at short intervals during his entire harangue. The interstices he filled in with Louisiana and with likening Gen. Grant to Cromwell and Louis Napoleon, beyond which two personages his historical researches did not appear to have reached. In bringing forward his scanty stock of historical lore, he invariably said: "Now let me illustrate," and he illustrated so much in this way that he soon became monotonous. He said nothing striking. He was mediocre and tiresome throughout. Not being so sick as he was when Senator Anthony hoisted him on his own petard, he had little or nothing to say about State sovereignty, confining himself to the third term and Louisiana. He got off an avalanche of words, having much sound and fury, but signifying nothing. With these meetings in the capital of the State, the campaign has ended. Both sides are sanguine of success. Which one will be triumphant, only the counting of the votes can determine.

THE LONG ISLAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Last night was the third session of the billiard tournament at Samuells' Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn. Two contests took place. The first game was between Maurice Daly and François Ubassy. Game was called at 8:15, Ubassy winning the lead, but failing to make a point, and Daly doing likewise. The latter gentleman, however showed from the start unmistakable evidence that he was in much better playing trim than on the occasion of his former appearance in the tournament, executing several difficult shots in a manner to elicit repeated rounds of applause from the audience and securing the first call on the eighth inning, the score then standing 107 for Daly to 25 for Ubassy. In the eleventh inning Ubassy made a splendid run of 52, and in the twelfth, another of 34, putting him within 12 points of his opponent, the score then standing at 135 for Daly to 123 for Ubassy. In the next inning Ubassy scored 22 points, putting him 4 points ahead of Daly, which advantage was only momentary, however, Daly scoring 38 points in the thirteenth inning and 11 in the twenty-first, turning his second hundred, the score then standing 205 for Daly to 170 for Ubassy. In the twenty-fourth inning Ubassy scored 30 points, turning his second hundred, the score then showing 213 for Daly and 206 for Ubassy. From this point the game became very exciting, both players doing their best, and, at the end of the thirty-third inning, the score stood 273 for Daly, and 255 for Ubassy, when the latter, with a nerve not to be shaken, finished the game with a splendid run of 45. Ubassy's highest run was 52; Daly's, 38. Ubassy's average, 8 28-34; Daly's average, 8 9-33.

The second game of the evening, and sixth of the series, was between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Vignaux, present champion of America. Vignaux won the lead, but did not score. Dion was also unfortunate, but in the second inning made 6, and in the third 38 points, Vignaux scoring 7 points in his second inning, but missed in both his third and fourth innings. In the ninth inning Vignaux went to work in earnest, scoring a run of 64 points, the score then standing 81 to 51 in his favor. This gave him decidedly the best of the game, and enabled him to follow up his advantage, securing the first call in the eighteenth inning, when the score stood 101 to 61; the champion putting still further distance between himself and Dion in the nineteenth inning by a score of 61 points. Dion struggled hard, but it was no use; Vignaux was "too many billiards" for him, especially as he scored 31 points in the twenty-first inning, turning his second hundred in the twenty-third, leaving Dion's side of the score at 136, he having made a run of 48 points in that inning. The distance between the players constantly increased, Vignaux going ahead at a rapid pace, and scoring a run of 53 points in the thirty-second inning, the score standing 300 for Vignaux and 187 for Dion. Vignaux' largest run, 64; Dion's, 48. Vignaux' average, 8 3 8; Dion's, 5 27-32. On Monday night the contestants will be Joseph Dion vs. Garnier, and Ubassy vs. Rudolphe.

A POLICE OFFICER SEVERELY INJURED.

Shortly after midnight, while Roundsman Webb, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was endeavoring to induce Ethan B. Curry, of No. 1,166 Second avenue, who was intoxicated, to enter his house, he was suddenly attacked by Curry, who with a large dirk knife aimed a blow at his breast. Webb threw up his right arm to shield his breast and received a severe wound of the forearm. Curry fled, but was pursued and arrested by Roundsman Norris, also of the Nineteenth Precinct, and was locked up. Webb was attended by Police Surgeon McDonnell and was taken home.

A WOMAN SHOT.

At a late hour last night, while Bridget Lewis, aged sixty-five, of No. 349 East Thirty-fifth street, was in the yard of her residence, she was struck in the left side of the head by a pistol-bullet, fired by some unknown person, and was severely wounded. The ball struck the skull, but fortunately did not penetrate to the brain.

COOL FOR THE SEASON.

One evening the past week a young gentleman, residing in a Maine village, invited a young lady to go on a sleigh-ride. When the gent called for the lady he was obliged to wait three hours for her to get ready; and during the ride they had quite an animated discussion in regard to her tardiness, which ended in his ordering her to get out of the sleigh, which she did and walked home—a distance of three miles.

THE PASSION FOR LONG RIDES.

Next Summer a number of Russian officers have resolved to emulate Lieut. Von Zubowitz's famous ride from Vienna to Paris. They are to ride from St. Petersburg in twenty-one days. One of these officers—M. Medvedovsky—has just ridden with an orderly from St. Petersburg to Moscow in nine days, although the roads were covered with ice and there were occasional falls of snow. Both riders and horses arrived at their journey's end in good health and condition. They were several times stopped on the way by zealous officials who could not understand the object of their haste. The distance is 698 versts.

FIRE IN BUFFALO.

At 5:30 P. M. yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the five-story brick building known as the "Coit block," at the corner of West Swan and Pearl streets, Buffalo, N. Y., occupied by White & Bayley, Lithographers and Printers, John E. Marshall, envelope manufacturers, and others. The building was totally destroyed. White & Bayley's loss is estimated at $145,000; insured for $85,000. Total loss, $220,000; insured for $140,000. Edward J. Chester, foreman of Liberty Hose, while in the discharge of his duties on the third floor of the building, was killed by the falling of the fourth floor on him. He was taken out alive, but died shortly after. His limbs were broken, and his face was badly burned and disfigured.

SILVER.

At the great Exhibition in Paris in 1867, no class of works attracted, or deserved to attract, more attention than the splendid collection of enameled and repoussé Russian work in silver. The peculiar quality of the Russian work has long been known and admired in Europe, but it is only of late years that it has been gradually coming within the range of American observation. It is not, however, by any means, of modern development in Russia. Russian *tchachas*, or drinking-cups of silver, with designs in enamel set in various compartments, and edged with filagree, or with rich medallions, or with flowers delicately painted on a pure white ground, have long formed a valuable part of some of the best of the museums of Western Europe.

But when the full glory of the Russian silver broke on the assembled wanderers and wonderers of two hemispheres at Paris, in those proud days of the Second Empire, which went so close, alas! before its dismal fall, there was a shout of amazement sent up, as if by a set of astronomers discovering a new planet in the familiar skies. Since that time every silver worker in Russia has felt the beneficial influence of the impression then made.

Without claiming for Starr & Marcus, of John street, in this City, the invention or the practice of any peculiar art or mystery of silver-working, analogous at all with those which have made the fortune of the "Nevskoi Prospect" and of the "Kremlin" since 1867, we have a right to claim for the work they have already done in the way of refining and revolutionizing the higher branches of the manufacture of silver in this country, a similar recognition from Americans. It is no light thing to have shown all classes of our citizens, not the rich alone, but the well-to-do, and the "comfortable," that economy has no necessary connection either with ugliness or with the common-place, and that a tasteful eye can guide its possessor to secure in a simple silver evening table-service, or in a set of daintily devised spoons, or in a quartet of silver salts, the very same spirit and presence of refined æsthetic beauty, which gives to the most splendid paraphernalia of the millionaire, their chief and most enduring charm.—*Harper's Weekly.*

THOROUGH BATHING.

The ordinary Croton bath will not secure it. Something more thorough is needed to cleanse our millions of pores; and if this is not done their poisonous secretions are reabsorbed by the system, to produce fevers and other forms of disease. The delightful Russian Bath meets the case precisely—giving new life to the skin, equalizing the circulation, and making aged joints feel almost young again. No one who values perfect purity of person and sound health, should neglect the elegant facilities for enjoying the cheap luxury which are offered to both ladies and gentlemen, at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Express.*

LUXURIOUS AND HEALTHFUL.

If you wish to enjoy the thoroughly health-giving and luxurious properties of a *Russian Bath*, complete and elegant in all its appointments, go to the old and ever-popular establishment, No. 25 East Fourth street.—*Mail.*

THE WARWICK COLLAR is made like the Elmwood, with all the edges folded, so they will not turn out.—*Exchange.*

SAVE MONEY.—It is well worth saving, and you can save it in buying a sewing-machine, and get one of the best and most perfect machines in existence. The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-machine has reached a point of excellence and perfectness equaled by no machine in use, and the constantly and rapidly increasing demand, which is almost beyond their manufacturing capacity to supply, is convincing evidence that the merits of this machine are appreciated. Sales-room, Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, New-York, and No. 113 Fourth street, Brooklyn. This company want a few more good agents.—*Advertisement.*

E. R. Durkee & Co.'s Salad-Dressing,
A LUXURY AT MODERATE COST.
For meat and vegetable salads, combining in perfection all the requisites of an exceedingly rich and delicious dressing. With it a thoroughly good salad is always assured. Sold by grocers.—*Advertisement.*

LORD.—CLEANING, DYEING.—Have goods cleaned by LORD'S "Dry Process," or dyed "French," black, or brown. Either Office, No. 111 8th av.; No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker st., or No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st.—*Advertisement.*

The Methodist Book Concern have just had eight old tin roofs covered with plastic slate, and have stripped off a leaky copper roof, replacing it with plastic slate by the PLASTIC-SLATE ROOFING COMPANY, No. 79 Maiden lane, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

DR. S. S. FITCH may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at No. 714 Broadway, New-York, on consumption, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver, Bowel, Kidney, Skin Diseases, and Rheumatism. Consultation free. March 17, 1875.—*Advertisement.*

HEALTH LIFT, No. 180 5th av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets; elegant rooms; best of care. Refer to Cyrus W. Field.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY'S Patent Rupture Belts and Band Trusses, No. 744 Broadway, New-York. By far the best in use.—*Advertisement.*

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, Ask your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads or fleshworms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the Great Skin Medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Dr. Chamberlin, No. 7 West 14th st., now proposes to impart to others a knowledge of his twenty-five years' experience in the treatment of disease by electricity. Acute and chronic diseases successfully treated by bath and otherwise.

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Dying and Cleaning.—The Empire Dying and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

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Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

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Whiten the teeth, if used daily.

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Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry seldom fails to cure a cough or cold.

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MARRIED.

BAINBRIDGE—MALPAS.—On Saturday, April 3, at St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Diller, HENRY BAINBRIDGE to CAROLINE MALPAS. No cards.

DYER—PALMER.—On Wednesday, March 31, in Calvary Church, New-York, by Right Rev. Bishop Neely, of Maine, assisted by Rev. Dr. Washburn, of Calvary Church GEORGE L. DYER, United States Navy, to SUSIE H. PALMER, daughter of O. H. Palmer, of this City.

DIED.

BOSWELL.—On Saturday, April 3, MARGARET A., widow of Henry C. Boswell, aged 63 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 61 South 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BELKNAP.—On Thursday, April 1, Miss MARGARET BELKNAP.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her niece, Miss H. Katkameir, No. 42 South 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, April 4, at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.
☞ Newburg, Orange County, and Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., papers please copy.

CRANE.—On Thursday, April 1, THOMAS CRANE, in the 72d year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 120 Madison av., on Tuesday, April 6, at 1 P. M.

DEMAREST.—Suddenly, April 1, GEORGE W. DEMAREST, aged 50 years.
Services at his home, No. 29 2d st., Sunday, April 4, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Members of Sylvan Grove Lodge, No. 275, F. & A. M., are requested, and members of sister lodges are invited, to meet at Doric Room, Masonic Hall, at 12 o'clock sharp, to unite in paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother. WILLIAM H. OWEN, Master.

EAGLE.—At Plainfield N. J., Friday, April 2, 1875, HORATIO EAGLE, in the 50th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence in Plainfield, on Monday, April 5, at 12:15 P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FULTON.—In Brooklyn, April 1, 1875, at the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 71 2d place, ROBERT FULTON, aged 37 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, corner Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAYWARD.—Departed this life on Friday morning, April 2, 1875, MARY AUGUSTA, daughter of Samuel B. and Ann E. Hayward, aged 10 years, 8 months, and 16 days.
Funeral services on Monday at 12 o'clock M., at No. 224 9th st., Jersey City. Friends and acquaintances invited. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick for interment.

HUGHES.—In Brooklyn, April 3, 1875, KATHLEEN LAURA, wife of William D. Hughes, aged 22 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 241 DeKalb av., on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
☞ Baltimore, Md., Detroit, Mich., and Chicago papers please copy.

MOOK.—On Friday morning, April 2, MARY C., wife of Thomas Mook, and daughter of J. Milton and Jane B. Smith.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 431 East 57th st., on Monday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MESSENGER.—Saturday, April 3, JOANNA, widow of the late John I. Messenger, in the 70th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 106 8th st., Williamsburg, on Monday, April 5, at 10 o'clock, and at the Reformed Church, Jamaica, Long Island, at 2 o'clock.

McALLISTER.—At Kingston, N. Y., Saturday, April 3, ANNA, wife of Rev. H. Marion McAllister, and daughter of Hon. James G. Lindsley, in the 30th year of her age.
Funeral on Tuesday, April 6, at 3 P. M., at the Church of the Holy Spirit, Rondout, City of Kingston, N. Y.

MURRAY.—At Summit, N. J., on April 1, after a long illness, MARY S. C., wife of John Murray, and daughter of the late Stacy B. Collins.
Funeral services 12:15 o'clock on Monday, April 5, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 6th av. and 20th st. Relatives and friends invited. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

POST.—Suddenly, at his residence in Marshland, Staten Island, NELSON POST, in the 56th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot.
☞ Utica papers please copy.

SEAMAN.—At Jerusalem, Long Island, Fourth month, 2d, 1875, ARDON SEAMAN, in his 80th year.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Friends' Meeting-house at Jerusalem, on Second day, Fourth month, 5th, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be at Ridgewood to meet the train of the Southern Railroad, which leaves South 8th st., Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

VIDAL.—At Freehold, on Friday, April 2, ESTHER B., widow of the late Francis P. Vidal.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, William R. Vidal, Tuers av., one door from Vroom st., Jersey City Heights, on Monday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock.

VANDEWATER.—On Wednesday evening, March 31, HENRY VANDEWATER, in the 65th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Tammany Society and Tammany Hall General Committee, and the officers and Directors of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 361 West 56th st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock.

WERNER.—On Friday, April 2, EMIL, son of Sigmund and Helene Werner, in the 36th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, April 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 240 West 14th st.

WRIGHT.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, April 3, Joel Wright, in the 82d year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Second Congregational Church, on Tuesday, April 6, at 2 P. M.

WOODS.—On Saturday, April 3, of Bright's disease, at his residence, No. 38 3d street, RICHARD HATFIELD WOODS, aged 72 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment, by the 3:50 P. M. train.

WYCKOFF.—On Friday, April 2, SIMON J. WYCKOFF, in the 68th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 472 3d av., on Sunday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS WHOSE teeth show marks of decay, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentrifice. 25 cents a bottle.

IN CERTAIN SEASONS, BOWEL COM-plaints run into chronic weakness, and end in cholera. There is no need of this if people would only be advised, and keep by them BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, and take it according to directions whenever the bowels get deranged. It does its work surely.

MANY CHILDREN LOOK PALE, AND even haggard, simply because they are troubled with worms. Nothing they eat does them much good. They are weary and listless. To remove all this and restore the bloom to the cheek, use BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. They are sure.

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Bouguereau,	Gérard,	Casanova,
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Bauguiet,	Herzog,	Michetti,
Boutibonne,	Edward A. Schmidt,	Fabri,
Isabey,	Karger,	James M. Hart,
Compte-Calix,	Echtler,	W. P. W. Dana,
Moreau,	Zugel,	J. F. Kensett,
Becker,	Lier,	George Inness,
K. Daubigny,	Mali,	G. H. Boughton,
De Cock,	Brochocki,	W. Homer,
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Chavet,	Roux,	&c., &c.
Trayer,	Escosura,	
Duval,	Detti,	

Now on exhibition day and evening at the KURTZ GALLERY, No. 6 East 23d st., on Madison square, to be sold at auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 14 and 15.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

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Great sale of household furniture made by the best City makers.

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On THURSDAY, at Mineola, L. I., elegant household furniture and live stock, at the residence of John B. Morford, Esq.

PROPERTY-OWNERS AND RESIDENTS of the West Side, are requested to attend a meeting at Central Park Garden, 7th av. and 59th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, April 9, at 8 o'clock, to protest against the slaughtering of cattle and the rendering, boiling, and burning of offal, fat, and bones on the block at foot of 59th st. and North River.

Amos R. Eno,	B. P. Fairchild,
Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.,	John McClave,
R. A. Witthaus,	Fernando Wood,
J. W. Clowes,	C. Braker, Jr.,
Zophar Mills,	John R. Graham,
V. K. Stevenson,	L. L. Delafield,
Geo. V. Hecker,	Wm. H. McCormack.
John Paine,	

Paulist Fathers, Rector, &c., of St. Timothy's Church.
Trustees of Roosevelt Hospital, A. H. Muller, President.
Medical Board of Roosevelt Hospital, Alonzo Clark, President.

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In private use 20 years. Certificates embracing names such as have never before been given in aid of any remedy, furnished on application.
For sale by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.; GEORGE J. WENCK, No. 381 6th av., and Gilsey House; F. HAAS, 4th av. and 21st st.; HUDNUT & CO., Herald Building, and all Druggists.

THE RAPID GROWTH IN POPULARITY of MILK OF MAGNESIA as a remedy for sour stomach, heartburn, constipation, gout, gravel, and urinary troubles, warrants the belief that it will eventually supersede, as it deserves to do, all other preparations of magnesia. Sold by all druggists.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Park av. and 39th st.,
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In the evening
At the
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63d st. and 3d av.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES EVERY DAY OF THE WEEK, at 7:30 P. M.
On Sunday, hours of service 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.
Rev. C. Robertson Honey, of Reading, England, will preach at 10:30; Rev. J. W. Bonham, Church Evangelist, will preach at 3:30.
The people's service at 7:30 P. M.; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach.

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EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
At 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.
57TH ST. NEAR 8TH AV.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11,
"Changed into the Same Image."
EVENING AT 7:45,
"The Cure for Unrest."

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st.—Rev. George H. Hepworth. Morning, "The World Turned Upside Down." Evening, "God's Ownership of Man."
Preaching services every evening at 8; Prayer-meeting every morning at 8.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, April 4, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"Essential Distinctions in Character." Evening, at 7:45; Subject—"Spiritual Spring-tide; or, Advantages of a direct in contrast with an indirect attitude toward the Sun of Righteousness." Communion directly after morning service. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. All seats free in evening.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach at morning service.

AT THE THIRD UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., the Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach to-day, at 10.45 A. M. Subject—"Religious Use of the Imagination." Rev. H. R. Nye, of Brooklyn, will preach in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Copies of the *Parish Helper* will be distributed. All are invited.

AT HALL NO. 55 WEST 33D ST., NEAR Broadway, Mrs. F. O. Hyser, inspirational speaker, lectures for Society Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE, CORNER Henry and Oliver sts.—Rev. R. Harris will preach at 10:30. At the close of the morning service, The Lord's Supper.
Sunday-school at 2 P. M.
Rev. Edward Love will preach at 7:30 in the evening. Come and welcome. Seats all free.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—OCTAVE OF Easter.—The Easter Musical Programme will be repeated. Morning Prayer; Holy Communion Sermon—"The Victory that Overcometh the World," 10:30. Evening Prayer; Sermon—"The Cure for Doubt."

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Rev. Dr. A. P. Putnam, of Brooklyn, will preach at 11 A. M., and Rev. S. H. Camp, at 7:30 in the evening. Public invited.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER Madison av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services—Morning, at 10:30; afternoon, at 3:30. The Rector will officiate.

CLEMENT AVENUE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (Brooklyn.)—Rev. H. R. Nye will preach at 10:30 A. M. on "Religion a Necessity," and at 7:30 P. M. Rev. E. C. Sweetser, of New-York, on "Universalism and Modern Thought." All invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; sermon by the Rector, Rev. D. Howland.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28TH ST., NEAR Broadway.—Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Public invited.

E. V. WILSON WILL HOLD A SPIRITUAL meeting at De Garmo Hall, corner of 14th st. and 6th av., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, sharp. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

E. V. WILSON WILL LECTURE AND GIVE tests at Armory Hall, Clermont av., off Myrtle, Brooklyn, this day at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach. All cordially invited.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF "KINDER-TONkünstler," at Eighteenth Street M. E. Church next Thursday evening.

GREEK CATHOLIC CHAPEL, NO 951 2D av., near 50th st., Rev. Father Nicholas Bjerring, Superior.—High mass in the Sclavonic language, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. A choir composed of Russian gentlemen will sing during the service. Seats free; all cordially invited.

GREEN-WOOD—WANTED FOR CASH, A SMALL lot or part of lot in Green-Wood Cemetery. Address, with full particulars, S. S. T., Box No. 4,145 Post Office.

HEAR YE HIM.—THE MAN WHO IS SENT OF God in the spirit and power of Elias, to unfold all the mysteries of Scripture prophesy, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free.

HENRY VARLEY WILL PREACH AT First Baptist Church, corner 39th st. and Park av., at 10:30 A. M. Lord's Supper, 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school meeting at 7:30. Interesting addresses.

MR. HENRY VARLEY WILL PREACH at the Anniversary of the New-York Baptist Lay Preaching Association, at the Sixth Street Baptist Church, at 3:30 o'clock.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORGIAN,) No. 114 East 35th st.—Preaching at 11 A. M., by Rev. Chauncey Giles. "Give us this day our daily bread." Matt. vi.: 11.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PREACHER TO the Independent Society, lately worshiping in Lyric Hall, will speak on Sunday and henceforward until further notice at Masonic Hall, 23d st., opposite Booth's Theatre. Subject for Sunday morning "Reasonable Religion."

PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 51ST ST., west of 9th av.—Prof. Downer, of Kansas, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

REV. C. B. SMITH, RECTOR OF ST. JAMES' Church, will preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. W. W. ANDREWS, OF HARTFORD, will preach in the Catholic Apostolic Church, in 16th st., Sunday, at 7:30 P. M. Subject—"How the Church Makes Void the Resurrection."

REV. E. H. KRANS WILL PREACH THIS evening in St. Ann's Church, 18th st., near 5th av., at 8 o'clock. Free seats.

REV. C. C. TIFFANY, OF THE CHURCH OF the Atonement, will preach Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, at Association Hall, 23d st., corner 4th av.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.; Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: Celebration at 7 A. M.; Morning Prayer at 9; Litany and Celebration, (choral,) 10:30; Children's, 3 P. M.; Evening Prayer, (choral,) 7:30. The sermon in the evening will be the first of a course (repetition of what has been asked) on "The Worship of the Church in its Internal Structure and External Aspect."

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, 127th st. and 4th av., Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school 9 A. M.; children's singing school 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., near 6th av.—Rev. J. F. McClelland, Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. R. Harcourt, of New Jersey Conference, at 7:30 P. M. The public cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Sunday April 4; morning service and sermon at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service and sermon at 4 o'clock.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, CORNER West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector, will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

DRY GOODS.

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY, 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

Have opened during this week, and will exhibit MONDAY MORNING, all the new styles in Millinery—most beautiful shapes in French Chips, Leghorn, Cactus, Neapolitan, Milan, and Dunstable Straw.

Hats and Bonnets.

A very select assortment of real French Flowers, comprising some of our new Spring styles of Coronets, made of Rose Buds, Marguerites, China Asters, Fuchsias Snow-balls, Lilies, Forget-me-nots, Poppies, Hawthorn Blossoms, Cow-slips, Bluettes, &c., &c. Plumes, Fancy Feathers, and Hat Ornaments, Ribbons, Trimming Silks, and Velvets in all the new shades.

LATEST DESIGNS IN DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Elegant Fringes, made of silk, twist, cut jets, silk and worsted chenille, tape, crimped ribbon, tassel, knotted and bullion Fringes. All shades and styles of Fringes made to order at the shortest notice.

Passementeries, Ornaments, Buttons, &c., &c.

Five Thousand yards of real Guipure, Thread, and Yak Laces from auction, purchased at half real value, which will be offered for sale on MONDAY, with a very small advance.

Novelties in Ladies' Neckties, some handsomely inserted and trimmed with Point Duchesse, Maltese, and Valenciennes, at extraordinary low figures. Lace Bows, Lace Ties, and Scarfs in new designs, equally cheap. All Silk Win's r and Crepe de Chine Ties and Hat Scarfs in great variety.

Lace Sacques, Sleeveless Jackets, Cuirasses, and Tablieres in Guipure, Yak, and Spanish Laces, 25 per cent. below popular prices.

ALL NEW SPRING SHADES IN KID GLOVES.

Our Seamless Real Kid has never been surpassed in quality, shape, style, or finish.

OUR "NILSSON" GLOVES

have already gained a world-wide reputation. We are selling 2-Buttons at 95c.; warrant each pair, and will cheerfully exchange any that should rip or tear when first tried on.

We have opened our New Department of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, with a full assortment of everything that is wanted in this line.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Underwear in endless variety, from the plainest to the most elaborate designs, will be found, on thorough examination, the most perfect assortment of Undergarments ever exhibited, as material and workmanship are both of the best quality.

Our prices are popular and need no comment.

Ladies' Wrappers, Negligé Jackets, and House Robes in very elaborate and unique designs, made of Pique, Lawns, Cambrics, French Percales, &c., &c.

CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.

All prices, all styles, and all popular makes.

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY, 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.,

EASILY ACCESSIBLE BY THIRD, FOURTH, MADISON, AND LEXINGTON AVENUE CARS, WHICH PASS THE DOOR; SECOND AVENUE, CHRISTOPHER, BLEECKER, AND OTHER CROSS-TOWN CARS WITHIN A FEW MINUTES' WALK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,357 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily. Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

GOOD SERVANTS

Can be obtained at all times

AT CARPENTER'S AGENCY,

No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, OR seamstress; willing to take both works, and will give satisfaction; has good reference; go to the country, and wants a steady place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, &c.—BY A French young woman (speaks good plain English); can do house work well; for City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS chamber-maid. Address No. 279 East Houston st., third floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant; is a good cook; can bake, and makes a variety of desserts; is also a good laundress; can do fine washing and fluting; can furnish good references from her last place. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH good City references. Seen until engaged at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash, and iron, by the day. Call at No. 210 West 27th st., Room No. 4.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK IN A fine private family. Call at No. 409 East 12th st., bakery.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker a few more customers in first-class families, to go out by the day; thoroughly understands her business in cutting and uitting all kinds of ladies' dresses. Address Miss Emma, dress-maker, No. 110 East 54th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker to go out by the day; references given. Address or call at No. 58 4th av., entrance on 9th st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG Scotch woman, strong, obliging, and knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good reference; willing to take general work. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; is a good family cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A LADY AS nursery governess; house-keeper; teaches English, French, music; is a first-class house-keeper; understands all kinds of dress-making, family sewing, care of a dairy. Any one wanting an invaluable person with the best references address House-keeper, Box No. 200 Times office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE, who is disengaged at present, to make a few engagements, or would go to the country as companion for an invalid or elderly lady; best of City reference as to capability, &c. Call or address for one week Mrs. Turner, No. 161 East 23d st., corner 3d av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as thorough infants' nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country; a good home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 311 7th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESpectable young woman; good operator; or would do chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Address N. M., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION FOR A young girl as nurse, and to do light chamber-work; is in every way trustworthy. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday, at No. 4 East 47th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE.—WILL TAKE charge of a child or two at her own residence. Call at No. 349 6th av. or No. 18 6th av., third floor. Terms moderate.

NO. 109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR, THIRD floor, back room.—A respectable woman to take in families' and gentlemen's washing; good City reference.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, who understands dress-making; is a good operator; would go by the day or week; good references. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., basement door.

WET NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW WOMAN. Can be seen at No. 280 Mulberry st., second floor.

MALES.

A PARTY ABLE TO PAY HIS OWN EXpenses would like to represent some house, interest, or patent in foreign countries; remuneration to depend on success; will go to almost any part of the world. Address TRAVELER, Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FRENCHMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS manager of a wine and liquor department; thoroughly understands his business; would give part or whole of his time. Address A., Box 286, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG, WELL-EDUCATED CHRISTIAN, who can write, read, and speak Dutch, English, French, German, and Spanish, and understands Italian and Portuguese, desires a situation. Call on S. W. V., No. 46 Catherine st., City.

A GENTLEMAN KNOWING THE FRENCH, English, and Italian languages wishes a situation in a commercial house; no objection to the country. Address FERNAND, No. 145 East 16th st.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WHO HAS no other employment wishes to take care of a gentleman's private residence for a year or longer; best City references. Call or address J. Gamble, 688 Broadway

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT MAN and wife would take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; has six years' reference. Can be seen at her own home, No. 25 Charles st., ring 4th bell, or address J. T..

DRY GOODS.

NONSENSE.

WE VERY WELL KNOW THAT THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF LADIES WHO HAVING BEEN FREQUENTLY DECEIVED BY INDUCEMENTS HELD OUT IN FLARING ADVERTISEMENTS, NOW THROW DOWN OURS WITH THE REST, AND SAY: "IT IS ALL

STUFF AND NONSENSE"

AND ESPECIALLY IS THERE A PREJUDICED CLASS OF LADIES WHO, HAVING ONCE MADE UP THEIR MINDS THAT NO ESTABLISHMENT ON EIGHTH AVENUE CAN OFFER BROADWAY ATTRACTIONS, HAVE NEVER TAKEN THE TROUBLE TO GO AND SEE.

TO ALL SUCH WE HEREWITH PUBLICLY DECLARE THAT OUR DEPARTMENT OF

LADIES' SUITS

WILL BE FOUND THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY BY REASON OF THE ASSORTMENT, STYLE, FINISH, AND EXTRAORDINARY PRICES.

THAT OUR DEPARTMENT OF

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE UNITED STATES, CONTAINING THE VERY FINEST GOODS AT VERY MUCH BELOW THE LOWEST

BROADWAY AND 6TH AVENUE PRICES,

AND INCLUDING IN ITS ENDLESS ASSORTMENT NOT ONLY THE BEST DOMESTIC UNDER-GARMENTS, BUT ALSO AN EQUALLY LARGE COLLECTION OF

FRENCH UNDERWEAR

ENTIRELY SEWED AND EMBROIDERED BY HAND.

WE ARE THE DIRECT AGENTS OF THE LARGEST PARISIAN MANUFACTURER, AND MAKE TO ORDER IN PARIS ANY STYLE OF WORK IN HAND-EMBROIDERY WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

WE ALSO POINT WITH PRIDE TO OUR VERY LARGE DAPARTMENT OF

FINE MILLINERY GOODS,

NOW CONTAINING THE LATEST AND THE BEST

BEAUTIFUL TRIMMED HATS,

RICHEST FRENCH FLOWERS,

NEWEST SHAPES IN

REAL FRENCH CHIPS, &c., &c.,

ALL AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH YOU.

OUR OTHER DEPARTMENTS,

REAL LACES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS,

BLACK SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,

MADE-UP LACE GOODS AND LINGERIE,

PARASOLS,

INFANTS' WEAR,

CORSETS, AND

MARSEILLES WEAR,

WILL ALL BE FOUND EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE, AND OUR PRICES WILL UNIFORMLY BE FOUND THE LOWEST IN THE CITY.

PAY US A VISIT OF EXAMINATION.

PAY US A VISIT OF EXAMINATION.

PAY US A VISIT OF EXAMINATION.

WHETHER YOU ARE READY TO PURCHASE OR NOT, YOU WILL RECEIVE ALL POSSIBLE POLITENESS AND ATTENTION.

IF OUR GOODS AND PRICES DO NOT VERIFY THE ABOVE STATEMENTS YOU WILL HAVE SUBJECTED YOURSELF TO THE ANNOYANCE OF ONLY A SINGLE VISIT.

BUT IF IT PROVE OTHERWISE, THEN YOU WILL, AS WE TRUST, HAVE FOUND A PLEASANT PLACE TO PURCHASE, AND WE SHALL HAVE GAINED YOUR KIND PATRONAGE.

OUR ESTABLISHMENT CAN BE REACHED VERY CONVENIENTLY FROM ANY PART OF THE CITY BY CONNECTING WITH THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILWAY LINE.

EHRICHS',

NOS. 287 AND 289 8TH AVENUE,

BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED butler or general inside servant; can produce excellent testimonials as to character and capability; is only a short time in this country; is a Protestant; has City references. J. L., No. 529 6th av., in the store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; can give three years and a half City reference from his last employer. Call or address N. S., at his private stable, No. 47 East 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; one who thoroughly understands his business and the care of horses; has lived ten years in his last place. Call or address William Drennen's stable, corner of 36th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN AS COACHMAN; IS A good groom and driver; faithful and sober; first-class reference from last employers. Address J. H., Box 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF GOOD appearance, who understands his business; first-class reference. Address S. T., box No. 305, TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his duties thoroughly; has eleven years' unexceptionable reference. Call or address, for two days, J. C. A., No. 120 East 32d st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS COACHman and gardener; has three years' first-class reference from last employer. Call or address P. Walsh, No. 348 East 23d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; can come well recommended from last employer; City or country. Call at No. 18 West 24th st., J. S. M.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN AS CHIEF COOK for a Summer hotel; good on boned turkey and good on salads of all kinds, and has best City and country references. Address G. J., BOX NO. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

"CORNETIST."—AN EXPERIENCED PROFESsional player and soloist wishes an engagement in church to lead congregational or Sunday-school singing; also, gives instruction on the cornet in the most progressive and complete manner; unquestionable references. Address CORNETIST, Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER; A gentleman in search of a gardener, who understands gardening in all the branches, including graperies and greenhouses, all kinds of forcing under glass and the management of a gentleman's country-seat, will find said gardener by addressing B. K. Bliss & Sons, No. 34 Barclay st., for R. R., or Box No. 242 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MIDDLE-AGED man, of long experience in the above capacity; hot and cold graperies, green house flowers, laying out of grounds, vegetables, &c.; can use carpenters' tools; married, or would go single; also, rustic work. Call on R. G. L., No. 150 East 28th st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL English gardener; married; no family; aged twenty-eight; first-rate reference as to character and ability. Address W. P., care of William Gregory, Box No. 548 Yonkers, N. Y., or Flemings' seed-store, Nassau st., New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, who thoroughly understands all its branches, inside and outside of glass; best recommendation and satisfaction can be given. Address W., Gardener, Mott Haven, N. Y., for a week.

PORTER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, as porter in a store or as packer; can give best reference from last place. Address E. W. D., care M. R. Pool, No. 147 Bleecker st., New-York.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—WANTED, A SITtuation, by a young man, as cutter or assistant; first-class City references; wages not so much an object as something to do. Address CUTTER, Box No. 147 Times Office.

WAITER—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FRENCH man in a private family, and his wife as chamber-maid and seamstress; speaks English; City or country; both first-class City references. Address Roche, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, SINGLE, LIGHT complexion; six years' City references as a first class waiter; is sober, trustworthy, and a thorough waiter. Call at 8wedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER IN A PRIvate family; experienced; from Paris, London, New-York; willing and obliging; good references. Address E. L., No. 126 Crosby st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, NEWLY LANDED, as waiter in a private family; speaks a little English; good reference. Address Ferdinand, No. 549 6th av., care E. Henry.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS English, is a good waiter; City or country; has City references. Call at No. 621 6th av., first floor, between 36th and 37th sts.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET,

ARE

NOW OFFERING

THROUGHOUT THEIR

ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT

LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT LINES

OF SPRING GOODS IN ALL THEIR NUMEROUS DEPARTMENTS, MANY OF THEIR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, WHICH WILL BE FOUND, UPON EXAMINATION, TO BE GREATLY SUPERIOR IN STYLES, QUALITIES, AND ASSORTMENT, AT DECIDEDLY LOWER PRICES THAN THEY HAVE EVER BEFORE BEEN OFFERED.

THEIR GREATLY ENLARGED PREMISES ENABLES LADIES TO SHOP WITH MORE FREEDOM AND COMFORT IN EVERY DEPARTMENT THAN HERETOFORE.

In their new addition,

NO. 371 SIXTH AVENUE,

they are offering

an extremely large assortment of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CHIP HATS AND BONNETS,

MILAN AND LEGHORN HATS AND BONNETS,

CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS IN GREAT VARIETY,

BOTH PLAIN AND TRIMMED,

in all colors and styles.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

An entirely new and superb stock of

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,

Sprays, Vines, and Roses.

RIBBON DEPARTMENTS.

RICH BROCADED AND ROMAN SASH RIBBONS. TWILLED SILK AND SERGE SASHES AND RIBBONS, GROS GRAIN AND FANCY SASH RIBBONS.

in all widths and qualities.

50 CARTONS ENTIRELY NEW.

BROCADED SASH RIBBONS, 7-INCH WIDE, AT $1 PER YARD.

90 CARTONS FINEST QUALITY ALL-SILK GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBON, FULL SEVEN INCHES WIDE,

AT 68 CENTS PER YARD,

with a complete stock

OF GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS,

NOS. 5, 7, 9, 12, 16, 22,

IN ALL THE NEW AND DESIRABLE SHADES.

TIES AND SCARFS.

A splendid line of entirely new

HAND-EMBROIDERED BROCADED CREPE DU CHIEN FANCY PLAID AND WINDSOR TIES,

IN ALL THE LATEST SHADES,

at very low prices.

MONDAY MORNING,

an entirely new line of novelties in

SUN UMBRELLAS

AND

PARASOLS.

consisting of

PLAIN AND CHANGEABLE TWILLED AND SERGE SILK SUN UMBRELLAS,

in all sizes,

WITH REAL PEARL, CORNELIAN, IVORY, EBONY, AND FINE HORN HANDLES.

EMBROIDERED PARASOLS,

CARRIAGE SHADES,

ECRU NET PARASOLS,

CHILDREN'S PARASOLS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

and many other styles,

WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING FULLY 20 PER CENT LESS THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

AN INSPECTION OF STYLES AND PRICES WILL BE FOUND VERY PROFITABLE.

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Just received per

STEAM-SHIP ODER,

and will display Monday,

THREE CASES OF ENTIRELY NEW STYLES OF FRENCH PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS, FRINGES AND ORNAMENTS,

WITHOUT BEADS,

comprising styles not to be found in the City.

NEW LINES OF

FLUTED AND CRIMPED BRAID AND TWIST FRINGES.

Novelties in

BRAID GALOONS AND RUCHINGS,

TASSEL FRINGES, AND BUTTONS, all without beads,

AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN; BEST reference. Address G. W. Q., care of Mr. Smith, No. 8 Jones st.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF PROPERTY AS agent or janitor, either private or tenement, or any kind of a Protestant Church; the best of referenee given. Call or address for one week, M. BREEN, No. 464 West 25th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A WHOLESALE or retail liquor business; understands wines and liquors thoroughly; speaks German, French, and English. Address L. M., Box No. 196, Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A HARDWARE CLERK WANTED.—EXperience necessary. Address Box No. 124 Times Office, with full particulars.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED INTELLIGENT PROTestant woman to take entire charge of two young children, one an infant, in a small family living at Snug Harbor, Staten Island; also to assist in sewing and a few light duties; to a suitable person good wages will be paid. Address S. W. E., Post Office Box No. 465, giving references.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO TAKE care of children, one a baby; must be a good seamstress; English, German, or American. Apply at Room No. 44, Madison Square Hotel, Broadway and 21st st., between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN OR SCOTCHMAN and wife, as gardener and cook; both must understand their business and have good references. Address C. O. N. N., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS WHO UNDERSTANDS her business perfectly; can bring City references. Apply Saturday morning between 9 and 11 o'clock at No. 16 East 43d st.

FURNITURE.

GRISWOLD'S

STORAGE WAREHOUSE,

No. 12 Washington place.

Household Furniture carefully stored and guarded at moderate rates, either by load or in bulk; sections rented by the month or quarter; every precaution taken to prevent injury of any kind; furniture for sale, public or private; placed on exhibition in sales-room.

SAMUEL GRAHAM.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 232 9th av., office No. 390 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

EMPIRE STORAGE WAREHOUSES—FOR furniture, pianos, mirrors, baggage, and merchandise at low rates, in separate rooms; the buildings are specially constructed with regard to safety from fire, and insures lower than any similar establishment; expressing, boxing, packing, and shipping promptly attended to.

H. O'REILLY & CO., Owners and Managers,

Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Hudson st.

WANTED—ONE DOZEN BLACK-WALNUT OR maple dining chairs in good order and but little used. Address, stating price, &c., B. M. H., Box No. 125 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

A. MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (made by Pottier & Stymus) at auction.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 6, at 11 A. M., at No. 614 Fifth av., elegant parlor suite in satin, Steinway piano-forte, fine mantel and side mirror, inlaid tables, cabinets, satin curtains and cornices, fancy stands and tables, carved and inlaid extension dining-table, arm and side chairs, lounges, buffet and plate cabinet, elegant inlaid bedsteads, bureaus, tables, chairs, armoires, cashmere curtains, Moquet, Axminster, and Brussels carpets, &c. Also, all the elegant bronze chandeliers and gas fixtures, together with an assortment of kitchen and laundry furniture, &c. Catalogues at office of Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 28S BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 10 will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

A. T. CONKLIN, President.

H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing first of every month.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES AT RETAIL.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN on MONDAY, April 5, an ADDITIONAL SUPPLY of PARIS AND LYONS

NOVELTIES IN

BLACK, PLAIN, AND FANCY SILKS,

VELVET STRIPED GRENADINES,

AND DRESS GOODS

AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

100 PIECES CAMEL'S HAIR SUITINGS, PLAID EFFECTS, ALL WOOL, fully 42 inches wide, at 75c. per yard; recently sold at $1 25.

100 PIECES CAMEL'S HAIR SUITINGS at $1 per yard; good value $1 50.

PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS at 25c. per yard; good value 35c.

1 CASE EXTRA FINE LIGHT-COLORED MERINO CLOTHS, VERY CHOICE.

1,000 PIECES, yard wide, PRINTED PERCALES at 12 1-2c. per yard, worth 18c.

They have also LARGELY REPLENISHED THEIR STOCK of

MOURNING DRESS FABRICS

WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN FRESH AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

HENRIETTA CLOTHS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

MERINOS, BOMBAZINES, SERGES,

BARATHEAS, BARPOURS,

CORTAULD'S ENGLISH CRAPES, &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK EVER OFFERED.

BLACK FRENCH CASHMERE at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE of 65c. per yard; good value for 85c.

DRESSMAKING

UNDER SUPERIOR MANAGEMENT, executed EQUAL IN STYLE AND FINISH to the very best Parisian makes.

MOURNING ORDERS

EXECUTED FROM SIX TO TWELVE HOURS' NOTICE.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 5,

2 CASES REAL INDIA

CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,

FILLED SQUARES, AT THE EXTREMELY LOW PRICE of $85 each up.

DECCA SHAWLS, HANDSOMELY MARKED, only $18 each up.

BOMBAY STRIPE LONG SHAWLS, $10 each up.

A LARGE INVOICE OF

POLONAISE AND TABLIERS

IN PATTERNS, VERY HANDSOME, at $18 each upward.

SACQUES, MANTLES, DOLMANS, &c.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK READY-MADE DRESSES, VERY ELEGANT AND CHEAP.

MILLINERY.

PARIS-MADE HATS, from VIROT and others, RICHLY AND HANDSOMELY TRIMMED, from $25 each upward.

DOMESTIC HATS AND BONNETS, equal in many respects to those imported, from $3, $5, and $7 each up.

BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

ALL-WOOL SUITS at $5 each upward.

The above have been MANUFACTURED IN THEIR OWN ESTABLISHMENT FOR THIS SEASON'S RETAIL TRADE.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN

MEN'S HOSIERY AND FURNISHING GOODS,

SCARFS, WINDSORS, CRAVATS,

SUSPENDERS, SHIRT BOSOMS,

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, SHIRTS,

COLLARS, CUFFS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

PERFUMERY, TOILET GOODS, &c.

DRESS SHIRTS, NEW STYLES, AND MADE ON THE PREMISES, at $1 50, $1 75, and $2 each; cheap at $2, $2 25, and $2 75.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND CUFFS MADE TO MEASURE AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF

CARPETS AND CARPETINGS,

Presenting one of the LARGEST COLLECTIONS of RICH AND ELEGANT FABRICS EVER PRODUCED, many of which were EXPRESSLY MANUFACTURED for their RETAIL TRADE.

AXMINSTERS, AUBUSSON,

INDIAN, PERSIAN, AND BERLIN CARPETS

IN ONE PIECE, CHOICE AND SUPERB COLORINGS,

LARGE AND COMPLETE LINES OF FRENCH MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WILTONS, CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,

In THE LATEST DESIGNS AND NEWEST STYLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TAPESTRIES, embracing some CHOICE PATTERNS, at $1 10 per yard.

FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, EXTRA QUALITY, only $1 75 per yard.

EXTRA HEAVY ENGLISH

OIL-CLOTHS, BOULINIKON,

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING,

CHINA MATTING, RUGS, MATS, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN UPHOLSTERY GOODS

CAREFULLY SELECTED, embracing NEW DESIGNS in SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELS, TAPESTRIES, REPS, &c.

TAMBOURED, BRUSSELS, GUIPURE, AND NOTTINGHAM

LACE CURTAINS

IN NEW DESIGNS, comprising the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT in the City.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on Tuesday, April 20, next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday, the 3d, to Thursday, the 22d prox.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, March 25, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 12th of April.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 34 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIdend of Two and a Half per Cent., together with an EXTRA DIVIDEND of like amount, has been declared payable on and after April 1, prox.

A. F. SIERLING, Secretary.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY BOUGHT and sold back, when desired, at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st. Watches and jewelry repaired.

DRY GOODS.

FURNITURE

AND

UPHOLSTERY.

TO THOSE ABOUT TO REFURNISH THEIR DWELLINGS WE BEG TO SAY THAT WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN PRICE FOR REALLY GOOD FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.

OUR STOCK OF DRAWING-ROOM, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND OTHER FURNITURE IS COMPLETE, MADE BY OUR OWN WORKMEN, AND GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

AS OUR PATRONS GENERALLY MAY NOT BE AWARE OF THIS FACT, WE SOLICIT THE FAVOR OF AN EARLY CALL.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST., NEW-YORK.

NOS. 267 AND 269 GRAND ST.

NOS. 267 AND 269 GRAND ST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY

WILL BE OFFERED BY

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 5,

and will continue until the entire stock is sold.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

having purchased the large stock of Dry Goods from Mr. H. B. Clapp, No. 289 Grand st.,

AMOUNTING TO ABOUT

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

Consisting of Silks, Suits, Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods, and Domestic Goods, are determined to offer the entire stock at

Extravagantly Low Prices.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI

would respectfully inform their old customers and the public

THAT THE ABOVE GOODS

WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES

that will astonish and amply repay them for their patronage.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

NOS. 267 AND 269 GRAND ST.,

South-west corner of Grand and Forsyth sts.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

SHADES, CORNICES, &c.

ALL NEW GOODS,

BOUGHT DURING

THE LAST MONTH

AND AT PRICES

LESS THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE 1857.

Body Brussels.....from	$1 50 per yard and upward.
Eng. Tapest'y Brus'ls.from	1 10 per yard and upward.
English Three-pl'....from	1 25 per yard and upward.
Eng. Kidderminster...from	1 00 per yard and upward.
Super-Carpets.....from	75 per yard and upward.
Two-ply, all wool.....from	60 per yard and upward.
Ingrains, all wool....from	40 per yard and upward.
Oil-cloths.....from	25 per yard and upward.
Paper Hangings.....from	5 per piece upward.

AT THE POPULAR CARPET STORE,

No. 293 8TH AV., next door above EHRICHS,

Between 24th and 25th sts.

OPENING OF IMPORTED SPRING FASHions, WEDNESDAY, April 7, at S. T. TAYLOR'S, No. 816 Broadway. We have received from one of the dessinateurs of Worth & Pingat choice models of walking and reception costumes, which are warranted to be of the highest order of elegance and fashion. The costumes, with other patterns, will be exhibited on opening day.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR, No. 914 Broadway, 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPORTED FASHIONS. Patterns NOW READY. CLOTH MODELS with every pattern. Cutting and fitting. A. BURDETT SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

CARD.—CHENILLE AND SILK EMBROIDERY. French needle-work, lace-work, crochet-work, and knitting artistically taught, at fifty cents per lesson, at No. 1,299 Broadway; also, dress trimmings, upholstery, church emblems, &c., embroidered to order.

MME. ELDER HAS REMOVED TO NO. 51 West 21st st., between 5th and 6th avs; has an elegant assortment of Spring styles, and is prepared to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,

No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION.—THE parents of little girls ten or twelve years of age, who might like them now, or in September, to join a family school in Madison av., are invited to call, between 4 and 6 P. M., on Miss DICKSON, No. 23 Lafayette place.

N. B.—The class, when complete, will not exceed six children.

$15.—BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, PENMANship, qualifying for business; writing lessons, $3 monthly; foreigners and backward persons taught privately. PAINE'S, No. 62, Bowery; up-town, Broadway, corner 34th st.

FRENCH CONVER

THE TURF.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING CONTESTS.

THE PREAKNESS, THE NURSERY, AND DONAHUE'S STABLES—SKETCH OF THE HORSES—THE SUCCESSFUL CAREER OF PREAKNESS.

The weather of the past week has been sufficiently mild to induce a belief that the long-wished-for Spring has indeed returned, and the frost, which has bound the country in its icy fetters for three long and weary months, is rapidly exuding from the earth. The genial atmosphere brought its hopes and expectations, and human nature revels in the brightening prospects for business and pleasure. The influence of the Springtide is felt particularly in the turf world, and just now the speculative element is actively engaged scanning the betting-lists and invoking "points" from those supposed to be posted in the affairs of a particular stable. There are so many promising colts and fillies entered in the stakes, however, that a general feeling of uncertainty prevails, and lucky, indeed, will be the men who pick out the right ones. In last Sunday's TIMES we reviewed the stables of Messrs. Pierre Lorillard and McDaniel, comprising sixty horses, and the third that comes in for consideration is the victorious Preakness stable of Mr. Milton H. Sanford, one of the most liberal turfmen in the country, and whose racing color (dark blue) is popular wherever it appears. The Preakness stable has always been a dangerous one to compete with, and many a splendid victory has attested to the superiority of its stock and the consummate skill displayed in its management. Mr. Sanford has two establishments; a large breeding farm in Kentucky and one at Preakness in New-Jersey. There will be a large number of horses trained this season under the guidance of Charley Littlefield, who will be assisted, as in years gone past, by the experienced advice and aid of William Heywood, the great English jockey, who has so many times snatched victory from the jaws of defeat. His name seems inseparable from that of Sanford, for whenever a great victory has been won for the dark blue, Heywood's skill comes in for its full share of praise. Feakes, too, the light weight jockey is a boy of good judgment, obeys the orders of his superiors, is not afraid to "wait" for a finish, and seldom loses his head. Thus, with first-class stock, an experienced and able trainer, and skillful jockeys, the Preakness stable may well be regarded with fear by the opposing forces of other establishments.

The horses to be handled for this season are twenty-four in number, and the string is headed by the favorite Preakness, the great son of Lexington and Bay Leaf, by imported Yorkshire. He is now eight years, and having been judiciously used, he appears to be as good a horse as ever he was. Yet the old horse has done a considerable amount of work, and as he is such a popular favorite with the racing public, a short account of his career will be acceptable. Preakness did not appear as a two-year old, but made a sensational début as a three-year old in 1870 in the Great Dinner-Party Stake at Baltimore, which is now called the Dixie Stake. With one exception, it was the richest stake ever run for in this country, and the best colts and fillies of the year were engaged in it. Foster was the great favorite, and Ecliptic, Susan Ann, and Finesse were also well backed, but Preakness was little thought of until the last moment. He, however, cut down all his opponents in the last half mile of the race, and won in 3:47½. This was his only appearance as a three-year old. As a four-year old, he won three out of seven races, being defeated by Longfellow, Harry Bassett, Alroy, and Ecliptic. As a five-year old he won but two races out of eight starts, but on two occasions he gave all his opponents a lot of weight. In his six-year old form he did much better, and won five out of eight races, running second to Wanderer in the Monmouth Cup, and second to his stable companion, Mate, in the Fordham Handicap. Last year he won four out of seven races. He was beaten twice by Springbok, and once by Fadladeen, to whom he gave seven pounds in a dash of a mile. It is Mr. Sanford's intention to retire him, but before doing so will make the attempt to win one of the cup races. He met Springbok in the Saratoga Cup last year, but he was out of all form.

The other aged horse in the stable is Mate, six years old, by imported Australian out of Mattie Gross, by Lexington, and almost as popular as his stable companion. Like Preakness, he was not brought out until he was three years old, and won two out of four races, being defeated by Joe Daniels in the Jerome Stakes, to whom he ran second, and in the Dixie Stake did not gain a place. As a four-year old he started eight times and was a winner six times. Last year, as a five-year old, he won four out of nine races. On these two horses will depend the reputation of Mr. Sanford's stable in the cup and long-distance races, and they will doubtless render a good account of themselves. The only four-year old undergoing preparation is Brigand, by Planet, out of imported Britannia Fourth, by the Flying Dutchman. As a two-year old he started, but was not a winner. Last year he won two races out of eight starts; not a very brilliant record. A mile and a half is as far as he wanted to go, but he may mature into something better. There is a trio of three-year olds, very highly bred, and these are Finework, by Lexington, out of imported Filligree, by Stockwell; Bay Ferial, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, by imported Yorkshire, and consequently a full brother to Preakness; and Lightheel, by imported Australian, out of Lightsome, by imported Glencoe. Neither of the two last named colts have yet appeared in public, but as brothers of such race nags as Preakness and Salina, something will certainly be expected from them. As for Finework, she has shown her quality on three occasions last year. She ran second to Aristides in the fastest five furlongs ever run in this country; was third to Hyder Ali in the Champagne Stakes at Jerome, and won the Central Stakes, one mile, at Baltimore, in 1:45—the second best race ever run by a two-year old. On this occasion she defeated such good ones as James A, Chesapeake, Rhadamanthus and Aniella. This is an exceedingly good record, and she is likely to sustain her reputation this season. The stable is stronger than usual in two-year olds, as eighteen of them will be handled for the emergencies of the campaign. They are as follows: Cruciform, by imported Australian, out of Crucifix, by Lexington; Adolite, by Kentucky, out of imported Adosinda, by Beadsman; Fanny Brown, by Brown Dick, out of Fanny Cheatham; Schott, by imported Australian, out of Schottische, by imported Albion; Kith, by imported Australian, out of Kitty Clark, by imported Glencoe; Notable, by Planet, out of Novice, by imported Glencoe; Nightmare, by imported Australian, out of Nightrose; Nannie Black, by Virgil, out of Nannie Butler, by Lexington; Monitress, by War Dance, out of Monomania; Maze, by Planet, out of Mazurka, by Lexington; Marmot, by Kentucky, out of Maroon, Local's dam; Loriot, by Planet, out of Lorette, by imported Sovereign; Jentling, by Planet, out of Jennie H., by imported Knight of St. George; Finance, by imported Leamington, out of Finesse, by Lexington; Boniform, by imported Australian, out of Bonita, by Lexington; Amanda Bay, by Planet, out of Amanda Morehead, by imported Glencoe; Attractive, by Kentucky, out of Attraction, by imported Balrownie; and Alar, by imported Phaeton, out of Alala. As will be seen from the pedigrees, the two-year olds of Mr. Sanford are exceedingly well bred, but he has not entered heavily into the stakes.

THE NURSERY STABLE.

The nursery stable of Hon. August Belmont was very unfortunate last season, although it had the great trainer J. B. Pryor to bring out the stock. There is a change again, and Jacob Pincus once more takes charge of the establishment at Babylon, Long Island. Jacob is handling fourteen horses, which will constitute the numerical strength of the Babylonian establishment for the coming season. There will be two five-year olds; our old acquaintances, Count D'Orsay, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imported Eclipse, and Silk Stockings, also by Kentucky out of imported Fluke, by Wormesly. Count D'Orsay is the best of the Kentucky stock, and was a good three-year old, but unfortunately he came in contact with two great competitors in Tom Bowling and Springbok. This was company he had no business with, and would have appeared to better advantage had they been out of the way. He did not run last year in consequence of a bad leg, which required a year's rest. Silk Stockings was also laid up in ordinary, and, by the way, he proved himself but a very ordinary colt. He is fast for a short distance, and a mile is about as far as he likes to go, and much cannot be expected of him. The hopes of the stable are in the three-year olds, of which there are five, and at the head of them stands Rhadamanthus, by imported Leamington, out of Nemesis by imported Eclipse, a fine colt, which Mr. Belmont purchased from Messrs. Hunter & Travers, for $7,000, with engagements, which turned out to be a good speculation. He started five times, and was once a winner. After he had been sold, he ran second to King Bolt in the two-year-old sweepstakes at Saratoga, and saved his stake, and then won the private sweepstakes, beating Vassal and Chesapeake, which was worth $4,500 in cash and $500 in plate, and ran third in the Nursery Stake, won by Olitipa. Under the tuition of a capable trainer like Pincus, Rhadamanthus will doubtless develop into a most formidable antagonist. The other three-year olds are Bernoux, by Kentucky, out of imported Bernice, by Stockwell; Orphan Boy, by Lexington, out of imported Spiletta, by Kingston; imported Matador, by Gladiateur out of imported Nonpareil, by Kingston; and Babylon, by Kentucky, out of imported Babta, (Glenelg's dam,) by Kingston. All these are entered in the principal stakes, and therefore have plenty of hard work laid out for them. The seventy two-year olds to be brought out are Fiddlesticks, by Lexington, out of imported Filagree; Leather Stockings, by Kentucky out of imported Fluke; Klematis, by Kentucky, out of imported Fleur des Champs, by Newminster; Freebooter, by Kentucky, out of imported Bernice; Adelaide, by imported Australian, out of Dolly Darter by imported Glencoe, thus being a full sister to Joe Daniels; imported Dauntless, by Maccaroni, out of Artless; and imported Patience, by Parmesan, out of Patronage. There is sufficient material here for Pincus to work upon with advantage, and thereby capture a fair proportion of the spoils.

DONAHUE'S STABLE.

Joseph Donahue's string will this year consist of fourteen head, and Albert, the colored trainer, who was formerly with Col. McDaniel, will have them in charge, but Donahue himself will superintend the establishment. He has been remarkably successful and captured the Withers Stake last year with Dublin, which created a consternation in the ranks of the knowing division. He stood second on the list of winning owners last year, and his stable has come to be regarded as a safe one to follow. He has won races with horses that were despised and thrown out of other stables; has had remarkably good fortune, and his reputation as a trainer has been considerably enhanced thereby. He is pretty hard on his horses, however, and gets all that is possible out of them. His string is headed by the fleet old horse Spindrift, by imported Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner. He has been roughly used, and last year he stood the racket of twelve races, most of them over the hard trotting tracks, and was five times a victor. He has a great turn of speed, and is a superior mile-heat horse. Business, by Revolver out of Syren, by Oliver, is now six years old, and started but twice last year, and was once a winner. He is also a fast horse, especially at mile heats. The other aged horse in the stable is the old steeple-chaser George West, who won eleven races over the timber, out of thirteen starts; truly a remarkable record. He was a big bonanza for Donahue, and there is still plenty of vim in him to win many more victories for the Hibernian stable. There are four five-year olds, headed by the game and speedy mare Lizzie Lucas, by imported Australian, out of Eagless by imported Glencoe. She ran sixteen times last year and was four times a winner. She had a weak leg during the latter part of the season, which was not improved by running on the hard tracks at Buffalo and Boston. Another good five year old is Artist, by Asteroid, out of Fairy, by imported Knight of St. George, who won four races out of eleven, two of them being at mile heats, and one at mile heats best three in five. He is one of the best mile-heat horses in the country, for he is game as well as speedy. Periwinkle, by Kentucky out of imported Fleur des Champs, by Newminster, and Cariboo, by Lexington, out of Alice Jones, by imported Glencoe, are both duffers, especially the latter, who has yet to win his maiden race. He started fifteen times last year, in all sorts of company, and generally kept a respectful distance from the front at the finish. Donahue has a fair lot of four-year olds. Culpeper, by Revolver, out of Gentle Annie, by Ringgold, being the best. He ran eight times last year, won three stake races, was second to his stable companion, Lizzie Lucas, in the Summer Handicap, and was always toward the front. Dublin, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, by Belshazzar, is another good one. He ran fourteen times last season, won two good races, the Withers Stake especially; was second to Reform in the Sequel Stakes at Long Branch; second to him also in the fastest mile and three-quarters on record; and was second to Madge in the fastest three-quarter dash on record. There are also Scratch, by Kentucky, out of imported Fluke; Botany Bay, by imported Australian, out of Bonnet by Lexington; Dead Head, (formerly Gaffney,) by Julius, out of Leisure by Red Eye; and Countess, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington by imported Eclipse, recently purchased from Mr. Belmont. The only three-year old in training is Gyro, by Gilroy, out of Florence Wallace by Vandal, who is engaged in some of the rich stakes.

LETTER FROM MR. J. G. WHITTIER.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY AND THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.

The centennial anniversary of the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c., is to be celebrated by a reunion at Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on the 14th inst. Among those invited to be present was John Greenleaf Whittier, who has sent the following letter of declination:

AMESBURY, 24th Third month, 1875.

To Dillwyn Parrish, Philadelphia:

MY DEAR FRIEND: I regret more than I can express that I cannot be with thee and other dear and old friends and co-workers in the cause of freedom on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society. For, indeed, it is an event of no ordinary significance, this centennial of the first society ever formed for the abolition of slavery. It commemorates one of the great aggressive movements of Christian civilization against the still-surviving barbarism of an age of brute force and selfishness. What a history is connected with it! What a struggle between all that is best and all that is vilest in human nature has marked its progress! What faith, what courage, what noble aspirations, what generous self-sacrifice has it known! How many blessings from souls rescued from the intolerable hell of slavery have made the sleep of its members sweeter, and compensated them for their life-long labors! Looking over its roll of membership we find the names of men whose memory is precious—the elect and called of God to the noblest service—men every way worthy of a State whose foundations were laid in prayer, and to whose charter of rights and liberties the joint wisdom of Penn and Sydney contributed. The great Centennial of American independence of the coming year will show that no State has a prouder record than Pennsylvania; but in all her rich inheritance of renown she has nothing better than her Abolition Society, the first of its kind in the world's history, numbering among its supporters such men as Franklin, Baldwin, Rush, Pemberton, Mifflin, Shipley, and thy own honored father.

The world, slowly emerging from the darkness of the Stone Age, still, doubtless, overestimates its warrior champions; but the time is not far distant when justice will be done to the heroes of the bloodless victories of Christian civilization and progress.

"Their armor rings on a fairer field
Than Greek or Trojan ever trod;
For freedom's sword is the blade they wield,
And the light above is the smile of God."

So far as the abolition of slavery is concerned, the work of the society is done. Mainly upon the colored people themselves now depends the question whether, by patient industry, sobriety, and assiduous self-culture, they shall overcome the unchristian prejudice still existing against them, or by indolence, thriftlessness, and moral and physical degradation they shall confirm and strengthen it. But there will still be on the part of all who have sought their freedom no lack of occasion for labor in their behalf, in accordance with the very spirit and letter of the constitution of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, which is pledged to the relief of free negroes. All that can be done, consistent with the constitutional right of States, should be done for their protection by the General Government, and there is no philanthropic object at the present time more deserving of encouragement than that of the education of the children of freedmen. In this point of view there is still work for the old parent society, and it has a legitimate right to exist and continue its labors of love so long as there is prejudice to be overcome or ignorance to be enlightened.

Accept, dear friend, assurances of old-time love and respect from thy friend.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

COLORED SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* says that a number of leading colored men have in contemplation the establishment of a colored school of industry in that city. The plan has been fully matured, and the work is to be begun upon it at once. They are now seeking the encouragement, sympathy, and patronage of the white people in the advancement of their project, as it will require means to insure success. The object is to reclaim the idle colored youth from the streets and make them useful members of society, by instructing them in the mechanic arts. They will have workshops, and carry out a general system of diversified labor, hoping in the end to make their institution self-sustaining. The necessity for a school of this description they think the more pressing from the fact that many colored boys are growing up in ignorance of all kinds of labor, and inured to habits of idleness.

INTERRUPTION IN A MURDER TRIAL.

In the trial of a man accused of murder, in St. Paul, Minn., on Wednesday last, and during the address of the Prosecuting attorney, the counsel referred to the fact that the accused had put on a blue suit of clothes, while his wife and other witnesses swore that he put on his overalls, which overalls had never been seen since the night of the murder. At this period Lautenschlaeger, who had hitherto maintained the most unbroken silence, sprang from the chair and shrieked aloud, elevating his hands in the air, "Its a lie, its a lie; the pants are in jail. O'Brien, I am an innocent man; take my life; [to the Sheriff]—Don't push me down in my chair; I am innocent. Take me back to the jail and kill me—I don't want to live—I am innocent." The defendant continued some time longer to gesticulate and speak in an incoherent manner, but was finally calmed down.

A MUSCULAR CLERGYMAN.

The Troy *Times* says: "For a year or two past matters have not been very harmonious in the Baptist (stone) Church Society, of Malta, Saratoga County, and some weeks since the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Humpstone, tendered his resignation. Last Sunday Rev. Mr. Cook, who was to officiate, did not appear, and Dr. P. Bellinger, who has led the opposition to the old Pastor, took upon himself to lead the services. A brother suggested that as Brother Humpstone was present he should lead the services. Immediately Dr. Bellinger rebuked the brother, and Mr. Humpstone arising to speak, Dr. Bellinger ordered him to sit down. But the ex-Pastor would not sit down at the bidding of his old antagonist, and then Dr. Bellinger clinched him and tried to force him out of the church. A general tumult followed, and the congregation was dismissed without the usual benediction. The next day Rev. Mr. Humpstone apologized for his conduct."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES—ANNUAL DRILLS AND RECEPTIONS.

Second Lieut. Frederick Standerman, of Company B, Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, has resigned.

Major Gen. Dakin, commanding the Second Division, Brooklyn, has recovered from his late illness, and will appoint his staff officers during the coming week.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. James Jourdan commanding, will hold a military and musical entertainment at the Academy of Music Thursday, the 15th inst.

Inspector Gen. John B. Woodward has written a highly complimentary letter to Lieut. Col. Schurig, recently elected to that office in the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, congratulating him upon his promotion.

Brig. Gen. Henry Brinker, commanding the Twenty-fifth Brigade, head-quarters at Rochester, has selected a tract of land in that vicinity upon which to establish a rifle range, and has made application for authority to proceed with preparations for that purpose.

Quartermaster Benjamin J. Guibert, of the Seventy-first Regiment, has tendered his resignation. Owing to pressing business engagements, combined with ill-health, he feels unable to devote the time necessary to the faithful performance of the arduous duties of that office.

The Sixth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Van Wyck commanding, will assemble in full uniform at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 8 P. M., for drill and inspection. Isaac Eckstein, of Company H, has been appointed Right General Guide, and Louis Hess, of Company F, Left General Guide.

Private John Cramer, of Company I., Eleventh Regiment, died last Saturday, and was buried with military honors on Sunday by his late comrades. Company E, Lieut. Geusch, commanding, will hold a hop and reception in Lafayette Hall next Saturday evening. Capt. Frümzel, of Company H, is dangerously ill.

At a meeting of the Fifth Brigade staff, Brooklyn, last Monday evening, resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Capt. Joseph T. Lee, Commissary of Subsistence of the Fifth Brigade, were adopted. A copy of the resolutions, suitably engrossed, will be presented to the family of the deceased.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, will parade at the regimental armory for battalion drill as follows: Companies A, B, D, I, and K, on Thursday evening, April 8, and C, E, F, G, and H, on Friday evening, April 9. The full regiment (except band) will parade for drill, in Chasseur uniform, at the State Arsenal, on Thursday, April 15. Assembly at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Companies F, E, D, C, and A, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. D. E. Austen commanding, will parade at the armory to-morrow evening for drill and instruction. The entire regiment will assemble for drill next Friday evening. On Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., this command will parade in full uniform, with band and drum corps, for review by Major Gen. Thomas S. Dakin.

Brig. Gen. Ward, commanding the First Brigade, has issued a comprehensive order to the several regiments in his command presenting the proper method of keeping the regimental and company books and records, accompanying the order with copies of forms necessary for the purpose. By this means he hopes to secure uniformity in regimental book-keeping.

Col. Wingate, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, yesterday stated to the writer that the system of regimental rifle practice will be materially altered during the coming season. Instead of sending the several regiments to Creedmoor on stated days, as was the case last year, they will be sent out by brigades and squads. The order will not be promulgated until the passage of the amendments to the military code by the Senate.

The resignations of the following officers of the Second Division staff were forwarded to head-quarters at Albany last Monday night: Col. Ira L. Beebe, Col. George W. Wingate, Col. W. H. H. Beebe, Col. Henry L. Cranford, Col. Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Col. Joseph M. Homiston, Lieut. Col. Charles P. Gulick, Lieut. Col. Robert B. Woodward, Major Isaac F. Bissell, Major Francis E. Dodge, and Capt. J. Milnor Decker.

Dr. William O. Meagher, Surgeon of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, has tendered his resignation. Dr. Meagher states that he has on several occasions informed Col. Cavanagh that his professional duties prevented him from presenting himself for duty, and had tendered his resignation. Col. Cavanagh not only would not accept his resignation, but has on two occasions ordered the Doctor before a Court-martial for neglect of duty, while the application of the latter for the acceptance of his resignation was in the hands of the Colonel.

The Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, Col. Meyenborg commanding, held its annual reception and review at the State Arsenal last Wednesday evening. The battalion paraded in full uniform, with band and drum corps. At 8:30 P. M. line was formed, with five companies of sixteen files front. The command presented a handsome appearance, but the company commanders committed so many errors that the beauty of the ceremonies was considerably marred, and the battalion movements were not satisfactorily performed. At the close of the review dancing took place.

Company D, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Capt. Joseph Ross commanding, has issued a challenge to any company in its own regiment, to contest a match at Creedmoor, for a prize medal valued at $25, to be provided by the losing team. The conditions provide that the team shall consist of six men; distances, 200 and 500 yards; two sighting and seven scoring shots at each range. The match will take place on a day to be mutually agreed upon, but not later than Sept. 1. Company A, Capt. Addison commanding, held an entertainment at its armory last Friday evening.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, will assemble at the State Arsenal, at the corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Thursday evening, the 22d inst.—the anniversary of the departure of this command for the seat of war in 1861. Roll-call of companies at 7:45 P. M. Non-commissioned staff, band, and drum corps have been directed in orders to report to the Adjutant at the same hour. The Board of Officers will hold a meeting at the armory on Monday, the 12th inst., at 8 P. M. The regiment will drill in fatigue uniform, by divisions, during the present month, as follows: Companies F, G, and H, Mondays, 5th and 19th; B, C, and K, Thursdays, 8th and 15th; A, D, E, and I, Fridays, 9th and 16th.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, will assemble at the armory on Friday evenings, the 9th and 16th inst., at 7:45 P. M., for drill and instruction. The commissioned officers are directed to report to Lieut. Col. S. H. Farnham at 7:15, on the foregoing evenings for theoretical instruction. George L. Volk has been commissioned First Lieutenant of Company B, vice Lucius H. Conklin, resigned. Capt. Anthony Elmendorf, of Company E, has been honorably discharged. Company A, Capt. Joseph G. Story commanding, held its closing drill last Wednesday evening. After full inspection, the company drilled in platoons of sixteen files each, during which the multifarious movements practiced were well performed.

The Washington Grey Cavalry, Capt. L. T. Baker commanding, paraded in full uniform for drill at the State Arsenal last Monday evening. The new cavalry helmet, worn by the United States troops, recently adopted, was worn for the first time on this occasion, and materially improved the appearance of the command. Formation was made with twenty files front. The exercises commenced with marching in column of fours, both in single and double ranks, forming platoons, and reforming companies. These movements were all executed with precision, the distances and alignments being well preserved, and a uniform regularity of step was maintained. The troop is steadily improving in its practical knowledge of the new tactics.

The right wing of the Ninth Regiment, comprising Companies A, E, D, G, and K, assembled in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, at the armory last Monday evening. Col. Hitchcock in command. The battalion was equalized in four companies of sixteen files front. After a dress parade, in which the manual of arms was handsomely performed, line was reformed for drill. Sergt. William Wetterau, of Company A, in this command, died last Saturday and was buried with military honors by his late comrades on Wednesday. Sergt. Wetterau enlisted as a private in the Hawkins Zouaves at the beginning of the late rebellion, and served for three years in that command, receiving an honorable discharge at the close of the war. In the year 1870 he enlisted in Company A, and was subsequently promoted to the office of First Sergeant, which he held at the time of his death. His loss is deplored by his late companions, both for his genial disposition and his close attention to the duties of his position.

Col. Clark, commanding the Seventh Regiment, has issued an order reassuming command, in which he says he desires to express to the officers and members his high appreciation of their activity and spirit in maintaining the drill, discipline, and reputation of the regiment under the most adverse circumstances. During the entire drill season the regiment has been deprived of the use of its principal drill room, and the members have been subjected to great inconvenience and exposure in their efforts to preserve its military proficiency; yet the regiment has not materially suffered in its numerical strength, its drill or discipline, or its *esprit de corps*. In commending the enthusiastic devotion of the rank and file to the welfare and interests of the regiment, the Colonel also desires to notice officially the able and efficient manner in which Lieut. Col. Ryder has performed his duties while in command of the regiment. This command will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform (white belts,) for battalion drill at Tompkins Square, on Thursdays, April 22 and 29. Assembly at 4 o'clock P. M. Sergt. Thomas Clark, Jr., has been appointed Right General Guide vice Livingstone, appointed Sergeant of the Guard; and William B. Coughtry Left General Guide vice Clark appointed Right General Guide. Private Edward M. Leary has been expelled from E Company.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Porter commanding, paraded at its armory for battalion drill last Friday evening. The command was equalized in eight companies of sixteen files front. The exercises commenced with the manual of arms, which was followed by marching in column of fours, to and on the right and left close column of divisions, in which the only errors observable were the unequal distances preserved. Several additional movements were performed, after which the line was reformed for dress parade. This ceremony was very well performed, although the manual of arms was not up to the standard. The regimental drill and reception to-morrow evening promises to be a very pleasant affair. The regiment will parade in full uniform, with full band and drum corps, and after a dress parade and review a hop will take place.

Company E, (Woodward Guard,) Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. Edward H. Mitchell commanding, held its annual reception at the State Arsenal, last Monday evening. At 9 o'clock line was formed and several movements in the school for the company were executed in a creditable manner, after which the command was reviewed by Col. McLeer. Dancing followed, and was kept up until a late hour. Among the military guests present were Col. W. J. Denslow, of the Fifth Brigade staff; Lieut. Col. Briggs and Major Richards, of the Thirteenth Regiment, and the field officers of the Fourteenth Regiment. Capt. Harry W. Mitchell, who was recently raised to the position of Major of this regiment, enlisted as a private in Company C previous to the breaking out of the late rebellion, and accompanied his command to the seat of war. He was promoted to the office of First Lieutenant, and subsequently Aid de Camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. James C. Rice, of Wadsworth's Division. He was taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, and was incarcerated in a military prison, where he remained for a considerable period. At length he was exchanged and returned to Brooklyn, and was afterward elected Captain of Company C.

ART NOTES.

At a recent sale of chinaware, &c., in London, a curious pair of flat Oriental vases, supposed to have been painted at Chelsea, and taken on board Paul Jones' ship, sold for £18.

The auction sales of pictures this season bid fair to be unusually large. Already three are announced, and three more are in embryo. One of these will comprise some of the most valuable works ever offered in an auction room.

A private view of the pictures collected for the Spring Exhibition of the National Academy of Design will be afforded on Wednesday evening. The exhibition will be open to the public on Thursday, and will close on Saturday, May 29.

A good collection of water-colors, chiefly of the English school, is on view at the old Somerville Gallery, No. 845 Broadway. Some interiors of continental cathedrals, by Jenkins; one or two exquisitely-finished pieces of still life, by Cruikshank; a vigorously-executed view of Kenilworth Castle as it was, rather than as it is, by Raynor, a pupil of J. D. Harding, and some marine pieces by Salmon, are well worthy of attention. T. C. Dibden, Price, Tripp, Eddington, Callom, Earp, Paul Marny, Edwin Penly, and other well-known artists, are also fairly represented.

At the Leavitt Art Rooms the collection of pictures belonging to Mr. George H. Andrews is on view, comprising some 200 works by American and foreign artists. Among the most notable are Induno's "Peasant Girl," in which the flesh-modeling is really superb; Bailly's "Pay Day in Paris," showing the interior of a cabaret; "A Market Scene," by David Col, and "The Halt in the Forest," by Shayer, the last being very charming in color, and really expressing the sentiment of English woodland scenery better than many more pretentious works. Fontana, Koek-Koek, J. W. Preyer, Ten Kate, Sell, Robbe, and some others are also represented. Of the American school there are three pictures by Jerome Thompson—"The Old Oaken Bucket," "Home Sweet Home," and "The Captive Child," the best, perhaps, that he has ever produced; "Hide and Seek," by Guy, and other works by M. F. H. De Haas, David Johnson, William Hart, and W. T. Richards.

MR. SPINNER'S SIGNATURE.

A writer in the Indianapolis *Journal* says: "The law requires all notes, bonds, and interest coupons issued by the Government to bear the signature of the Treasurer. In former times, before the invention of greenbacks, and when the bond issues of the Government were comparatively insignificant, the Treasurer used to affix his personal signature to them. When Gen. Spinner came into office in 1861 he still pursued this practice for a while, and nearly killed himself in the monotonous manual labor of writing his name. It soon became evident that the work was greater than any man could do, and left him no time whatever for other more important duties. So when the first issue of Government notes was made, in the Summer of 1861, a different arrangement was made. These notes were receivable for Customs duties, and, being payable on demand, were called 'demand notes.' The whole amount of them issued was $60,000,000. This was before the Government began to print its own notes. These demand notes were engraved and printed in New-York, and sent to the Treasury Department at Washington to be signed by the Treasurer and Register. As the theory still prevailed that they must be signed by hand a force of about eighty clerks was organized to do the work by deputy, one-half acting as Deputy Treasurers and the other as Deputy Registers. At first the words 'for the' had to be written in, making the signature read 'John Jones, for the Treasurer,' or for the Register, as the case might be. Afterwards the words 'for the' were engraved, and only the signatures had to be written. The signing of the $60,000,000 of demand notes occupied this force of eighty men about six months, from August, 1861, to February, 1862. Although the Government credit was good at that time, it was even then sorely pressed for ready money to meet the heavy expenses of organizing and equipping the Army. Thus the demand notes were called for faster than they could be signed, and it often occurred that the whole force of clerks was kept at work till nearly midnight signing bills which would be cut and trimmed early the next morning, and in some Paymaster's chest before night. It happened to the writer to have charge of the work, and he well remembers the high degree of gratification evinced by the then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, on learning that the last sheet of demand notes had been signed without the loss of a dollar. These were the last Government notes signed by hand."

SUIT TO RECOVER CHARITABLE GIFTS.

The heirs of Stephen Griffith, late of Vermilion County, Ill., have brought suit to set aside several deeds made by Griffith during his lifetime, by which he gave to various religious and eleemosynary institutions the sum of $150,000. They ask for this decision on the ground that Griffith was insane when he made the wills, and to prove this relate facts as follows: Thirty years ago Griffith, then a resident of Minnesota, was about to lose all he had in cattle and hogs by a change in prices, and after prayer entered into covenant with God to the effect that, if by His power He should avert the threatened ill, he would devote to Him all that he might thereafter accumulate over and above a living. The loss was averted, and Griffith, being a Methodist, made donations to the Ebenezer Institute, Flat Rock, Ohio; Freedman's Aid Society, American and Foreign Christian Union, Church Extension Society, and American Tract Society, which donations are now sought to be recovered. The suit has been taken by change of venue to the McLean Circuit.

MISFORTUNE TO SENATOR INGALLS.

The Leavenworth (Kan.) *Commercial* says that United States Senator Ingalls, of that State, recently met with a pecuniary disaster so serious and far-reaching as to almost reduce him to poverty. He went security for a brother, who is in the boot and shoe business in a Southern city, and was held responsible for a sum exceeding $50,000. He has assigned all his Atchison property for the payment of the debt, pledged his salary as United States Senator for one year in advance, and is still held for $25,000. "This intelligence," the *Commercial* adds, "which seems to be well founded, will produce a feeling of regret in Kansas. Mr. Ingalls has worked industriously for the past twenty years, accumulating a fair proportion of this world's goods, and to lose all now is indeed a severe loss. We trust, however, that his natural elasticity and vigorous courage will enable him to recover from this stroke of misfortune."

TRYING TO GET TO HIS RICH UNCLE.

Referring to THE TIMES' account of the swindler in this City who has attempted to collect money for the purpose of reaching his "rich uncle" in Syracuse, the Syracuse *Journal* says: "The tricks of this fellow, whoever he may be, have long been well known at the Post Office in this city. His operations are mainly confined to the Cities of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Very frequently letters are received from his victims making inquiries if such a person is known. For several years he assumed to be the owner of 'Box 24,' but latterly he has selected another number. He is a sly villain, and has eluded the most vigilant search, and it is quite likely that he will continue to thrive upon the credulity of people unless he should happen to meet with somebody who is familiar with his mode of operations."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	A. & P. Tel.	24¾	1500	Union Pacific	68⅜
70	do.	25	1000	do.	68¼
1300	Western Union	77⅞	500	do.	68⅛
500	do.	77¾	500	do.	68
100	do. b3.	77⅞	500	do.	68¼
600	do. s3.	77¾	2000	do.	68⅜
900	do.	77⅞	600	do.	68¼
200	do. c.	77⅞	100	do. c.	68⅛
1200	do. s3.	77¾	100	do. c.	68
100	N. J. Central	112½	750	do.	68¼
3300	Erie Railway	30⅞	600	do.	68⅛
200	do. s3.	30¾	100	do. c.	68
100	do. b3.	30⅞	500	do.	67⅞
2000	do.	30¾	500	do. c.	67¾
500	do. c.	30¾	400	do.	67⅞
1200	Lake Shore	74	100	do. c.	68
100	do.	73⅞	100	do.	68⅛
100	do.	74	700	do.	68¼
100	Michigan Cen.	75½	100	do. c.	68¼
20	do.	75	100	do. c.	68⅜
200	Pacific Mail	44	300	do.	68⅜
100	do. c.	43⅞	300	do. b3.	68½
100	do. b3.	43⅞	200	do. c.	68½
200	do.	43¾	700	do.	68⅝
2300	do.	43⅞	500	do.	68¾
200	do. c.	43⅞	300	N. Y. C. & H. b3.	101
1200	do.	44	400	do.	101
300	St. Paul	38⅜	200	C., C. & I. C. s3.	6
100	do.	38¼	100	Kansas Pacific	10
100	do. s3.	38⅜	500	do. c.	10
200	do.	38¼	300	Han. & St. Jo.	28¼
200	N. J. Southern	7¾	300	do.	28⅜
50	do.	7½	200	do.	28⅝
100	do.	7⅞	200	do.	28⅜
1000	North-western	45½	100	do.	28½
300	do. b3.	45⅝	1000	Ohio & Miss.	29½
100	do.	45½	200	do. c.	29½
100	N. West. Pref.	58	300	do.	29⅜
300	Rock Island s3.	106⅝	100	do. c.	29⅜
100	do.	106½	500	do.	29¼
100	Tol. & Wab. c.	15⅜	300	do.	29⅜
100	do.	15⅜			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	120¾	$1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	119⅞
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R. 12.	120	10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	113⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. 12.	119½	10,000	do. b. c.	113⅞
500	do. small	118¾	50,000	do. b3.	114
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 12.	120⅛	10,000	do. b. c.	114
500	do. small	119⅝	32,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R.	114¾
			10,000	do. 12.	114¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Ga. 7s, N.	97	300	At. & Pac. Tel. b.c.	24½
2,000	S. C. 6s, new, A. & O.	31	200	do.	24¼
			63	N. Y. C. & H. b.c.	101⅛
4,000	S. C. 6s, new, non-fund.	6½	100	do. s3.	100⅞
			100	do.	101
5,000	Tenn. 6s, old, ex c.	53	100	L. S. & M. S. b.c.	74⅛
5,000	do. b.c.	52⅞	300	do. s3.	74⅛
15,000	Tenn. 6s, new, ex c. b.c.	52¾	200	do. b3.	74
			55	Del., L. & W. b.c.	111
5,000	Tenn. 6s, new ser. b.c.	52½	100	Erie Rail'y b.c. s3.	30¾
			700	do.	30⅞
5,000	Va. 6s, C. b.c.	60½	300	do. s3.	31
5,000	Alb. & S. 1st.	109	700	do.	31
8,000	Alb. & S. 2d.	103¾	1300	do.	31⅛
1,000	Ches. & O. 1st, coup. on	45	800	do.	31
			100	do. s3.	30⅞
1,000	S. L. J. & C. 1st.	102	100	do. c.	31
2,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	107¾	700	do.	30⅞
1,000	M. & St. P. 7s G.	84	300	do.	30¾
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st.	99	100	do.	30⅞
10,000	C. & N. W., C. C. G. Bs.	85	400	do. b3.	31
			100	C. & N. W. b.c. s3.	45½
10,000	do. b3.	85	100	do. s3.	45⅝
7,000	C. & N. W. Con.	90¾	100	do.	45⅝
2,000	D., L. & W. C.	112	1000	do. s3.	45½
2,000	H. & St. J. 8s, C.	85½	700	do.	45⅜
1,000	do.	85¾	200	do. b3.	45½
2,000	do.	86	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	58
3,000	C. F. & M. 1st.	84	100	N. J. Cen. b.c. b3.	112½
1,000	L. S. C. R. 1st.	101½	700	C., M. & St. P. b.c.	38¼
1,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	103⅞	100	do. s3.	38⅛
3,000	do.	104	400	do.	38⅛
7,000	Har. 1st 7s C.	111	1100	Union Pac. b.c.	68¾
5,000	Har. 1st 7s R.	111	200	do. c.	68¾
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	98½	500	do.	68⅞
2,000	do.	98⅝	2000	do.	69
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st	97¼	500	do.	69⅛
1,000	do.	97⅜	2200	do.	69
8,000	do.	97½	200	do. c.	68⅞
7,000	do.	97⅝	200	do. c.	69
3,000	do.	97¾	1400	do.	69⅛
10,000	Un. Pac. S. F'd.	92	500	do. c.	69⅛
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	52	500	do.	69
2,000	do.	51¾	200	do.	68⅞
10,000	do.	51½	200	do.	68¾
1,000	do.	51⅝	200	do.	68⅞
3,000	R., W. & O. C. 1st.	94	700	do. s3.	69
			100	do.	69⅛
8,000	Gt. West. 2d.	57¾	500	do. s3.	69
2,000	do.	58	500	do.	68⅞
1,000	E. T., V. & G. 1st	92	200	do.	68¾
6,000	Internat'l 1st.	58	200	do. c.	68¾
8,000	S. Pac. of Mo.	70	200	do. c.	68⅞
5,000	T. & W. C. C. L.	38	500	do.	69
1,000	N. Y. C. 1st C.	113¾	900	do. c.	69
50	Corn Ex. Bank	133	800	do.	69⅛
100	Canton	64	100	do. c.	69⅛
200	Quicksilver b.c.	25	1100	do.	69
100	Mariposa b.c.	3¾	900	do. s3.	69
400	W. U. Tel. b.c.	77⅞	1500	do.	69⅛
500	do. b3.	78	2000	do. b3.	69¼
300	do. s3.	77⅞	100	Chic. & R. I. b.c.	106½
300	do. s3.	77¾	100	do. s3.	106⅝
1200	do.	77¾	600	do.	106½
4000	do.	77⅝	200	Tol., W. & W. b.c.	15⅜
700	do. b3.	77⅝	500	do.	15½
2700	do. s3.	77½	100	do.	15⅜
900	do.	77½	100	do. s3.	15½
600	do. s3.	77⅝	100	Chic., B. & Q.	113
1200	do.	77½	50	do.	112¾
100	Pacific Mail b.c.	44	300	St. L. K. C. & N. Pf. bc	30
1000	do.	44⅛	10	Han. & St. Jo.	28¼
1400	do.	44½	200	do. b.c.	28¼
1100	do. s3.	44½	100	do. c.	28¼
2900	do.	44⅝	100	do.	28⅛
200	do. s10.	44½	100	New-Jersey b.c.	130
900	do.	44½	700	Kansas Pac. b.c.	9
2000	do.	44¼	300	do.	9½
2300	do.	44⅜	200	At. & Pac. Pf. b.c.	15
1500	do. b3.	44½	400	Ohio & Miss. b.c.	29½
600	do.	44½	100	do. b3.	29⅜
1200	do.	44⅝	900	do.	28¼
1200	do.	44¾	200	do. c.	29¼
1100	do.	44⅝	300	do. s3.	29⅛
2000	do. b3.	44¾	200	C., C. & I. C. b.c.	6
300	do. b3.	44⅞	25	do.	6⅛
1300	do.	44¾	225	do.	6

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500	Pacific Mail	44⅝	100	North-western	45½
600	do. s3.	44⅝	200	do.	45⅝
700	do.	44¾	100	Rock Island	106⅝
400	do.	44⅝	300	do.	106½
100	do. b3.	44⅝	200	Toledo & Wabash	15½
400	do. c.	44⅝	600	Union Pacific	69¼
1500	do.	44¾	100	do. c.	69¼
500	do. b3.	44⅞	2100	do.	69⅜
1200	do.	44⅞	100	do. b3.	69⅜
200	do. b3.	45	800	do.	69¼
1100	do.	44⅞	400	St. Paul b3.	38⅛
8	do.	44½	300	do.	38⅛
200	do.	44¾	500	Ohio & Miss. s3.	29⅛
1800	do.	44⅞	600	do.	29¼
200	Western Union s3.	77½	100	Han. & St. Jo.	28¼
500	do.	77⅝	300	do.	28½
2000	Erie R'lway b3.	31	200	N. J. Southern	7¼
200	do.	31	100	Michigan Central	76

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 b.c.	120	600	Erie Railway b.c.	31
			300	do.	30⅞
6,000	Mor. & Es. 7s, '71 b.c.	103½	100	Mich. Central	75½
			200	do. b.c.	75¾
5,000	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st b.c.	90	200	do.	76
			300	L. S. & M. S. b.c.	74
5,000	Erie 4th b.c. b3.	96¾	100	C., M. & S. P. b.c.	38⅛
10,000	U. P. 1st b.c.	98	1200	do.	38¼
6,000	do.	98⅛	300	Un. Pacific b.c.	69⅜
21,000	do.	98¼	3500	do.	69½
10,000	Un. Pac. 7s, L. G. b.c.	96½	1300	do.	69⅝
			1900	do. b3.	69¾
9,000	U. P. S. F. b.c.	92	100	do. b10.	70
1,000	do.	92⅛	100	do.	69⅞
10,000	do.	92	1100	do.	69¾
100	Quicksilv. Pf. b.c.	32½	40	do.	69½
200	Western Un. b.c.	77⅝	100	do. b3.	69⅞
400	do. s3.	77⅝	600	do. c.	69¾
1100	do.	77½	100	do. c.	69⅝
400	do. c.	77½	300	do.	69¾
33	Wells-Fargo Ex.	87⅞	30	Panama b.c.	120
700	Pac. Mail b.c.	44⅞	100	Cl. & P. Gtd. b.c.c.	92⅛
2150	do.	45	200	Chi. & N. W. b.c.	45½
1100	do. b3.	45⅛	100	do.	45⅝
800	do.	45⅛	500	do.	45½
3200	do.	45¼	20	New-Jersey	130
1700	do.	45⅜	30	N. J. Cen. b.c.	112½
2300	do.	45½	10	P., F. W. & C. Gtd.	97¼
1500	do.	45⅝	100	T., W. & W. b.c.	15⅜
100	do.	45¾	100	do. c.	15½
500	do.	45⅞	300	Ohio & Miss. b.c.	29¼
2400	do.	45¾	100	do. s3.	29¼
1000	do.	45⅝	200	Han. & St. J. b.c.	28½
1600	do.	45½	100	Kansas Pac. b.c.	9
500	do.	45⅝	100	St. L., K. C. & N. Pf. b.c.	29½
300	N. J. South b.c.	7½			

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000	U. S. C., 6s, '81	121	600	Erie Railway	30⅞
			100	do. u. r.	30⅞
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	119⅝	500	do. s3.	30¾
			700	do.	30¾
150,000	do.	119½	1200	do.	30⅝
500	U. S. 5-20 C. '67	120¼	700	do.	30½
			1000	do.	30¼
2,000	Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup.	53	1200	do.	30⅜
			500	Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
5,000	Un. Pac 1st	98¼	400	do.	29
8,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	92	100	do. s3.	28⅞
5,000	N. W. C. Coup. G. bds.	85	100	do.	28⅞
			100	do. b4.	29
8,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	98¾	500	Union Pacific	69¾
1,000	do.	98⅞	100	do.	69⅝
5,000	do.	99	100	do.	69½
2,000	H. & C. Mo. 1st.	72	100	do.	69⅜
5,000	Erie 4th	97	200	do.	69¼
100	Quicksilver Pref.	33	100	do.	69⅛
100	do.	32	1200	do.	69
100	At. & Pac. Tel.	24¼	100	do. s3.	69⅛
100	Harlem	130½	800	do.	69¼
20	Harlem Pref.	128	1800	do.	69⅛
1100	Western Union	77½	100	do.	69
1800	do.	77⅜	100	do.	68⅞
500	do. s10.	77⅜	300	do.	68¾
2500	do.	77¼	400	do.	68⅞
100	do. s10.	77	100	do.	69
4600	do.	77⅛	1100	do.	69⅛
100	do. b4.	77	100	do.	69¼
2300	do. s3.	77	200	do.	69
2000	do.	77	500	do.	69⅛
1300	do.	77⅛	200	do. b3.	69
400	North-western	45⅝	100	do.	68⅞
300	do.	45¼	100	do.	69
600	Rock Island	106½	300	do.	69⅛
1600	Pac. Mail s3.	45½	100	Lake Shore s3.	73⅞
2100	do.	45⅝	100	do.	73⅞
2400	do.	45½	300	do.	73¾
3700	do.	45⅝	200	do.	73⅝
400	do. b3.	45⅝	400	do.	73⅝
1600	do.	45¼	100	do.	73½
1200	do. s3.	45⅛	500	Tol. & Wab.	15⅜
500	do.	45⅛	100	do.	15¼
300	do. s3.	45¼	200	do.	15
2500	do.	45¼	100	do. b3.	15¼
600	St. Paul	38¼	110	Han. & St. Jo.	28⅛
200	do. s3.	38⅛	400	do.	28
100	do. c.	38¼	100	C., C. & I. C.	6⅛
300	do.	38⅛	50	do.	6¼
1000	do. b3.	38¼	100	St. L. & Kan. C.	29½
100	St. Paul Pref.	56½	26	Pac. of Mo. s10.	48
100	St. L. & I. M.	17			

SATURDAY, April 3—P. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks to-day showed a decrease in reserve of $717,900, but the banks still have an excess of reserve to the extent of $5,783,375.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last:

	March 27.	April 3.	Differences.
Loans	$279,052,800	$279,554,600	Inc. $501,800
Specie	8,282,800	9,655,500	Inc. 1,382,700
Leg'l tend's	51,899,500	49,836,800	Dec. 2,062,700
Deposits	214,724,500	214,876,100	Inc. 151,600
Circulation	21,534,800	21,438,500	Dec. 96,300

The stock market was comparatively quiet and the changes slight, except in Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union Telegraph, and Erie. The transactions in these four stocks amounted to 187,200, out of a total business of 223,483 shares. Pacific Mail led in point of activity, and sold at 44@43¾@45⅞@45⅛, with considerable excitement during the afternoon. Union Pacific opened at 68⅜, and fell off to 67¾ before the call. The price afterward advanced until 69⅞, regular, and 70, buyer 10, was reached. After a reaction to 68¾, the price recovered at the close to 69@69¼. Western Union declined from 77⅞ to 77, and finally rallied to 77⅛. Erie rose from 30¾ to 31¼, and later declined to 30¼, closing 30⅜ to 30½. The changes in the remainder of the list were confined within a range of ¼ to ⅝ ℘ cent. The market closed steady.

The rates for money on call ranged from 3 to 5 ℘ cent., the supply of capital offering at the close having been large at 4 ℘ cent. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5 to 7 ℘ cent.

The foreign advices reported a firm market for securities at London. Consols active and advanced to 93⅛@93¼ for money, and 93¼@93⅜ for the account. Old 1865s closed at 107¾, 1867s at 107⅝, 10-40s at 103@103⅛, and new 5s at 103½. Erie advanced from 27 to 27⅜@27½. The sterling exchange market was strong on a small business, as usual on steamer day. The asking rates remained at $4 85 for prime bankers' 60-day bills, and $4 89 for demand, with sales at $4 84½@$4 85, and $4 88½@$4 89. Gold advanced from 114⅜ to 114¾, and afterward settled back to 114½, the closing quotation. On gold loans the rates were 1 to 4 ℘ cent. for carrying, flat and 2 ℘ cent. for borrowing.

Government bonds advanced a fraction, and the market was firmer than for several days past; 1865s, new, rose to 119½ on a business of $180,000; 10-40s, registered, sold at 113⅞@114, and new 5s, registered, at 114¾. In railroad mortgages a further improvement took place. Union Pacific securities were especially active, and in brisk demand to the close. Firsts rose from 97¼ to 98¼. Sinking Funds advanced to 92⅛, and closed strong at 92. Land Grants sold at 96¼@96½. Ohio and North-western Consolidated coupon, gold, sold at 85. Central Pacifics rose from 98½ to 99. C., C. and I. C. Firsts sold at 52@51½ against 51¼ yesterday. State Bonds were higher, with the principal business in Tennessees.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 3, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,041,883 30
Gold payments	109,407 59
Gold balance	56,275,934 10
Currency receipts	603,028 51
Currency payments	670,730 95
Currency balance	42,723,182 21
Customs	301,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 3.

	Friday.	Saturday.
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupon	114⅞	115
U. S. 5-20, 1862, Coupon	117¼	117½
U. S. 5-20, 1867, Coupon	120	120½
American Gold	114⅜	114½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84½	$4 84½@$4 85
N. Y. Central	101	101
Rock Island	106½	106½
Pacific Mail	44⅛	45¼
St. Paul	38¼	38¼
St. Paul Preferred	56¾	56½
Western Union	77⅞	77⅛
Union Pacific	68¼	69⅛
Lake Shore	74	73⅝
Wabash	15¾	15⅛
North-western	45⅝	45⅜
North-western Preferred	58	57¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	110¾	110¾
New-Jersey Central	112½	112½
Panama	120	120
Erie	31	30⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	29¼	28¼
C., C. & I. C.	6	6
Harlem	130½	130½

The extreme range of prices and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101	100⅞	363
Harlem	130½	130½	100
Erie	31¼	30¼	22,200
Lake Shore	74	73½	4,100
Wabash	15½	15	2,500
North-western	45⅝	45⅜	5,100
North-western Preferred	58	57¾	200
Rock Island	106⅝	106½	2,200
Milwaukee and St. Paul	38⅜	38⅛	5,500
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	56½	56½	100
Pittsburg	92⅛	92⅛	100
New-Jersey Central	112½	112½	100
Michigan Central	76	75½	600
Union Pacific	69⅞	67¾	53,500
C., C. and Ind. Central	6⅛	6	800
Hanibal and St. Joseph	28⅝	28	2,560
Ohio and Mississippi	29½	28⅞	7,500
Western Union	77⅞	77	43,000
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	24¾	24¼	760
Pacific Mail	45⅞	43¾	68,500
Quicksilver	25	25	200
Quicksilver Pref.	33	32	300
Chic., Bur. and Q.	113	113	100
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	15	15	200
Am. Mer. Union Express	64	64	100
Kansas and Pacific	10	9	1,800
New-Jersey Southern	7¾	7¼	100
Mariposa	3¾	3¾	100
Total sales			223,483

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119⅜	120	5-20s, '65, n., c.	119½	119¾
6s, '81, r.	120	120¼	5-20s, '67, r.	120⅛	120⅜
6s, '81, c.	121	121¼	5-20s, '67, c.	120¼	120⅜
5-20s, '62, r.	114¾	..	5-20s, '68, r.	120	120½
5-20s, '62, c.	117¼	..	5-20s, '68, c.	120	120½
5-20s, '64, r.	114½	115	10-40s, r.	113⅞	114
5-20s, '64, c.	118¼	118½	10-40s, c.	114¾	115
5-20s, '65, r.	116	..	5s, '81, r.	114¾	115
5-20s, '65, c.	120⅜	121	5s, '81, c.	115	115½
5-20s, '65, n., r.	119½	119¾			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $17,000 for interest and $7,300 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day covered:

Gold cleared	$61,332,000
Gold balances	1,867,846
Currency balances	2,291,350

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$89,710,272
Currency balances	4,398,649
Gold exchanges	5,027,221
Gold balances	1,476,861

Weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$602,703,286
Currency balances	23,509,003
Gold exchanges	32,179,059
Gold balances	6,690,655

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Arkansas 6s, fund.	25	N. Car. 6s, old, J. & J.	20½
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S.	11	N. Car. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	20½
Ark. 7s, M. & O. R. R.	11	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	50
Connecticut 6s	105	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O.	50
Georgia 6s	85	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., coup. off Ja. & Ju.	37
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	97		
Georgia 7s, g. bds.	84	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., coup. off Ap. & Oct.	37
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	101		
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	101	N. C. 6s, F'd'g act '66	12
Illinois War Loan	102	N. C. 6s, F'd'g act '68	12
Kentucky 6s	101¼	N. C. 6s, Sp. T'x. class1.	4
Louisiana 6s	38	N. C. 6s, Sp. T'x. class2.	4
Louisiana n. bds.	38	N. C. 6s, Sp. T'x, class3.	3¾
La. 6s, n. fl'g debt	39	Ohio 6s, 1875	101¼
La. 7s, Penitent'y	40	Ohio 6s, 1881	105
La. 6s, Levee bds.	38	Ohio 6s, 1886	108
La. 8s, Levee bds.	30	Rhode Island 6s	105
La. 8s, Levee bds. '75	37½	South Carolina 6s	31
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	104	S. Car. 6s, Jan. & Ju.	31
Michigan 6s, '83	104	S. Car. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	31
Missouri 6s, '75	100	S. C. 6s, F'd'g act, '66.	30½
Missouri 6s, '76	100	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89 J. & J.	31
Missouri 6s, '77	99	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89 A. & O.	30
Fund. Bds., '94-'95	96¼	S. Car. 7s of 1888	31
Long B., '81 to '91 in.	98	S. Car. Non-fund. bds.	6½
As. or Univ'y, '92	96	Tennessee 6s, old	70
Han. & St. Jo., '75	100	Tenn. 6s, old, ex-coup.	52½
Han. & St. Jo., '76	100	Tenn. 6s, new bonds	70
Han. & St. Jo., '86	97¼	Tenn. 6s, n. b. ex-coup.	52⅛
Han. & St. Jo., '87	97	Tenn. 6s, n. b. n. series	51¼
N. Y. Reg. B. Loan	106¼	Virginia 6s, old	35
N. Y. Coup. B. L'n	106¼	Va. 6s, new bds. 1866	34
N. Y. 6s, Can. L'n. '75	110	Va. 6s, new bds. 1867	33
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. 1877	110	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	60
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. 1878	110	Va. 6s, ex-mat'd. coup.	55
N. Y. 5s, Gold L. 1891	110		

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	109	C., P'lle & Ash. o. bs.	102¼
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	103⅛	C., P'lle & Ash. n. bs.	100¼
B. C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, g.	40	Detroit, M. & T. bds.	100
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	44¼	Buf. & Erie new bds.	100
Chic. & Alton, 1st	110	Buf. & State Line 7s.	102
Chic. & Alton, Inc.	100	Lake Shore div. bds.	99¾
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	91	Lake S. cons. cou. 1st.	103
St. L., J. & C. 1st	101	Lake S. cons. reg. 1st.	101
C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st.	112	Lake S. cons. cou. 2d.	93¼
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s	104	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	104¼
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	107⅝	Mich. C. cons. 7s. 1902	103½
C. R. of N. J. 1st, N.	111	M. C. 1st 8s, 1882 S. F.	110
C. R. of N. J., 1st con.	104	Mich. C. Equip. bds.	x99½
C. R. of N. J., 2d	102½	N. J. So. 1st 7s.	30
C. R. of N. J., c. con.	109	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	x100
Am. Dk. & Im. bds.	102½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	109
M. & St. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.	108⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	99¾
M&SP. 1st, 7 3-10 P. D.	90	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	95
M. & S. P. 7s, gl'd, R. D.	83	N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	96
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	85½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101¼
M. & S. P. 1st, H & D	74	N. Y. C. & H. 1st cou.	113
M. & S. P. 1st, C & M	81¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st reg.	110⅝
M. & St. P., 1st Con.	73	Har. 1st 7s, coup.	110½
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	75	Har. 1st 7s, reg.	110½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	103	Ohio & M. con., S. F.	98
Chic. & N. W. Int. bs.	100½	Ohio & Miss. consol.	97

Chic. & N. W. Con. bs.	90	Ohio & Miss. 2d con.	78
Chic. & N. W. Ex. bs.	85	Cen. Pacific gold bds.	98½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	99	Cen. P., San. Joaq Br.	85
Chic. & N. W. C. G. bs.	84¾	Cen. P., C. & O. 1st.	86½
Chic. & N. W. R. G. bs.	84	Western Pacific bds.	91½
Galena & Chic. Ex.	106	Union Pac. 1st bds.	97
Galena & Chic. 2d.	102¾	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	96½
Peninsula 1st, Conv.	95	Union Pac. Sink. Fd.	91⅞
Chic. & Mil. 1st	94	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	97⅞
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	107½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st C. B.	71
Del., L. & W. 2d	109	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	77
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.	112	P. R. 7, guar. by Mo.	101
Morris & Essex 2d	104	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	99
Mor. & Es. bs., 1900	98	Cleve. & Pitts. C. S. F.	105¼
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	103	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	51
Erie 1st Ex.	106	Rome, W. & O. C. 1st.	93
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	87¼
Erie 3d 7s, '83	99	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	77
Erie 4th 7s, '80	96⅝	Tol., P. & War., E. D	60
B., N. Y. & E. L. bs.	87	Tol., P. & War., W. D	50
H. & St. Jo. L. G'ts	102½	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	82½
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.	85½	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D.	62
Dub. & S. City 1st	100	Tol. & Wabash 2d	55
C. Falls & Minn. 1st.	83¾	Tol. & Wab. Con. C.	40
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st.	23	Han. & Naples 1st	45
M. S. 7 ℘ ct. 2d	103¼	Great West. 1st, '88	79
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ ct	107⅜	Great West. 2d, '93	57
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	105	Laf., Bl'n & Miss. 1st	58
Cleve. & Tol. n. bs	100¼	Pek., Lin. & Dec. 1st.	60

And the following for the City Bank shares:

Am. Exchange	118½	Market	121
Butchers' & Drov'rs'	130	Mechanics'	143
Chemical	1600	Merchants'	120
City	300	Metropolitan	133
Commerce	118	Nassau	107½
Continental	93½	New-York	131
First National	200	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	95
Fourth National	98½	New-York County	215
German-American	85	North America	99½
Gold Exchange	115	Pacific	165
Greenwich	215	Park	142
Hanover	98	People's	140
Imp'rs' & Traders'	195	State of New-York	113½
Irving	127		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 3.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	....
City 6s, new	105½	....
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130½	130⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅝	55¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅞	56
Lehigh Valley Railroad	....	63
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	43¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21¼	21½
Lehigh Navigation	51⅛	51¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	101¼	101¾

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of gold and silver from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

March 30—Steamer City of Merida, Havana—Spanish gold	$363,325 00
March 31—Steamer Calabria, Liverpool—Silver bars	37,491 85
April 1—Brig Morning Light, Ponce—American silver	10,000 00
April 1—Steamer City of Vera Cruz, Havana—American gold	12,000 00
Spanish gold	68,450 00
April 1—Steamer Henry Chauncey, Punta Arenas—American silver	918 27
April 1—Steamer Cimbria, Hamburg—Silver bars	12,828 30
April 1—Steamer Cimbria, Paris—Silver bars	27,822 00
April 3—Steamer City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—Gold bars	3,100 00
Total	$535,935 42

The imports of gold and silver for the week amounted to $375,494, of which $372,674 was gold coin and the remainder gold bullion and silver.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ HASSLER'S FINANCIAL REPORT, NO. 222, contains a discussion of the present state of the C., C. & I. C. question. Single copies, 5 cents. No. 7 Wall st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 3—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93@93⅛; for the account, 93¼. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 107¾. Erie Railway Shares, 27.

2 P. M.—Consols, for money, 93⅛@93¼; for the account, 93¼@93⅜. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f.

4 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 10c.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £20,000.

FRANKFORT, April 3.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 99¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 3—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is buoyant; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales 18,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. The total sales yesterday were 18,000 bales, 3,000 bales of which were sold after the regular close of the market. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. dearer. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 8⅛d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 8d.; do., do. deliverable May and June, at 8 3-16d.; do., deliverable June and July, at 8¼d. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8⅛d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,900 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard 65s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Bacon, 52s. ℘ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8⅛d.

LONDON, April 3.—Sugar, 24s. ℘ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 23s. 6d.@24s. for do. afloat.

SOMETHING ABOUT KISSES.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* observes that there have been some famous kisses in history, and some that have been important in shaping political events. And it instances: When Cardinal John, of Lorraine, was presented to the Duchess of Savoy, she gave him her hand to kiss. The great churchman was indignant. "I'll not be treated in this manner," said he, "I kiss the Queen, my mistress, and shall I not kiss you who are only a Duchess?" And despite the resistance of the proud little Portuguese Princess, he kissed her three times squarely in the mouth. Voltaire was once publicly kissed by the young and lovely Countess de Villars, who was compelled to this salute by the claquers in the pit, who were mad with enthusiasm over the great writer. Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, gave Steel, a butcher, a kiss for a vote, and another lady, equally beautiful, Jane, Duchess of Gordon, recruited a regiment in a similar manner. She was in the habit of putting a shilling between her teeth, the sum usually handed recruits to bind the bargain, and inviting any man who filled the physical requirements of a soldier to take the silver from its place, and become one of the famous Ninety-second. Said Daniel O'Connell, in securing votes for his favorite candidates, "Let no woman salute the man who votes against them." Of course he carried the day. The portrait painter, Gilbert Stuart, once met a lady in Boston, who said to him: "I have just seen your likeness, Mr. Stuart, and kissed it because it was so much like you." "And did it kiss you in return?" said he. "No," replied the lady. "Then," returned the gallant painter, "it was not like me." Speaking of kissing, the remarks of Rev. Sydney Smith on the subject are particularly pertinent:

"We are in favor," says he, "of a certain amount of shyness when a kiss is proposed, but it should not be too long; and when the fair one gives it, let it be administered with warmth and energy; let there be soul in it. If she close her eyes, and sigh immediately after it, the effect is greater. She should be careful not to slobber a kiss, but give it as a humming-bird runs his bill into a honeysuckle—deep, but delicate. There is much virtue in a kiss when well delivered. We have the memory of one we received in our youth which lasted us forty years, and we believe it will be one of the last things we shall think of when we die."

A CARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement contained in a late issue of your paper, and reiterated in several of your exchanges, that I was connected, during the war, with the Libby Prison, as one of the keepers, has not the slightest foundation in fact. I never was, for one single moment, either directly or indirectly, connected with or attached to the Libby or any other prison. I served, from the beginning to the close of the war, in the field, and it is unjust, as it is unpleasant, to be placed in a false position. It is to be regretted, in the interest of peace and good-will, that there still exists a desire on the part of some to retain and keep alive the embers of bitterness and enmity caused by the war. I am proud to testify that no such spirit actuates those who were connected with either of the armies, and proud to acknowledge, as I am proud to appreciate, the kindness I am the recipient of from hundreds of the officers of the Union Army whom it was my duty to meet on the field of battle, and my pleasure to meet in the social and business walks of peace and good fellowship since; and it is gratifying to know that they have no desire to deny me the rights and privileges of American citizenship, guaranteed by the parole I received from Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court-house. I will very soon furnish the testimony of gallant officers of both armies in contradiction of your statement, and I trust that a sense of the injustice you have done me will induce you to give my statement a prominent place in your paper. Yours, &c.,

W. H. QUINCY.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 3, 1875.

ENLARGED POWERS OF WOMEN IN MAINE.

It is officially announced in Maine that any woman who has been ordained to preach for any recognized religious denomination, on proof of such fact and proper recommendation by any persons personally known to the Governor, will be appointed to solemnize marriages in any part of the State. Any woman who has duties to discharge in a public or private office, or in any other position where the discharge of the duties imposed upon her makes it necessary or convenient that she should receive the authority, will be appointed to take acknowledgment of deeds and affidavits, as well as to solemnize marriages, for the county in which she resides, on presenting evidence of this and furnishing the Governor with appropriate recommendations of citizens generally known to him. The persons appointed are to pay to the State the usual fee of $5 for the commission.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BRIC-A-BRAC SERIES.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES BY MOORE AND JERDAN. Edited by RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, with portraits in outline, from the Maclise Gallery, of Thomas Moore, William Jerdan, Walter Scott, and James Hogg. 1 vol., 12mo. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

Under the stimulus of these attractive "Bric-a-Brac" volumes the art of dining out should exhibit a decided improvement. They furnish all the facilities needed for manufacturing pointed stories or telling witticisms upon the shortest notice. If any one curious in such matters should take the trouble to run through the six or seven volumes thus far issued, some interesting statistics might be developed as to the wit-producing powers of different agencies. Without entering into any very extensive research it is safe to assume that the dinner-table with its enlivening accompaniments has been the place where these intellectual scintillations have been the most brilliant and spontaneous, and as the best sayings of the brightest minds are treasured up in these little volumes, nothing could be easier than by a little skillful adaptation to fit the *bon mots* which sparkle through these pages for the dinner-party of to-day. There might be some danger in the process, to be sure, but then the parentage of witticisms is so doubtful that it would be hard to convict any culprit of downright plagiarism. Even in these Bric-a-Brac volumes we now and then find a story repeated and generally credited to different sources. Instances where the contrary is the case—where a really good story is attributed twice to the same author—are so rare that the anomaly is worth noting. Here, for instance, in glancing through the anecdotes gleaned from *Moore's Memoirs,* we come upon that ludicrous story of a good-natured fellow whose "strongest weakness," as an Irishman might put it, was that he could not resist having his wine-glass filled too often. Partly for fun, and partly for the purpose of curing him of his failing, his convivial companions pulled him from under the table one night, covered his face and hands with currant jelly, and taking him to his room sprinkled feathers over the sticky substance and put him to bed. In the morning the poor fellow, still half fuddled, awoke to a consciousness of a disagreeable sensation, and going to the glass staggered back in surprise, exclaiming, "A bird, by Jove!" In Chorley's reminiscences the same story is told, and by a coincidence unusual in the case of a particularly good thing, both he and Moore attribute the story to Rogers, the poet.

In about one hundred and fifty pages there are here brought together the best things from the eight volumes of Moore's *Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence,* as edited by Lord John Russell. The elimination of the matter which has long since lost its interest leaves us a most entertaining succession of brilliant and racy anecdotes, told as only Moore could tell them. Less space might, perhaps, have been given to Byron, for his weaknesses have lately been discussed *ad nauseam,* but when Moore tells us of his visits to Sir Walter Scott, and when he gathers up reminiscences of Sheridan, every page and every line will be read with interest. This note, touching a conversation with Scott in 1825, reads as though it might have been written yesterday instead of in 1825, half a century ago: "When I remarked that every magazine now contained such poetry as would have made a reputation for a man some twenty or thirty years ago, he said, (with much shrewd humor in his face,) 'Egod, we were in the luck of it, to come before all this talent was at work.' Agreed with me that it would be some time before a great literary reputation could be again called up, 'unless (he added) something new could be struck out; everything that succeeded lately owing its success, in a great degree, to its novelty.'"

These paragraphs are quite as interesting and amusing as when they were first written:

"In talking of his ignorance of music Scott said he had been once employed in a case where a purchaser of a fiddle had been imposed on as to its value. He found it necessary to prepare himself by reading all about fiddles in the encyclopedias, &c., and having got the names of Straduarius, Amati, &c., glibly on his tongue, got swimmingly through his cause. Not long after this, dining at the Duke of Hamilton's, he found himself left alone after dinner with the Duke, who had but two subjects he could talk of—hunting and music. Having exhausted hunting, Scott thought he would bring forward his lately-acquired learning in fiddles; upon which the Duke grew quite animated, and immediately whispered some orders to the butler, in consequence of which there soon entered the room about half a dozen tall servants all in red, each bearing a fiddle case; and Scott found his knowledge brought to no less a test than that of telling by the tones of each fiddle, as the Duke played it, by what artist it was made. 'By guessing and management,' he said, 'I got on pretty well, till we were, to my great relief, summoned to coffee.'

Scott's story of the man whom they persuaded that the place he was walking in was very full of adders; his fancying he felt an adder in his boot, and striking his foot violently with his stick, in order to kill it; hearing a hiss from out the boot, and then (as Scott said) 'pelting away' at it again with his stick. 'Ah, now he is silent, I think I have done for him;' then taking off his boot, and finding that it was his watch which had slipped down there, and which he had been thus hammering away at, the hiss having been the sound of the spring breaking. Scott's acting of this story was admirable."

Here is a touch of the horrible:

"Scott mentioned the contrast in the behavior of two criminals, whom he had himself seen—the one a woman, who had poisoned her husband in some drink which she gave him while he was ill, the man not having the least suspicion, but leaning his head on her lap, while she still mixed more poison in the drink, as he became thirsty and asked for it; the other a man, who had made a bargain to sell a subject (a young child) to a surgeon; his bringing it at night in a bag; the surgeon's surprise at hearing it cry out; the man then saying, 'Oh, you wanted it dead, did you?' and stepping behind a tree and killing it. The woman, (who was brought up to judgment with a child at her breast,) stood with the utmost calmness to hear her sentence, while the man, on the contrary, yelled out, and showed the most disgusting cowardice. Scott added that this suggested to him the scene in 'Marmion.'"

Of Sheridan the anecdotes are more pointed. Thus, Sheridan, the first time he met Tom, after the marriage of the latter, seriously angry with him, told him he had made his will, and had cut him off with a shilling. Tom said he was, indeed, very sorry, and immediately added, "You don't happen to have the shilling about you now, Sir, do you?" * * * Charles Sheridan told me that his father, being a good deal plagued by an old maiden relation of his always going out to walk with him, said one day that the weather was bad and rainy; to which the old lady answered, that, on the contrary, it had cleared up. "Yes," says Sheridan, "it has cleared up enough for *one,* but not for *two.*" He mentioned, too, that Tom Stepney supposed algebra to be a learned language, and referred to his father to know whether it was not so, who said certainly, "Latin, Greek, and algebra:" "By what people was it spoken?" "By the Algebrians, to be sure," said Sheridan. * * * Cornwall mentioned rather a good story of Sheridan's taking Dowton's gig to come to town, while Dowton, with all the patience and sturdiness of a dun, was waiting in the parlor to see him.

At first Sydney Smith was not a favorite of Moore's, but after one or two ineffectual attempts to "hold out against him" he declares himself "his victim, in the laughing way, for life." Some of the anecdotes he tells of this famous wit are among the best stories any where preserved of him. We have these among others:

"Sydney Smith very comical about the remedy that Lady Holland is going to use for the bookworm which is making great ravages in the library. She is about to have them washed with some mercurial preparation; and Smith says it is Davy's opinion that the air will become charged with the mercury, and that the whole family will be salivated. 'I shall see Allen,' says Smith, 'some day, with his tongue hanging out, speechless, and shall take the opportunity to stick a few principles into him.'

* * * * * * * *

At breakfast Sydney enumerated and acted the different sorts of hand shaking there are to be met with in society. The *digitory,* or one finger, exemplified in Brougham, who puts forth his forefinger and says, with his strong Northern accent, 'How arre you?' the *sepulchral* or *mortemain,* which was Mackintosh's manner, laying his open hand flat and coldly against yours; the *high official,* the Archbishop of York's, who carries your hand aloft on a level with his forehead; the *rural* or *vigorous* shake, &c. In talking of Sir T. Lawrence's death he said he had heard that it was entirely owing to his bandage (after bleeding) coming off, and the ignorance of his servant in not binding it on again that he lost his life. On my remarking the additional ill-luck, after such a death, of falling into the hands of such a biographer as Campbell, he started up and exclaimed theatrically, 'Look to your bandages, all ye that have been blooded; there are biographers abroad!'"

The mistranslation from English into French which Moore notes, and some of his stories of Frenchmen are extremely laughable. Thus, in some work where it was said "the air was so clear that we could distinctly see a bell wether on the opposite hill," the translator made bell wether *le beau temps.* Price, on the Picturesque, says, that a bald head is the only smooth thing possessing that quality, but that if we were to cover it over with flour, it would lose its picturesqueness immediately; in translating which some Frenchman makes it *une belle tête chauve couronnée de fleurs.* * * * Miss N. mentions a French lady of whom she inquired, by way of compliment, "In what manner she had contrived to speak English so well?" and the answer was "I begun by *traducing.*" * * * Lord L. mentioned a translation of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" by a foreigner, whom I remember in London called the Commandeur de Tilly, and the line, "As ocean sweeps the labor'd mole away," was done "*Comme la mer détruit les travaux de la taupe.*" * * * A French writer mentions as a proof of Shakespeare's attention to particulars, his allusion to the climate of Scotland in the words, "Hail, hail, all hail!"—*Grêle, grêle, toute grêle.*

Some of the witticisms which we glean at random may be familiar, but many even of those who know them best will be glad to have them recalled:

"In talking of people who had a sort of *non sequitur* head, there were two or three ridiculous instances mentioned. A man, who being asked did he understand German, answered, 'No, but I have a cousin who plays the German flute.' Another, going into a book-shop to ask if they had the *Whole Duty of Man,* and receiving for answer, 'No, Sir, but we have Mrs. Glasse's Cookery,' &c.

Story of a man asking a servant, 'Is your master at home?' 'No, Sir; he's out.' 'Your mistress?' 'No, Sir; she's out.' 'Well, I'll just go in and take an air of the fire till they come.' 'Faith, Sir, that's out, too.'

Proctor's stories of Charles Lamb. His excluding from his library the works of Robertson, Hume, Gibbon, &c., and substituting for them the heroes of the 'Dunciad,' of whose writings he has made a collection. His saying to ——, in his odd, stammering way, on ——'s making some remark, 'Johnson has said worse things than that;' then, after a short pause, 'and *better.*'

R.'s story of the Parson who was called upon suddenly to preach to some invalid establishment; poor maimed creatures, hardly one of them able to get over a stile; and the only sermon he happened to have with him, and which he preached, was one against *foreign* travel.

Grattan's saying to a lady who asked him what was the subject of some letter he was reading, 'It is a secret.' 'Well, but tell it now.' 'No, I would trust my life in your hands, but not a secret.' Told me a good deal about Plunkett. Mentioned his joke on some one, saying, 'Well, you see ——'s predictions have come true.' 'Indeed' said Plunket, 'I always knew he was a *bore,* but I did not know he was an *augur.*'

Bobus gave a new and better reading of Jekyll's joke respecting the day the ceiling fell down, during dinner at Lansdowne House; Jekyll himself having escaped dining there by an engagement to meet the Judges. 'I had been asked,' he said, 'to *Ruat Cœlum,* but dined instead with *Fiat Justitia.*'

Talking of Kean, I mentioned his having told me that he had 'eked out his means of living before he merged into celebrity by teaching dancing, fencing, *elocution, and boxing.*' 'Elocution and boxing!' (repeated Bobus) a word and a blow.'

Story of the lady who wrote to Talleyrand informing him, in high-flown terms of grief, of the death of her husband, and expecting an eloquent letter of condolence in return; his answer only, 'Hélas, Madame. Votre affectioné, &c., Talleyrand.' In less than a year another letter from the same lady informed him of her having married again, to which he returned an answer in the same laconic style: 'Oh, Oh, Madame! Votre affectioné, &c., Talleyrand.'

Told of Coleridge riding about in a strange, shabby dress, with I forget whom, at Keswick, and, on some company approaching them, Coleridge offered to fall behind and pass for his companion's servant. 'No,' said the other, 'I am proud of you as a friend; but, I must say, I should be ashamed of you as a servant.'

In talking of Frere, Smith told me a *mot* of his I had not heard before. Mme. De —— having said, in her intense style: 'I should like to be married in *English,* in a language in which vows are so faithfully kept,' some one asked Frere: 'What language, I wonder, was *she* married in?' '*Broken* English, I suppose,' answered Frere.

Anecdote of Newton, showing his extreme absence: Inviting a friend to dinner and forgetting it; the friend arriving, and finding the philosopher in a fit of abstraction. Dinner brought up for one; the friend, without disturbing Newton, sitting down and despatching it; and Newton, after recovering from his reverie, looking at the empty dishes and saying, 'Well, really, if it wasn't for the proof before my eyes, I could have sworn that I had not yet dined.'

Lord H.'s story of the man in Spain with the basket of vipers, proclaiming their freshness and liveliness to a large party of travelers who slept in the same room with him. At night somebody awaked by feeling something cold passing over his face; and at the same moment the viper merchant exclaiming aloud in the dark, 'My vipers have got loose, but lie still, all of you; they will not hurt you, if you don't move,' &c.

Porson said one night, when he was very drunk, to Dodd, who was pressing him hard in an argument, 'Jemmy Dodd, I always despised you when sober, and I'll be —— if I'll argue with you now that I'm drunk.' Luttrell telling of Sir F. Gould, on some one saying to him, 'I am told you eat three eggs every day at breakfast.' 'No,' answered Gould, 'on the contrary.' Some of us asked, 'What was the contrary of eating three eggs?' 'Laying three eggs, I suppose,' said Luttrell.

Scott told of a Jew in some small theatre, saying at the very moment when the whole audience was in still and breathless attention to the sorrows of Mrs. Beverly, 'I should like mosh to know who dat was dat spat in my eye.'

A good story of a man brimful of ill-temper, coming out of a room where he had lost all his money at play, and seeing a person (a perfect stranger to him) tying his shoe at the top of the stairs; '—— you,' says he, 'you're always tying your shoe,' and kicked him down stairs.

Story of Lord W—— saying in one of his speeches, 'I ask myself so and so,' and repeating the words, 'I ask myself.' 'Yes,' said Lord Ellenborough, 'and a —— foolish answer you'll get.' Frere's beautiful saying that 'Next to an old friend, the best thing is an old enemy.'

Mentioned that on some one saying to Peel, about Lawrence's picture of Croker, 'You can see the very quiver of his lips;' 'Yes,' said Peel, 'and the arrow coming out of it.' Croker himself was telling this to one of his countrymen, who answered, 'He meant *Arrah,* coming out of it.'

Witticisms of Foote. His saying to a canting sort of lady that asked him, 'Pray, Mr. Foote, do you ever go to church?' 'No, madam; not that I see any harm in it.'"

William Jerdan, whose reminiscences follow those of Moore in this volume, was editor of the *Literary Gazette* for a long series of years. He was born in 1782, and died in 1869, and did not publish his autobiography until he had passed his seventieth year. His position at the head of the chief critical journal of the day threw him into constant intercourse with all the leading literary and artistic characters of his time. Wordsworth, John Kemble, Thomas Dibdin, Mrs. Hemans, and Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, are but a few of those whose peculiarities are described, and whose witticisms or wise sayings are here preserved. Jerdan, moreover, claimed to have first recognized the genius of L. E. L., and a very particular account is given of her first appearance in literary life. Jerdan is by no means a lively writer, and his reminiscences are placed at an additional disadvantage by being brought in such direct contrast with those of Moore. Still these gleanings from the four volumes of his autobiography are well worth preserving, and they are all the more interesting because they have never before been accessible to the American reader, save in the English edition, and that long ago dropped out of sight.

An interesting feature which is for the first time introduced into this volume of the "Bric-a-Brac Series" is the reproduction of several of the "Fraser portraits" from the well-known Maclise Gallery. Those given here are of Moore, Jerdan, Sir Walter Scott, and James Hogg. Occasionally these bold sketches in outline verge closely upon caricatures, but the exaggeration of marked personal characteristics fixes the peculiar features of each individual more strongly in the mind than anything else would do.

The next volume of the series is to be Personal Reminiscences of Cornelia Knight and Thomas Raikes. Raikes was a correspondent and friend of Charles Greville, the famous diarist. His memoirs begin where Greville's Journals, as published, leave off, and as the two moved to a certain extent in the same circles, Raikes' reminiscences may be regarded as in some sense complementary to those of Greville. Miss Knight was lady companion to Princess Charlotte. By virtue of her position she constantly came in contact with those who were most distinguished in politics and social life, as well as in literature. Her reminiscences, therefore, can hardly fail to be peculiarly interesting. As neither *Raikes' Journals* nor *Miss Knight's Diary* have been republished, the volume will be entirely fresh to American readers.

STREET ADVENTURERS.

THE BEGGING TRIBE, MALE AND FEMALE.

THE COTTON-HOOK MAN—LITTLE CONFIDENCE GAMES—FOREIGN MENDICANTS—JUVENILE BEGGARS.

Some practical philosopher has said that if the Jeremy Diddlers and swindlers of modern society were to put into some honest calling the laborious ingenuity with which they attempt to delude mankind, they would earn a decent living. This seems reasonable. For example, on the west side of the City a sturdy fellow, with the plain dress and appearance of a working man, passes his time in the most unblushing mendicancy and mendacity. Advancing toward a foot-passenger and ostentatiously displaying a "cotton-hook," such as is used by stevedores and warehouse porters, he addresses his proposed victim with great frankness and *bonhomie.* "Excuse me, Cap," he says, "I'm a hard-working man. I haven't got the first red cent, but I must get home to Hoboken, where I live. You'll give me a few pennies to pay my ferriage—now won't you?" He comes so suddenly on you that you are most likely to toss out a five-cent bit, or a ten-cent stamp even, before you think of it. This engaging rascal is a type of a large class. He chiefly affects Fifth and Sixth avenues, and, with a profound knowledge of human nature, he selects the well-dressed passenger, the man emerging from his club, or the lady stepping out of her carriage. These are quite likely to think it natural for a mechanic to have soiled hands, semi-seedy clothes, and be continually carrying a cotton-hook. Real working people, he knows, will detect the fraud. Sometimes he lives in Hoboken, sometimes in Jersey City, and once he hailed from Bergen Point. West of Broadway, it would appear, he lives in New-Jersey; east of that thoroughfare, he hails from the Long Island shore. But he is always "dead broke," always carries a cotton-hook, and, though he changes his place of residence a dozen times a day, he is in immediate need of going home to his family.

"Take him on his sympathetic side," said Tilton of one who wanted something of Beecher. There are many sympathetic Beechers in New-York. Traps are set for them every day. Last Summer a long-legged and generally repulsive little girl, about thirteen years old, used to haunt the sidewalks of Ninth street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway, regularly, one afternoon in each week. She invariably carried an empty clothes-basket, and she walked up and down weeping so bitterly and naturally that she scarcely found breath to tell the pitiful inquirer that she was going for clothes for her mother and had lost her ten-cent stamp. How she would be obliged to walk to her mother's customer's house, and how aforesaid mother would whip her when she got home, was told in accents of heart-rending woe. That slim girl was forever losing that ten-cent stamp, forever lugging that empty clothes-basket, and her tears were perennial. At the end of the season, after an extensive practice in a small territory, she disappeared. Probably she retired rich, and carries on the business by means of numerous proxies. A little fellow, who must have been a near relative of this weeping maiden, used to sit on the base of fences in fashionable quarters on the west side, shedding doleful tears over a broken fiddle-bow. His useless fiddle hung beside him and he wept with genuine industry. He was an Italian, and he confided to the tender-hearted stranger who inquired of his grief, that the padrone would beat him when he found him at night. When the tender-hearted stranger asked how much a new bow would cost the young weeper promptly replied, "one dollar half." The number of fiddle-bows that unconscionable little rascal broke during the Summer of 1873 was something enormous. An observant statistician, who lived near his favorite and most profitable place of wailing, calculated that he received not less than $3 in one afternoon for repairs on that ancient bow of a fiddle that never had any use but to play "second fiddle" to its own bow. That boy succeeded in squeezing out a considerable rill of real tears. Perhaps he would have gotten his beating if he had returned no cash, hence his tears.

The Italian, when he takes to beggary, is very much of an adept. There is about his simulation a picturesqueness and dramatic power which is most fascinating. He speaks of his sunny Italy with a fine poetic feeling sharply in contrast with the shoulder-shrugging condescension and diffident deprecation with which he alludes to our own poor inhospitable country. "Ah! bella mia," said one of these romantic vagabonds to a lady in whose kitchen he was solacing himself, "my beautiful Italia is one day in June. It has no snow in the street and no hungaree in ze belly." The lady naturally inquired why he did not stay in beautiful Italy. "Ah!" he said, with a shrug of the velveteen shoulders, "it was Vesuvius that drive me to zis forlorn country." Vesuvius drove into a lawyer's office on Broadway one fine day, a brazen scamp, who exhibited a printed certificate from an American Consul in Italy to the effect that the bearer had been blown up by the volcano, his family torn from him, and his vineyards made desolate. Would the liberal citizens of a great Republic have pity upon the wretched stranger. The lawyer, who had more leisure than briefs, cross-examined the volcano-smitten Italian. Did he like traveling by volcano? Did it hurt him most when he went up or when he came down? At what rate of speed did he travel when he was blown into the air, and did the smell of gin certify to his sufferings, or was it only an accident of temporary emergency? The suffering foreigner only shrugged his shoulders and said: "Me no speakee Inglesia." Finally, losing temper under the continuous fire of cross-questions, the volcano-ruined stranger measured the distance between the stairs and the place where he stood, and said: "Oh, you be dashed," and down he went before the astonished lawyer could put out his hand to stay him.

The native American, however, exceeds in fertility of resource and that unconscionable *aplomb* which we call "check." Last Fall a pleasant-faced, but somewhat seedy, gentleman used to step into offices and houses on the east side of the City with this remark: "I am very poor, but am willing to work. I ask no money, and only ask that you will give me a lift. There is a ton of coal right in the next block which I can shovel in if I only had a shovel. No shovel?" The sympathetic householder had no shovel. "What a pity. It only costs sixty cents. I priced them at the hardware store as I came along." If the gentleman who "had seen better days" did not get his sixty cents at that house he did at another. He drove a good business, and when late in the season he told his story to a well-known City missionary, that gentleman looked at him and said, "What have you done with all those shovels?" The amateur shoveler went away sorrowful.

Men whose business calls them out late at night have occasion to practice great caution. The air is full of "dead-beats." No doubt some of these are deserving and unfortunate men who shun the light of day and hide their misfortune and degradation in the friendly shades of night. But countless hordes of these night birds, who start up out of the shadows in a most terrifying way, are the basest sort of frauds. One of these dashed into a group of night editors near the new Post Office one Summer midnight with the airy remark, "Beg pardon, gentlemen, but on one subject we are all agreed—as, gentlemen, you know." "That's a lie," was the brutal reply of one of the party, a rejoinder so unexpected that it quite took the breath away from Mr. Jeremy Diddler who slunk off muttering something about the differentiation of corelative forces and the evolution of matter. On another occasion two night editors, waiting for a Sixth avenue car in the gray dawn, were accosted by a "well-spoken" man who quoted from Juvenal, and declared that he graduated with certain well-known and distinguished New-York gentlemen of letters. He was told to go to the station-house for his night's lodging. "Perhaps," he said, with fine scorn, "you have been to the station-house and know the kind of lodging one gets there?" There was a little laughter at the suggestion. "Oh, you may laugh at your going to the station-house. I have been there and know what it is. You wear kid gloves and nice Dundreary whiskers now, but you may come to the station-house yet." After some sparring like this, the poor cynic was given a fifty-cent stamp. His fingers were numb with cold and he dropped it on the sidewalk. Fumbling for it, he brushed it into a wide crack in the joints of the stone. On his knees as he was he clasped his hands and said, with real tears, "Oh, gentlemen, this a calamity!" He went away with another stamp and a quotation from Montesquieu.

All these night-birds are not "dead-beats." Neither are they all classical scholars. A San Francisco newspaper man passing along one of the principal streets of that city, late in the gray dawning, weary and cross, was intercepted by a weather-beaten wayfarer who had the usual story about "nothing to eat and nowhere to sleep." The newspaper man repulsed him with some ill-temper and hurried on. Turning back, half sorry that he had been so rude, he saw the wayfarer shambling off with a slouching gait and a peculiar hopeless droop of the shoulders which roused his slumbering tender-heartedness. He called the man near and said, "See here, I needn't have insulted you, beggar though you are." The man came up, and, under the gas-light, the editor saw that the poor tramp was actually crying, gulping down his tears. He said: "Its all right Cap, the town *is* full of dead beats, and I'm just as much like one as any other." He told the usual story of no food for three days, lodging on the cold, cold ground, &c. He received a trifle for his immediate needs and was told to call next day at the editor's office and he should have work. Punctual to the hour he appeared, received an order which gave him work on a ranche in Sonoma County and a passage thither. He disappeared for months, and was dismissed into the limbo of adventurers. But at the close of harvest he presented himself to his benefactor in a tidy suit of clothes, walking erect like a man in his right mind, and ready to pay back all that had been advanced to him. Recalling his past mishaps, he said: "When you told me I was a bummer, like all the rest, Sir, I was clean gone. I could not walk, I was so faint with hunger. I thought of my wife and children in the States, I was no use to them, and I could never get to them. There was nothing left for me but to drop into the bay and make an end of it." This waif of the streets is, or was, at last accounts, a prosperous gentleman, and when his "wife and kids came from the States," as they did at last, their appearance was not like that of the family of Dow, of Dow's Flat, his crowning misfortune, but a token of his prosperity. Nevertheless, no sentimental and tender-hearted philanthropist should take this incident as an example.

Grown-up beggars, men or women, have countless devices for imposing upon good nature and credulity. They must devote much hard study to the evolution of new tricks for the unwary. There is the sturdy beggar, and the humble, mealy-mouthed beggar. One creeps up from behind, dogging your footsteps for ten minutes before he will speak. Another darts at you aggressively from around a corner, almost collaring you with his fierce appeal. "Now, don't spend this for whisky," pleaded a benefactor. "Well, I won't promise you," was the response of the candid rascal. "Do you want money for bread," asked one of a hearty-looking mendicant. "No, Sir," he said promptly; "I want it to get a drink with it; bread won't do for me to-day." This sort of brazen frankness is very much affected by street adventurers.

Begging children are becoming an intolerable nuisance in this City. They infest the crossings of all the principal thoroughfares, obstructing travel, assailing every passenger, flirting their dirty brooms, and often pouring foul language after those who refuse to give them alms. The sight is pitiable, but it is also one that could and should be prevented. It is possible that some of those unfortunate urchins are in real distress; but for the most part they are professional beggars. They put on a long (and dirty) face when asking for a penny; but they cut up antics behind your back and wag their tongues gayly as soon as they see their piteous whine is useless. Our people are liberal, so prodigal, in fact, that New-York is becoming a City of beggars.

MR. SPINNER'S SUCCESSOR.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Sentinel* gives the following statement of the antecedents of Mr. John C. New, the new Treasurer of the United States: "Mr. New is the son of the late Rev. J. B. New, a well-known minister of the gospel. His son, John C. New, the subject of public notice at this time, was born in Vernon, Jennings County, Ind., July 6, 1831. He is, therefore, nearly forty-four years old. At the age of ten years he went with his parents to reside in Greensburg, Decatur County, in the same State. There he pursued a preparatory course of study for college, and finally attended and graduated at Bethany College, in Virginia, the well-known institution of Rev. Alexander Campbell. He graduated about 1852 or 1853. By this time the family had removed to Indianapolis, and the young Bachelor of Arts was inclined to take up the profession of the law. With this purpose he studied law in the office and under the instruction of Gov. Wallace. An appointment as deputy clerk, under the old Clerk of Marion County, Mr. William Stewart, diverted him from the practice of law. Having served as deputy clerk about four years, Mr. Wallace died, and Mr. New was appointed Clerk by the Board of County Commissioners to fill the unexpired term for one year. At the end of this time he was elected Clerk, and served one term of four years. He was then appointed by Gov. Morton Adjutant General of Indiana, in which office, as before, his rare business capacity was signally illustrated. The next public honor which came to him was an election to the State Senate, in which he served one term. Having now the control of some means, and having developed rare business and financial ability, Mr. New became associated with Mr. William English in the First National Bank of Indianapolis, where the last unsought honor and office have found him. Mr. New has been twice married. First to a sister of Mr. Fielding Beeler, of Indiana, and well known, and afterward to Miss Betty McCrea, his present wife. Mr. New has already an ample fortune, returning him a yearly income of not less than $35,000, and a stanch business as a banker. That his services should be sought for the position to which he has been invited is both natural and wise, a genuine instance of that much talked of phenomenon, 'the office seeking the man.' The only question is about the propriety of of his acceptance in the cold light of selfish interest. His friends here discountenance the idea wholly. But it is possible they may have overlooked a certain high duty to which every man is bound to listen when the judgment of his fellows spontaneously calls him to serve them in a public capacity. The patriot as well as the man must then consider what to do."

A SCHOOLMASTER NEEDED.

In the Ohio State Library, in the Capitol at Columbus, are cards posted containing sundry and divers rules for the conduct of visitors. We give three of them verbatim:

"Noise made by children or by loud talking or in any other way is not allowed."

"No person is allowed to rest their feet or legs on any part of another chair or lay them up on the tables."

"Keep the legs & feet off the tables chairs & spittoons."

BELL-RINGING.

ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY OF BELLS.

BELLS OF THE PAST AGES AND THE "PASSING" BELLS OF THE PRESENT—SKETCH OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL ONES.

In a certain comfortable old city of former days, named Sybaris, there was an ordinance or by-law against cocks, a sort of birds that had a habit of waking too soon and spoiling the sleep of the citizens who thought silence particularly golden at 6 o'clock in the morning. Some of our own City fathers just now seem disposed, for quietness' sake, to banish from New-York the noises of our church-going bells; and this may remind a great many persons of that curious Italian precedent. Indeed, if Alderman Billings and his friends lived in Moscow and heard the chime and jangle of its army of bells—over 1,700 of them—especially on an Easter Sunday morning, they would have good reason to stop their ears and complain of a public nuisance. But as matters stand here, they may be thought a little too fastidious or impatient, considering the crowd of worse abuses still unreformed in the City, and also the quiet influences of time in doing away with or diminishing such comparatively harmless customs as those of our public melodists, the bell-ringers. The bells of our churches are growing less in number and in noise every day, suggesting some future period when the Christian worship of One who, we are told, can hear in silence as well as in sound, may be carried on without them, and a very poetical old fashion be as much honored in the breach as in the observance.

That fashion of bells, in religious rites or otherwise, is one of the very oldest among men, and it would not be hard to account for this. In the boyhood of the world men loved noises, and for them sound was as great a stimulant as sight, as it still is for so many of their descendants. When they went into battle—one of the great businesses of those good old times—they always made "an ugly good noise" to keep up their spirits; and in the Keltic west it was a proverb that the combatant who did not shout at close quarters would be struck dumb and have no luck. A similar instinct ruled in the rites and ceremonies. The Hebrew priests had little brazen bells on their garments along with what are called pomegranates. The Kings of Persia had the same fashion, wearing as many rings and bells as the old lady of Banbury Cross. Layard found bronze bells at Nineveh, and some of them are seen in the harness of the horses represented on stone slabs. The prophet Zechariah says such bells were worn on horse furniture. The Greeks used bells in camps as signals of watch and ward, at funerals also, and on the necks of men going to execution. The sibyls of the oracles had metal bells or gongs, which those old spirit-rappers often struck in the exercise of their vocation. They probably knew that the term tripod meant "oracle" and "sound" as well as "three-legged." Bells are mentioned by a number of old authors, such as Strabo, Polybius, Josephus, Ovid, Tibullus, Martial, and others, showing that they were classic before they were clerical. But they were generally of a small and portable sort, and far inferior in size and sound to those brought into use after the beginning of our era.

Bells increased in dignity with the spread of Christianity after it had become an imperial institution, and it is one of those curiosities of Church history which antiquarians have rather overlooked that every name for the old Pagan cave-temples—kirk, clock, cell, shrine, oriel, &c.—is a term for sound or bell, in some of the former languages of men. Bells had, therefore, a traditional sort of right to the sites on which the Christian teachers fixed them. Their other *raison d'etre* was that they marked the morning and evening hours of the day, whether for labor or for prayer, in wild countries long before men knew the use of clocks and watches. In those days the bell, with its clapper, was a very fair symbol of social improvement and progress.

The antiquarians tell us that bells were invented in the fifth century by the Italians of Nola in Campania, two places which happen to represent two very ancient parts of speech signifying, respectively, what in English we term "knolling" and "ringing." This Italian tradition is like ten thousand other traditions of literature founded on the double meaning of words. Bells or sounders were used before the fifth century by Christian priests, who first employed rattles and also metal plates struck with a mallet. They were not allowed to make much noise in society for a time. But when the Arian emperors of Rome—for it was in the shape of Arianism those rulers preferred to accept the new Asiatic religion, and in this sense the people of Western Europe, Kelts and Goths, long maintained it—when the emperors befriended the young Church it began to make itself better heard. It is said that Bishop Paulinus of Nola (490 A. D.) was the first to use bells, which may mean no more than that he hung a big one of the modern shape in a belfry. From that time forward they are mentioned in church histories, and the Venerable Bede, (670 A. D.) records the two large bells which were then the wonder and pride of England. It is to be noted that the metallurgists of those days were either monks or priests. One of their great patrons was the Abbott of Croyland who (860 A. D.) gave the monastery a peal of seven grand bells, bearing names in which a microscopic eye may detect three or four that have the meaning of "sounder." About that time grew the fashion of baptizing bells. The *squillæ, cymbalæ, nolæ, duplæ, campanæ, signæ,* were usually washed, oiled, *oleo chrismatis,* and solemnly named with the most imposing ceremonies. Along with their names they bore inscriptions, such as "Funera plango, fulgura frango, sabbato pango," and other curious doggerel whether in Latin or the vernacular. The people of the abbeys, cities, towns, and hamlets loved their bells and listened to them on high tides and holidays, as people nowadays listen to an opera. They loved them on their death-beds, and would leave money in their wills to provide new bells or perpetuate the chimes of the old ones. They could understand the language of the bells in its many cadences; and when the clanging was heard as a war-alarm, they were stirred as with the sound of a trumpet, and could feel something like Victor Hugo's Quasimodo, the hunchback, who falls into such a frenzy among the clanging monsters in the belfry of Notre Dame. They were always ready to fight for their bells, and just as ready to seize those of other people in their military excursions. Bells played high parts in war as well as in peace. When a King of France came to attack Milan, in its days of burgher independence, the Archbishop of the city cried out: "Let him sound his trumpets and I will ring my bells!"

In the Middle Ages when the people of a town or hamlet misbehaved, the King or Bishop sometimes took away their bells or silenced them. The wretched inhabitants then felt themselves at the mercy of the devil, since the sound of an anointed bell could repel the prince of darkness and scare away the imps and demons that did his bidding. They relied in life on the efficacy of their bells, and they believed that the beautiful bell-ringing of the angels and saints would make part of the felicity of heaven—an idea of future happiness that no person of orthodox belief can afford to laugh at. The history of bells is as curious and romantic as the history of anything else in the world, and can only be glanced at here in a passing way. Some of them were dedicated to St. Barbara, who was a good help in thunderstorms; as reason was, since her name, in old language, meant any kind of noise. The custom of ringing bells in a storm was a very old one, and is still, perhaps, observed in some places. In 1852, the Bishop of Malta ordered the church bells to be rung for an hour to abate and dissolve a terrible gale of wind. The English who laughed were rather inconsiderate, for he used, at the same time, a stated form of prayer for calm weather. In most things, those bells formerly kept time with the interests and movements of men in life and death, in joy and tribulation. And still the quick chimes are heard for births and marriages of note, for victories and other happy events or memories. Formerly the matin bell sent the laborer to his work, and the evening bell called him home to his supper. This evening bell was called the "curfew"—a sound that so charms the reader of Dante, Milton, Gray, Byron, and others, and also puzzles so many of the philologers. The curfew is old enough to have its story—the story of "covering the fire," as everybody knows. But the truth of this interesting conundrum was simpler, and may be found in the term *carf* or *gorf,* which in many old languages of the East and West had the meaning of harp and carp, that is of "sound" and "voice," like *squilla,* and every other word for a bell. In the mouths of the common people, curfew was bell, simply. It had another true meaning also, that of ending and evening—a meaning found in many languages, from the Hebrew *arf* to the Teutonic *herab.* In all ages people loved and perpetuated those words with double significations. For the rest, the direct original roots of speech will always help to solve the difficulties that puzzle the historians and philologers.

Having mentioned the *curfe,* an evening chime which was heard for ages in England before the time of William the Conqueror, we may mention another bell bearing also a name which people have not taken down correctly—the *roeland* bell of the Netherlands. This at once reminds us of those quaint, industrial cities where the chimes or peals of the churches were among the most cherished properties of a sturdy people, sounding, along the level country and high up into the air, of religion, war, storm, fire, and victory. If Holland was "a country of frogs and flowers," Flanders was a country of bells, and Roland was a traditional name borne by many of them. Like several others, the loudest bell of Ghent carried an inscription in Dutch poetry, which ran nearly as follows:

> Roelandt, roelandt, als ick kleppe,
> Dan ist brand;
> Als ick luye, dan ist storm
> In Flanderlandt!

The word *roelandt,* instead of being the name of any traditional chief or champion, had the simple meaning of "sounding" or ringing. It is an old Keltic term, found modernized in the word *carillon*—a phrase so peculiarly suited to the caroling people of the Netherlands, and one that is pretty much at home in most other countries as well. In the foregoing verse the "klepping," or clapping, meant a striking upon the bell by means of the hand; and the very Keltic term *luye* signified the crying or ringing noise made by swinging the bell. The City of Bruges had and has the finest *carillon,* or peal of bells, in the world, as Mr. Longfellow and others of the poets have recorded.

Poetry always loved the bells. The reader will remember Schiller's "Casting of the Bell," Edgar Poe's dithyrambic "bob major," Moore's "Bells of St. Petersburg," and other memories of the sort, not forgetting the "Bells of Limerick," this last suggesting a pun, since "the lasses of Limerick" are as fair in the old proverb as "the lasses of Leven" in the sister country. And as regards those Limerick bells, they, too, have their story which tells of the Italian artist who first fixed and harmonized them, and who, after a long absence from Ireland, came back in his old age one evening from the seaward, to hear the beautiful chimes once more sounding over the sunset waters of the Shannon, and then, in a happy reverie, lean backward in his boat and die. Many such stories are told of bells and the love people have felt for them. And here is another which, as the latest in that line, may be fitly set down here. It relates to a Mr. Whaener, of Williamsburg, of German birth, a solitary lover of bells, clocks, watches, and other *curios* in the bell-hanging department of art, who helped to fix the clock and machinery of Trinity steeple, in this City, over thirty years ago. He so cherished the memory of his old work that he made a curious model of the huge clock, and kept it till the day of his death—last Good Friday. It is half a pity, for the poetry of the thing, that he did not live a day or so longer, and then pass away, like the Italian of Limerick, on the floating chimes of Easter Sunday morning.

Along with the poetry, bells have another but lesser sort of interest in their great size and sounding power; and Russia, the largest Empire in the world, has the logical merit of using the very largest kind of bells extant, and the greatest number of them. Moscow has 1,700 bells, we are told, and on last Sunday these were making a melodious buzz and jingle, to be matched in no other city in Christendom. The Great Bell of Moscow is the largest in the world. It is also the most silent, curiously enough. It was cast in 1734, weighing over 443,000 pounds, or about 193 tons. It was too huge to be of much use, and broke down to the ground in 1737. Since then it lay on its rim for a century, till the Emperor Nicholas, in 1837, ordered it to be supported, as it rested, by a circular base of granite, and converted into a round chapel, nineteen feet high and sixty-four feet in its lower circumference. It is now a curious monstrosity of architecture, with the air of an Eastern pagoda—and very suitable to a city which Prosper Merimée, or some other Frenchman, calls *l'orient en pelisse.* Moscow has another enormous bell, in its proper belfry, the bell of St. Ivan, weighing only 238,000 pounds, or about fifty-seven tons. It is called the King of the Bells, (Tsar Kolokol,) and when it sounds with the low, sweet thunder of some enormous organ, the whole city seems to vibrate to the chime. The great bell of the Cathedral of Paris weighs over seventeen tons, while that of the other Notre Dame, on this Continent, weighs over thirteen tons. This is the bell of Montreal, larger than any bell in England. The largest bell of York Minster weighs no more than ten tons, and that of St. Paul's in London about five. The bell to be seen a few years ago on the ground in our City Park weighed about ten tons, and afterward did fragmentary duty in a number of fire-bells in several of the wards.

But the Christians do not monopolize the great bells. Pekin has an enormous bell of fifty-three tons, only a little less than the Tsar Kolokd. The Burmese have their immense bells, like the Chinese, the old fashion coming apparently to these Orientals from some pagan tradition of remote ages. It is to be noted that the Mohammedans neither use bells nor allow them. They silence those dreadful bells, believing that in name and shape they are full of heathen import. The antipathy of the reforming Islamites ("People of the Book") is suggestive of ideas better understood two thousand years ago than they can be at present. In the history of the Keltic churches we can perceive the readiness with which the old races adopted the use of bells. The early missionaries mention them, and St. Patrick, St. Kieran, St. Columba, and a number of others, always carried their little bells about with them, as things that could help them in their business of winning over the pagans. St. Patrick, a hot-tempered saint, used his bell like a weapon or missile at Croagh Patrick, when the simple ringing had no effect on the devils of that place. He flung it into the crowd and dispersed them. The old Irish—the people, not the devils—loved those bells, and planted them everywhere, in cells and oriels, when the saints had come to give them a new and sacred meaning.

Coming to the modern history of bells, we find that the possession of them by a church indicated liberty or supremacy, and the privation was a sign of subjection. In the British Isles, for a good while, the Catholics were not allowed to use the cherished church symbol and property of their forefathers and traditions. The chapels, as they were called, had no bells, to make music for Sunday and keep the evil spirits at a distance. But time was doing its customary work of blotting out the old bigotries by degrees, and the silenced bells began to be heard again, by tacit permission, and not by any formal repeal of law. It was the same with the Dissenters from the Established Church. They were not permitted to have bells, and then, in severe revenge, they scoffed at them as things the Bible did not inculcate. The *quaggers* (a disrespectful term for Nonconformists,) laughed at the steeple houses, and at steeple hats also, by a parity of logic. In this matter there was a curious conformity of thought and creed between our own old reformers and the *doctrinaires* of Islam, who had neither ears nor toleration for the melody of bells.

Church bells have their favorers and also their disparagers, and a good deal might be said on both sides of the question. It may perhaps be admitted that the proper worship of the Deity may be carried on without bells, and that even as indicators of stated times they are not needed in a community where clocks and watches are in such general use. This argument would tell, and indeed has told, against public clocks that strike the hours, and may tell against any sort of city clocks. Electricity is beginning to put our fire-bells to silence. Society seems to wish for silence, and to implore peace. The old hawking cries of the streets are going out of fashion. In time it may go hard with the festive noises of our national birthday, and the country may have its unexplosive Fourth of July. A silent Fourth! The idea is rather disconcerting, and has a kind of unnatural aspect. And yet, who can answer for the future? The time may come when that day—already a *dies iræ* to a great many discontented people—may be as silent as Sunday, and Sunday also without any noises of the bells. If men will go on arguing against the superfluities of life, they will by degrees abolish a good deal of the poetry of things—they will make a solitude and call it peace.

Meantime, as these and other such changes seem fated to come, there is no great need of hurrying them along too violently. Time will bring them about in its own inevitable way, without the interference of laws or enactments. If the noisy customs of the Fourth are to have their decline, as is very likely, no law is needed to prevent them. Nobody thinks of putting down those terrible uproars of Wall Street Exchange by enactment. And as for that clanging and banging of the church bells—a custom so interesting in its traditions and its poetry—it may be regarded as one of the most harmless of the old-time fashions, and left in peace to the fate of every old fashion, and indeed every new one as well, that people fall into from time to time in this world.

A WORKING WIDOW.

The Houston (Miss.) *Messenger* has the following notice of a genuine working widow in Chickasaw County, that State: "Mrs. Mary Ann Thrift, a widow, living seven miles north-west of Houston, informed us the other day that she made all the shoes for her father's family, consisting of eight or ten persons, and that not one of them had spent a single dime for shoes or boots in five years. She also makes a good hand at cooking, washing, sewing, and working in the field."

BUFFALO BULL LAKE.

A GRAND PANORAMIC LANDSCAPE.

THE RUGGED GRANDEUR OF THE SURROUNDING SCENERY—A PLACE WORTHY OF A VISIT.

Wordsworth sung his sweetest lays when describing the beauties of the lake region of Cumberland and Westmoreland, yet they will bear no comparison, either in picturesqueness or grandeur, with the mountain tarns that crown the crests of the Sierra Nevada, Cascade, and Rocky Ranges. The latter, which vary from a few acres to 100 miles in area, are usually imbedded in small, basin-like valleys, that teem with graminaceous verdure and gaudy flowers, while high above them loom towering mountain peaks, enshrouded in masses of snow. Their waters are of many colors, according to the geological formation of the country, some being of an inky blackness or an ultramarine blue, while others are of crystalline purity, and reflect every tree and shrub on their borders with the fidelity of a mirror. These contrasts place action and repose, tranquillity and energy, the picturesque and the sublime, in apposition, and make the lake scenery of the United States the most interesting in the world. Its most prominent characteristic is stately grandeur, yet it often displays the very opposite—enchanting loveliness. A weird strangeness is also an element in its composition quite frequently, and in such cases solitude and cold, stern sublimity form its chief expression. Lakes of the latter character are found, principally, in the Pacific States and Territories, as nature has not only made that region on the largest scale of magnitude, but has also given way to her most erratic fancies in preparing its scenery. Were these situated in Europe, their rugged wildness and cavernous depths would have made them famous in song and story, peopled them with spirits, and made them a Mecca for tourists and artists, but being in our own land, they seem to lose their charms to a certain class, so are rarely visited by Americans. Were their peculiarities of scenery and surrounding made known, they would, in all probability, receive more attention, especially from those who love the quiet pleasures of angling, or the inspiriting chase, as well as scenic charms; for few of them are devoid of the delicious mountain trout, and they are generally the resort of several species of game animals, which frequent them to allay their thirst. Among the prominent tarns of the Pacific coast none is more striking or more strangely interesting than Buffalo Bull Lake, in Wyoming. This is situated high up in the Wind River Mountains, and is surrounded by walls that hug it so closely as to obliterate any shore line. It received its name from a peculiar, roaring sound that emanates from it at all seasons, and this has been appropriately compared to the deep bellowing of the bison. The noise can be heard a distance of half a mile on a fine day, and to the traveler who is not acquainted with its origin, it seems as if a hundred buffaloes were giving vent to their anger simultaneously. He looks in vain for their presence, then wonders what could produce a sound so sullen and solemn in such a place, for otherwise the region is as silent as the retreat of the dead. As he approaches the lake the noise increases, and it is only when he finally gazes down into its cavernous depths that the origin of the phenomenon is explained. This is simple enough.

The depth of the water and the closeness of the encircling walls make a funnel into which the rarefied atmosphere of the mountain rushes with great impetuosity. The pressure from above causes the denser air below to circulate, in order to find a means to escape, and not being able to find it, and being resisted by the bluffs and the water, which is lashed into motion, it produces the hoarse, rough sound which gave the tarn its cognomen. The difference between the atmosphere above and at the surface of the lake is made evident by clambering down the steep bluffs. Above, it differs little from that common to all high mountains, but below it produces a species of intoxication, or rather ecstacy, owing to its density and the amount of ozone it contains. The commotion of the elements is also painfully distinct at the base, so that one is glad to reach the summit again. The action of the water is not unlike that of the sea, as it is beaten into soughing, inky wavelets that rise and fall with almost regular precision; but in stormy weather they flow in long, white-tipped, surging lines that loudly brawl in anger.

The only trees known to the region are a few species of pine, junipers, and their congeners; and, the geological formation being composed of rocks that typify massiveness, the lake and its vicinity form probably the best panoramic landscape in the country to express weirdness, barren desolation, and rugged grandeur, for its most prominent features are—

> "Black waves, bare crags,
> And banks of stone."

The Indians believe that the noise in the day differs from that of the night, in being less boisterous and more regular in its tone, and that this is caused by the bad spirits who produce it being more angry in the night. As they think that all unusual sounds are the wailings of the dead who are mourning over the bad acts committed in life, they avoid all places whence they emanate, and nothing could induce them to even tarry in their vicinity, through fear of being slain by the departed warriors. They have a tradition that a large black animal jumped into this lake at one time while trying to escape from a brave, and that the latter jumped in after it and was drowned immediately, while the other played about in the water; hence they scrupulously avoid it. Traditions of this sort are attached to nearly all the prominent lakes in the principal mountain ranges, and render them as interesting as the fairy-haunted lochs of Ireland and Scotland, or the sprite-haunted *lacks* of Germany.

Tarns of this character are usually found in mountains of igneous origin, as they are more liable to assume erratic forms and display gorges and caverns, than those produced by the more regular process of pressure and denudation; hence the reason for finding them so much more numerous in the West than in any other portion of this country. Those persons who are weary of the quiet and tranquil in nature can find the very opposite beyond the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains; and, while the lake described has a strong individuality in the sounds it eliminates, yet it is typical of many that nestle in stupendous pinnacles, sleep amid dense forests, or conceal themselves in gloomy cavities. They are usually environed by mineral springs, both cold and thermal, that vary from soda to magnesia and chalybeate, so that they are not only capable of furnishing pleasure to the eye and mind, but health to the body. The mountains running through Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington Territory teem with these springs, and they are generally in the vicinity of some interesting lake.

Those persons who desire to enjoy the beauties of nature on the grandest scale should not omit a visit to Buffalo Bull Lake, and kindred places in the West. To reach the former they would have to go as far as Bryan Station, in Wyoming, by rail, thence take the stage overland for a hundred miles. This will give them an opportunity of seeing the fertile ocean-like plains of Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska, the desolate plateaus of the western portion of Wyoming, on which naught grows but artemisia and kindred shrubs, the luxuriant verdure of the grazing region, and the towering snow-clad peaks of the Rocky Mountains. The trip can be made for a trifle of what one would spend in fashionable dissipation at any of the eastern Summer resorts, and the tourist will return from it improved in body and mind, for one who is susceptible to the beauties of nature cannot come in contact with such scenery without being impressed by it.

It is a panorama that will live in the memory long after one has gazed upon it. We know no tour better than this to give a person an idea of the fertility, beauty, and magnitude of the country.

LARGE CLAIM UNDER AN OLD GRANT.

The Schenectady *Union* says: Martin Bradt, of Duanesburg, claims to own, as one of the heirs of his ancestors, a part of the town of Rotterdam. He claims that an old will has lately been found bequeathing said lands, then in a wild state, to said heirs, and that the heirs neglected to occupy it then. Subsequently settlers came in and took possession. The tract in question is said to be several miles in extent, starting near the city boundary and including Col. Campbell's lands and many others of the best farms in the town, several thousand acres at least. He claims that the will is a very old document, and that it was recently found in the house of a Mr. Schermerhorn, in Rotterdam. The land in question is said to have been granted to Mr. Bradt's ancestors by the English Government.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

LINCOLN PARK BONDS.

(CHICAGO.)

Issue of $900,000 7 p. c. Sinking Fund Bonds

BY THE

TOWN OF NORTH CHICAGO AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF LINCOLN PARK,

INTEREST COUPONS 1st APRIL and 1st OCTOBER, payable at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, in New-York.

BONDS MATURE April 1, 1895, and may be registered at said bank in name of owner, if desired.

SINKING FUND of $50,000 annually, beginning April 1, 1878, will cancel bonds by purchase at or under 101, or if not purchasable at that price, by annual drawings at par.

THE INTEREST is provided for by an annual tax on all the property, real and personal, of North Chicago, the real estate, separate from the Park, being assessed for taxation at $26,152,227. Such assessment, as well as the property of the town and the land in the Park, are all, by the State law of June 16, 1871, irrevocably pledged for the security and redemption of these bonds.

THE PRESENT *issue* is the *only debt* of the *town*, and by the Constitution the debts of towns are restricted to five per cent. of the taxable valuation.

THE TOWN OF NORTH CHICAGO is that part of the City of Chicago which lies north and east of the Chicago River, fronting Lake Michigan, and by the State law is empowered to issue bonds for this purpose.

THE VALUE OF THE LAND in the Park, within the town limits, is over $4,000,000, and a sum of $400,000 has been expended on its improvements. An annual tax is provided for its further improvement and maintenance.

THE TITLE to all the land in the Park is held by the Park Commissioners in fee, clear of any incumbrance, with the exception of seventy-five acres, the acquisition of which was a necessity to the Park, and for the payment of which the proceeds of this issue of bonds are to be applied.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., and MORTON, BLISS & CO., are authorized by the undersigned, Commissioners of Lincoln Park, to offer the above described bonds for sale, and to receive proposals until THURSDAY, the 8th day of April, at noon, to purchase any part of the same, reserving a minimum price of ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest, below which no offers will be accepted.

THE AWARDS will be first made to the highest bidders, and in case of applications exceeding the amount offered, the remainder after such first sales will be distributed pro rata to the next highest and equal bids.

THE BONDS are now ready for delivery, but those who desire to defer payment till May 8, for one-half or three-fourths of their purchase, can do so by an adjustment of interest for such delay.

FORMS OF PROPOSALS and copies of the laws, with the opinion of counsel, as well as any other information, may be had on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st., New-York, or to
MORTON, BLISS & CO., Drexel Building, New-York.

F. H. WINSTON, A. C. HESING, B. F. CULVER, JACOB REHM, JOSEPH STOCKTON, Commissioners of Lincoln Park.

March 29, 1875.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

ON NEW-YORK CITY IMPROVED

AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY,

LEASEHOLDS, &c.

Apply to GEO. H. SCOTT, No. 5½ Pine st., (rear office.)

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1875, at the office of the company, corner of 2d av. and 33d st.

Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Persons holding certificates of the Preferred and Common Stock in the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will please take notice that an assessment of one dollar per share has been levied, payable on or before April 14, 1875, at the principal office in San Francisco, or at No. 9 Nassau st., New-York; indorsement will be made upon the certificates when paid. For full particulars inquire at the office.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO., Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WM. H. GUION, Chairman.

A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLD-ers of the Third mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 29, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors for the ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 12, 1875, at the banking-house corner of Bowery and Grand st. Polls open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

$11,000.—$6,000 CASH AND $5,000 to remain on first mortgage, will buy a handsome home in the country, well furnished; gas, range, &c.; cost owner $13,000 to buy and furnish during past year; picture furnished. Address OWNER, Lock-box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to call at or communicate with the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, in relation to the proposed plan of funding the coupons as recommended by the Committee of Bondholders.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPANISH HILL MINING COMPANY, No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. C. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest promptly paid; for sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

J. H. HAAR, Member N. Y. Gold Exchange. J. HENGSTLER. R. M. RAVEN, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HAAR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 45 Wall st., New-York.

Orders executed at the Stock and Gold Exchanges with promptness. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold carried on the most favorable terms. Daily quotations by telegraph from Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPE-cialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

GOLD AND SILVER MINES—LARGE AND small properties; some developed, others not; prices from $500 to $5,000 per 100 feet. These lodes are all within two miles of railroad and close to smelting works. Agent for mines, T. ALBERTUS, 52 4th av., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

C. C. & I. C. BONDHOLDERS ARE RE-QUESTED to communicate promptly with HASSLER & CO., No. 7 Wall st.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTION OFFICES.

W. N. GRISWOLD,

No. 744 BROADWAY, Corner Astor Place.

TO LET—In first-class building No. 744 Broadway, one of the finest banking-rooms in the City, with new fixtures. Also, fine offices facing Broadway and Astor place. All complete in every respect.

NOTICE.—To Let—The first-class four-story iron building, fronting 138 feet on Astor place, extending from 4th av. to Lafayette place; pure north light; splendid show front; the very best in the City. First floor reserved. Broadway and other first-class property a specialty.

TO LET—In first-class building No. 744 Broadway, one of the finest banking-rooms in the City, with new fixtures. Also, fine offices facing Broadway and Astor place. All complete in every respect.

TO LET—Lofts, Lofts, Lofts, Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st.; steam power, first-class in every respect, steam hoisting apparatus, steam and water pipes to extinguish fire; large saving in insurance; Nos. 9 and 11 hard and soft wood workers, No. 13 metal and hard word workers. Call and examine.

TO LET—Three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 586 7th av., all modern improvements, and to be put in perfect order. Location, the most central in the City, near junction of Broadway and 7th av. To be seen by permit only from this office.

TO LET—No. 19 Washington place; first-class house, to private family only.

TO LET—No. 413 Mercer st.; first-class stable.

TO LET—The house No. 13 Clinton place; has all improvements, and is in excellent order.

TO LET—House No. 7 Clinton place; will be altered, if desired, to suit tenant.

TO LET—Offices in the building north-east corner of 8th st. and Broadway; second floor, 25x100; third floor, three large offices, one small; all in good order; reduced terms.

TO LET—The first-class store floor, show-window, south-east corner of 11th st. and University place, 25x100; all modern improvements.

FOR SALE—Fordham Park lots; payment can be made in instalments; buildings erected on deposit of twenty-five per cent. of estimated cost.

FOR SALE,

No. 15 EAST 48TH ST.

ONLY SEVEN DOORS FROM 5TH AV.

First-class neighborhood in every respect, convenient and easy of access by cars and stages, on MADISON and 5TH AVS. This mansion is SUPERBLY FINISHED in CABINET, and all other work is first-class; three rooms deep, with an EXQUISITE DINING-ROOM on the Drawing-room floor; with MIRRORS, BOOK CASES, HAT STAND, CORNICES, BOUFFES, ICE-BOX, CEDAR CHESTS, &c., finished in the NEWEST and MOST IMPROVED ARTISTIC STYLES SELDOM INTRODUCED INTO THIS COUNTRY. Parties desirous of purchasing a first-class residence will do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere, as it will guide them in COMPARING OTHER HOUSES.

The builder of this property, MATTHEW BYRNES, Esq., is well known for over a quarter of a century as one of the very best, most careful, and thorough builders in the City of New-York; parties examining this house cannot but ADMIRE the CARE, NEATNESS, and in how THOROUGH A MANNER this work is COMPLETED, which CARRIES OUT and fully SUSTAINS the SKILL and ABILITY of its BUILDER, both in the WORKMANSHIP on the INTERIOR and EXTERIOR—he having an extensive factory, with dry-rooms and machinery complete in all its appointments, for producing the VERY BEST WORK, of all kinds for BUILDING PURPOSES. I take pleasure in introducing to our wealthy citizens this COMPLETELY AND MAGNIFICENTLY FINISHED HOUSE, at a PRICE SO LOW that I feel sure it is, considering the value of the lot, and actual cash cost to build the house, the best, most desirable, and REASONABLY-PRICED RESIDENCE now to be purchased in this City. Apply to

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st., Union square.

FOR SALE.—THOSE ELEGANT THREE-STORY, new, high-stoop brown-stone houses Nos. 117 and 129 East 62d st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; handsomely finished, with all modern improvements; will be sold for $16,500 to an immediate purchaser. Apply to ANDERSON FOWLER, No. 72 Broad st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone house, 20x60; lot 100 feet; 3 rooms, deep, elegantly finished and in fine order; on one of the best streets in Harlem, near 5th av.; including mirrors, gas-fixtures, cornices and carpets; must be seen to be appreciated. For permits apply to GEORGE H. SCOTT, No. 5½ Pine st., rear office.

FIFTY-SECOND ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A full-sized beautiful four-story high-stoop brown-stone residence, frescoed and in fine order, will be sold, with the magnificent chandeliers, carpets, and mirrors, at a low figure if applied for at once. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

MADISON AV., NO. 791, CORNER 67TH ST.—For sale or rent, four-story brown-stone front, with bay window on street, giving a fine view of the Park; the house is roomy, conveniently arranged, and has all the improvements, the carpets, mirrors, cornices, shades, chandeliers, gas-fixtures, &c., are to remain. Apply on premises.

ONE LEFT OF THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwellings, 62d st., 225 feet west of Broadway; all hardwood hall and stairs wainscotted; also, elegant dwelling, No. 308 West 58th st.; elevated cars to 59th st.; about Aug. 1; going to be sold. WM. BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st.

A—FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone, No. 321 West 45th st., near Broadway, in fee; size, 21x56x100. Also, No. 106 West 28th st., three-story brown-stone. Apply on premises, or of R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15.

NO. 226 EAST 12TH ST.—ELEGANT FIRST-class four-story, basement, and subcellar, high-stoop brown-stone house in the most complete order, with every modern improvement; size 22.6x65x103.3; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

AN ELEGANT, EXTRA WIDE HOUSE and extension, No. 8 West 53d st., very cheap; also Nos. 18 and 19 East, and Nos. 7, 10 and 56 West 57th st., Nos. 22 and 31 West 52d st.; others, $20,000 to $50,000 and upward; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE, new, hard-wood finish, on 126th st., between Madison and 4th avs., half a minute to cars for Grand Central Depot; five minutes to steam-boats to Peck slip. CHAS. MACRAE, Harlem Bank, 3d av. and 125th st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—$16,000—TERMS, HALF cash; brown-stone, three-story and mansard; 20x50x100; north side West 45th st., near Broadway; 11 rooms above the parlor; lease-hold, 35 years; cheap ground rent. Address OWNER, Box No. 200, *Times* office.

BEEKMAN HILL.—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 425 East 50th st., for sale cheap; house first-class, four story brown-stone high stoop, 20x50, with extension; lot 100. Apply as above, or to J. M. FERRY, Stationer, No. 76 Bowery.

ONLY TWO LEFT OF THAT ROW OF ELE-gant four-story high-stoop Ohio stone houses on 64th st., between Madison and 4th avs. Apply at once to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESI-DENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEMENT house, 60 feet deep, on 41st st., near 6th av., renting for $1,300; price, only $13,000. Apply to GEO. H. SCOTT, No. 5½ Pine st., rear office.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE; eleven rooms; bath and gas; pric, $8,500; half mortgage. Apply to JOHN O. BACHE, No. 238 East 48th st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—AT $16,000; NO. 403 WEST 58TH st.; near entrance to Central Park; a three-story and basement brown-stone front house. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM SIZE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, in 78th st., between Madison and 5th avs.; terms easy. Address OWNER, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 30.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE.—FOURTEEN lots, foot 31st st., East River; twenty feet water at low tide. LOWTHER & BROTHER, Corner 1st av. and 30th st.

COME AND SEE PERFECT COOKING Ranges that heat the rooms above. Warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 220 East 58th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to A. G. THORP, Jr., No. 7 Pine st.

FOR EXCHANGE.—REAL ESTATE AND CASH are offered for good mortgages. Address D. F. G., Box No. 5,443 New-York.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.; to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A LADY, WITH WIDOWED DAUGHTER, would like the charge of a house whose owner or occupant is going abroad or in the country; unexceptionable references given. Address HOME, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN NYACK WILL board four adults, or let their house furnished for the season. Address NYACK, Box No. No. 148 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN AN elegant house near Madison square; would rent permanently, with or without board, a floor of two large, handsomely-furnished rooms, with bath, dressing closets, &c., for $20 per week, without board. Address HOFFMAN, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. PITKIN, NO. 235 WEST 38TH ST., having leased the two new connecting houses, corner of Madison av. and 49th st., is prepared to make favorable arrangements with families for Spring and Summer board; fine fourth-floor rooms, for single gentlemen; houses opposite Columbia College grounds; ready for occupancy April 15.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, on West 45th st., north side, near Broadway; whole floor over the parlor; two large rooms; good table; large clothes-closets; moderate terms; no other boarders; references exchanged. Address A. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST.— With or without board; private table if desired. Also, after May 1, rooms en suite or single in adjoining house, No. 108, recently taken and now refitting; parties wishing to make engagements for the year liberally dealt with. Apply at No. 106.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING HOUSE FULLY and elegantly furnished, having more room than he requires, desires to meet with a party of refinement to occupy the house, and board owner and wife in lieu of rent. Address RESPECTABLE, BOX NO. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent handsomely-furnished apartments, en suite, with private bath, &c.; to physicians, or a party of gentlemen wishing to make an arrangement for the year, a very liberal concession in price will be made.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY ARE NOW prepared to offer their second or third floor of handsomely-furnished, communicating rooms, with first-class board; permanent parties preferred. Apply at No. 219 West 45th st.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—New and handsomely furnished rooms; breakfast if desired; house home-like and neatly kept, with all conveniences; low rent to permanent parties; reference.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE FIRST RE-spectability, in 30th st., near Madison av., will rent a handsomely-furnished front room, modern improvements and ample closets, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, C. L. S., box No. 131 *Times* Office.

$25 AND $30 PER WEEK FOR SECOND and third-floor front rooms on Washington square; quiet parties; no children; with private family. Address HARD TIMES, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COUPLE, OWNING their own house in 58th st., a strictly private party either to board, or will rent half of house; highest references given and required. Address, full particulars, J. B., Box No. 4,571 Post Office.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, ELE-gant parlor suite on first or second floor, to responsible parties; the house and all pertaining first-class; references. Call at No. 125 West 42d st.

A.—APARTMENTS EN SUITE OR SINGLE, elegantly furnished, hot and cold water, private bath-rooms, &c., in the handsomely located apartment house, No. 222 5th av., opposite Cafe Brunswick.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST.—BETWEEN 6TH av. and Broadway—To let to gentlemen, without board, second-floor front alcove; also, second and third floor, sunny rooms; and breakfast in room if desired.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 74 WEST, BE-TWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Desirable rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen; table-board for two; office for a physician.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a handsome suite of rooms, separately or together; house and table first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; en suite or separately; with or without private table; single rooms to gentlemen, without board.

A LARGE, COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED front room, on second floor, to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast, in a private French family; terms moderate. Apply at No. 339 West 31st st.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62, WEST.— To let, with first-class board, well-furnished rooms on second and third stories; also table board; references.

TWO LARGE AND ELEGANT ROOMS, nicely furnished, with first-class board, in one of the most delightful locations in the City. No. 36 West Washington square. Permanently located.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—PARLOR AND BED-room, front, handsomely furnished; bath, &c., with or without private table; also, table board for two. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 111 WEST 38TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, two rooms on second floor and four on third, furnished.

NO. 107 WEST 42D ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, large second-story front room, to gentleman and wife; private family; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without board, to single gentlemen and families. No. 55 Lexington av.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR gentlemen; central neighborhood; contiguous to seven lines of cars. No. 35 West 10th st.

NO. 408 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 42D AND 43D STS.—Parlor suite; three large rooms, with first-class table; also a doctor's office.

WITH BOARD—A FOURTH-STORY BACK ROOM; house and location strictly first class; references required. No. 15 East 46th st.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, No. 36 West 31st st.; references exchanged.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—AC-commodations for physician. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS ON the parlor, second, and third floors to let, with board; location, table, reference, first class.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at No. 155 Madison av. for families or gentlemen; best of references required.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of apartments on parlor floor, with board; private table.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., FIVE DOORS from 5th av.—First or third floor room; bord if desired; small select family; no moving in May.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST.—ONE OR TWO DE-sirable furnished rooms, gas, bath, &c., without board; terms moderate.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—ROOMS, with board, to parties who appreciate and pay for a pleasant home.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suites of apartments in the pleasantly-situated double house No. 45 5th av.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—LARGE AND SMALL room, suitable for family of three or more, with board.

A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT board, in a small private family. No. 218 East 16th st., opposite Dr. Tyng's Church.

NO. 299 HENRY ST., NEAR SCAMMEL ST., A few gentlemen boarders wanted.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD-floor room for gentleman and wife; superior board.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms, with board.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, second floor of private house for light housekeeping, west of and convenient to Windsor Hotel; rent moderate. Address, with full particulars, C. W. T., Windsor Hotel.

WANTED—A HOUSE; I WISH TO LEASE OR rent a good house or tenement, and pay for the same in painting, paper-hanging, calcimining, &c. Address PAINT, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, without board, above 4th st. Address A. D., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

COMFORTABLE HOME.—JUST THE KIND of place for a bank clerk, book-keeper, or professional man of moderate means; two-story and basement, brick and frame house; eight rooms; good cellar, gas, water, water-closet, stationary tubs; thoroughly drained district; fifteen minutes' walk or ride from Hamilton Ferry; thirty minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; cars run all night; five minutes' walk from Prospect Park, Brooklyn; will be sold with or without furniture and piano; can be surrendered for occupation to suit the convenience of the buyer.

Terms easy enough to satisfy any one who has a little ready cash on hand.

Address G. H. B., *New-York Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT NEW THREE-STORY and basement dwelling 20x45, No. 615 Carlton av., Brooklyn, four minutes' walk from main entrance to Prospect Park. Brown-stone front in the Neo-Grec style, very heavy and elaborate. Has a stone bay-window, walnut sash and plate glass in front, first story finished with walnut, stairs walnut, bronze hardware, walnut and marble mantles, elevated oven range, and the entire house heated by steam. All exterior and interior work is entirely new in design, and the house has been built throughout in the most thorough manner possible. Price, $14,000. Terms easy. Apply to G. L. MORSE, Architect, No. 213 Montague st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 85 PENN ST.—

Two-story high-basement sub-cellar brick house, 20x40x100, ten rooms, all improvements, $6,500, cash $2,400; two-story attic extension house at Far Rockaway, Long Island, eleven rooms, $2,300, cash $1,050; only ten minutes' walk to Atlantic Ocean, bay and two depots. G. C. NORTON, No. 54 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A four story stone-front house, three minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry, on Montague place. The house was built for the owner's occupancy; every way complete. Lot 25x100; house 25x58. Apply to J. N. KALLEY, No. 211 Montague place.

BROOKLYN WATER FRONT FOR SALE. —Twenty to thirty lots; thirty-feet water; good bulkheads; near two ferries. Address Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

NO. 514 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOSH HART.......................Sole Proprietor

THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD!

THE VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE
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Indorsed by the *NEW-YORK HERALD!* | Indorsed by the *NEW-YORK HERALD!* Indorsed by the *NEW-YORK HERALD!*

THE NEW-YORK HERALD of March 31 remarks in its comments that the

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway,

Is the Best Variety Theatre in the City.

THE TRUTH AT LAST!

BEST VARIETY THEATRE IN THE CITY. BEST VARIETY

This has been the talk of families—ladies and children—for the past four years.

An Entire Change of Bill Every Week!

MONDAY, APRIL 5, first appearance of the world renowned and original

P E A K

FAMILY,

PEAK FAMILY, PEAK FAMILY,

consisting of SEVEN STAR PERFORMERS.

Their silver table and staff bells are the most magnificent ever seen.

The Harp performance by Miss FANNY PEAK is the most beautiful ever listened to.

First week of the three Russian Athletes.

DUNBAR, ANTONIO, JOHANOFF,

in their wonderful performance, LA PERCHE.

Reappearance of the most finished vocalist on the Stage,

MISS NELLIE ST. JOHN,

by the request of everyboby

HARRIGAN AND HART,
HARRIGAN AND HART,
HARRIGAN AND HART,

in their great sketch,

WHO OWNS THE LINE?
WHO OWNS THE LINE? WHO OWNS THE LINE?
WHO OWNS THE LINE?

HARRIGAN sings his great song,

MULDOON, THE SOLID MAN.
MULDOON, THE SOLID MAN.
MULDOON, THE SOLID MAN.
MULDOON, THE SOLID MAN.
MULDOON, THE SOLID MAN.

HARRIGAN AND HART'S

REGULAR ARMY, OH! REGULAR ARMY, OH! REGULAR ARMY, OH! | REGULAR ARMY, OH!

After many weeks of practice,

Miss KITTY O'NEIL, Miss KITTY O'NEIL,

on the above evening will appear for the first time in her LANCASHIRE CLOG DANCE.

Mr. R. M. CARROLL AND SONS in pleasing acts.

Mr. JOHN WILD, Mr. JOHN WILD,

in three laughable characters.

Second week of the beautiful vocalist, Mlle. ALBERTAZZIE.

Second week of PROF. LEON AND SONS, The Matchless Athletes.

Mr. WM. CARTER, Mr. CHAS. WHITE,

and entire company, in A NEW OLIO.

Concluding with the Sensation Drama,

98;

Or, THE MURDER AT THE FARM.

Mr. Ed. Harrigan, Mr. Tony Hart, and the entire company in the cast.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

EXTRA NOTICE.—MONDAY, April 12, at an outlay of $800 IN GOLD, the world-renowned MAJILTONS, for one week only.

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22 REGT. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, ARMORY 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS T. FERRIS, DECEASED.

FIFTY-THREE VALUABLE

CENTRAL PARK LOTS,

on

58TH AND 59TH STS.,

OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK,

NEAR 5TH AV. PLAZA;

Also, on

8TH AND 9TH AVS.,

69TH, 70TH, 79TH, 81ST, AND 82D STS.,

to be sold at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 13,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The sale includes

A LARGE PLOT OF TWENTY LOTS ON

58TH AND 59TH STS.,

west of the

5TH AV. PLAZA,

and opposite

CENTRAL PARK.

Suitable for Public Buildings, Hotels, Churches, &c.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE.

Two-thirds can remain on mortgage.

Maps at office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 259 MADISON AV., STABLE AND LOT NO. 53 CHRISTOPHER ST., AND HOUSES AND LOTS ON CHERRY AND WATER STS.,

By order of the Executors of Philetus H. Holt, deceased,

On THURSDAY, April 8,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

MADISON AVENUE.—The very desirable first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot No. 259 Madison av., east side, between 38th and 39th sts. The house is in prime order and contains modern improvements. Lot 25x115 feet.

CHRISTOPHER STREET.—The brick stable and lot No. 53 Christopher st., north side, near 4th st. Lot 25x75 feet.

CHERRY STREET.—The three four-story brick houses and lots Nos. 243, 245, 247 Cherry st., south side, near Rutgers slip.

WATER STREET.—The three three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 506, 506½, and 508 Water st., north side, in the rear of the Cherry street property.

BROOKLYN.

The three-story brick house and lot south-east corner of Hoyt and Dean sts.

Maps at the office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.— Property on Warren, 14th, 17th, and 18th sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 6, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, under the direction of John W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Referee,

WARREN STREET—Lease of lot, with five-story marble-front store and lot, 25x80 feet, No. 51; lot leased for twenty-one years from May 1, 1875; lease from the New-York Orphan Asylum Society; ground rent, $1,250 per annum, and taxes and assessments.

WEST FOURTEENTH STREET—The three-story and attic brick, brown-stone trimmings, high-stoop dwelling and lot, No. 151; house, 25x55 feet; lot, 103.3 feet.

EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET—The five-story brick tenement, No. 413; building, 25x45 feet; lot, 92 feet.

EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET—The five-story brick tenement, No. 412, directly in rear; building, 25x45 feet; lot, 92 feet.

EDGAR LOGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER, will sell on THURSDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

NO. 208 WEST 46TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,

Elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, all improvements, fine order.

NO. 406 8TH AV., NRAR 30TH ST.,

Very valuable business property, with first-class brown-stone three-story and basement house, covering lot 25x100.

SIXTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, room F, basement.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—House and Lot at Auction.—Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, 6th April, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by R. V. Harnett, auctioneer, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under foreclosure, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot of ground known as No. 33 West 127th st., 366 feet west of 5th av.; house 18.9x45, lot 18.9x100; a first-class house, with all improvements; $9,000 to remain on mortgage. Sale positive, and no adjournment. Inquire of auctioneer.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN WISH, WITH board in private family, two large rooms, with running hot and cold water, and grate fire on bath-room floor; middle rooms won't do, and boarding-houses need not reply; location above 14th st., on stage route. Address, with terms, PERMANENT, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in Brooklyn or New-Jersey, within one hours' ride from the City Hall; social, private family preferred; price, from $12 to $14; permanent, if suited. Address, with particulars, L. C., Box 183 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; hot and cold water and good closet-room; location from 10th to 15th sts., and between 5th and 9th avs.; terms must be moderate. Address, giving full particulars, "BANK," Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, GOOD BOARD, from June 15 to Aug. 15, for a family of four persons and two servants; requiring five good rooms. Address L. & M., No. 30 Broad st.

A SMALL FAMILY WANT BOARD FOR THE Summer in the country within about two hours' ride of the City; no other boarders. Address Post Office Box No. 2,371.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

AHMED.

THE SUPREME SPECTACLE of the AGE TRIUMPHANT.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The plot of the play rests upon a number of stage pictures, which are of singular beauty and effectiveness.—*New-York World.*

A spectacle play which, while possessing the practical ability of the "White Fawns" and "Black Crooks" of the period, surpasses them in attributes of plot, mind, taste, and artistic form.—*New-York Tribune.*

The most truly artistic scenes we have ever seen on any stage. The tournament in the second act, and a fairy cave in the third, won instant recognition from the immense audience.—*New-York Herald.*

The Silver Grotto in the third act may with justice be cited as a set of unparalleled magnificence, and the combination of masses of shining metal with water jets bounding like molten silver in the lime-light, these forming a background to the evolutions of a capitally trained corps de ballet, present a sight never to be forgotten.—*New-York Times.*

OLD TIMES AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Carriages may now be ordered at 10:45 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

A DRAMATIC RECITAL

BY MR. GEORGE RIDDLE,

WEDNESDAY, April 7, at 2 P. M.

Seats may be obtained at the box-office.

Doors open at 1:30.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Until further notice, will be presented Messrs. Lester Wallack and Pierrepont Edwards' great drama, the ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN,

With elegant and appropriate scenery and appointments, and characters by Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. J. W. Carroll, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mrs. C. E. Edwin, Mme. Ponisi, Misses Ada Dyas, Effie Germon, Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton, and Mabel Leonard.

In active preparation for early production a powerful romantic drama, adapted from the great French play, "Les Filles des Marbres," and entitled RAFAEL.

With entirely new scenery, costumes, and appointments.

PARK THEATRE. MR. FRANK MAYO IN **DAVY CROCKET.** Miss ROSA RAND as ELEANOR VAUGHN And a good company. EVERY EVENING, SATURDAY MATINEE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THIRD MONTH.

THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Attracting majestic audiences of 3,000.

Mr. RIGNOLD as the YOUNG MONARCH.

Begins evenings at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

Musical Director.....................MAX MARETZEK

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, AT 8, AND SATURDAY MATINEE, APRIL 10, AT 1:30.

First time, Flotow's new opera, in three acts, L'OMBRA. (THE SHADOW.)

General admission, $1; reserved seats, (extra) $1; family circle, 50 cents; boxes, $8 and $10.

Sale of tickets commences Monday, April 5, at the Academy and at Nos. 701 and 714 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.....................Manager

Grand success of the fearless lady gymnast, Mlle. LEONA DARE.

The WORRELL SISTERS in FRIDOLIN.

Reappearance of SOL SMITH RUSSELL.

First appearance of the great Irish vocalist, Mr. PAT RODNEY,

with the best company in America.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

ROBINSON HALL. MODOCS.

Positively the last week of

THE MODOCS OF THE LAVA BEDS,

including

SCAR-FACED CHARLEY,
STEAM-BOAT FRANK,
SHACKNASTY JIM, AND TOBEY RIDDLE.

ALSO, KLAMATH AND SHASTA CHIEFS,

who will give illustrations of Indian life. Col. A. B. Meacham, Chairman of the Peace Commission, will give a graphic description of the Modoc war and massacre; the whole entertainment being refined and elegant. Indorsed by Wendell Phillips and Alfred H. Love and other prominent gentlemen.

Admission 75 cents, 50 cents, and 35 cents.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 8, at 2.

LAST AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL.

ADMISSION, 75 CENTS; RESERVED SEATS, $1.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 10, at 8.

Sixth and Last Symphony Concert.

SOLOIST, MME. MADELINE SCHILLER, PIANO.

Admission, $1 and $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be had on and after MONDAY at Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that Mr. Theo. Thomas will give his LAST TWO CONCERTS OF THE SEASON ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, at 8, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 17, at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.

The GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA in SIX ACTS and TEN TABLEAUX. Produced with new scenery by ARRIOGONIA, CULBERT, FARREN, and WATSON. Machinery by HARRY WEST and assistants. Costumes by LOUIS CARLAND. Properties by F. H. HOFELE. Music by BENJAMIN J. DEAN. Gotten up at an expense of $25,000, and now the great sensation of EUROPE and NEW-YORK.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Near Opera House, Broadway and 29th st.

THE SPELLING MATCH.

THE BLACKBIRDS, &c.

WAMBOLD'S SINGS

"LITTLE ROBIN, TELL KITTY I'M COMING."

Seats secured. MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ECHOES FROM ZION.

Things New *and* **Old** *in* **Sacred Song.** *Edited by* **W. F. Sherwin.** For **Prayer, Praise** and **Revival Meetings,** *comprising the* **leading favorite songs** *with* **many choice new ones.** *The most* **desirable collection** *of* **Devotional Hymns** *and* **Music ever issued.** It contains 128 handsome pages. Price, paper, 25 cts.; $20 per 100. Boards, 30 cts.; $25 per hundred. Cloth, flexible, 35 cts.; $30 per hundred. Mailed at retail prices. Publishers, **HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481** Broadway, New-York. Box No. 3,567.

THE SHONINGER ORGANS.

The undersigned **have obtained** *the* **General Agency** *of this* **well-known** *and* **popular Organ. Prices low** *for* **cash. Monthly installments received.** *The* **trade supplied** *on the most* **liberal terms** *at* **factory prices. Agents Wanted** *in every* **county** *in the* **United States** *and* **Canada. Illustrated Catalogues mailed for 3 cent stamp. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.**

M. M. MERRELL,

NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.,)

A LARGE STOCK OF

PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,

To Rent or Sell Cheap.

SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7 1-4 OCTAVE, four round cornered, carved-leg Bradbury pianoforte, used eight months, cost $1,000, for $300; stool, cover, music cabinet, and box for shipping.

Also, two parlor suits, in satin, cost $900, for $450.

Bedroom suits, carpet, &c., for less than half cost; used by private family six months.

Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av., New-York City.

A GREAT OFFER!—HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will for a few days dispose of 100 PIANOS, ORGANS, and MELODEONS, new and second hand, of first-class makers, including Waters', at lower prices than ever offered before. Instruments to let. Monthly installments received. We invite the public to examine our stock. Catalogues mailed.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE piano-forte for sale; four round corners; carved legs; made by Chickering & Sons, Boston; short time in use; rich tone; is good as new; price $375. Apply at A. D. BATTERSON'S, No. 690 6th av., near 40th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SOLO SOPRANO WANTED FOR ST. PAUL'S Cathedral, Buffalo, N. Y. (Quartet and chorus.) Full, rich, and true voice; good reader. Address HOBART WEED, Buffalo, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

THE BIG BONANZA!!

THE HIT OF 1875. EIGHTH WEEK. HOUSES CROWDED.

The Great Society Novelty. 50TH TO 57TH PERFORMANCE. LAUGHTER INCESSANT.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

THE BIG BONANZA! THE BIG BONANZA.

Seats may be secured twenty days in advance by mail, messenger, or telegram.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE
ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE
TO WITNESS
TO WITNESS

THE MOST IMPOSING SPECTACULAR DISPLAY EVER CONCEIVED BY HUMAN IMAGINATION!

THE RESOURCES OF SCIENCE, SKILL, ART, AND WEALTH EXHAUSTED IN PERFECTING THE SILVER ARMORED

VISION OF THE HOURIS
VISION OF THE HOURIS

AND MAKING IT THE MOST DAZZLING PICTURE OF GLITTERING SPLENDOR THAT EVER ENTRANCED THE SENSES!

500 BEAUTIFUL SILVER-CLAD LADIES IN THE MAGNIFICENT MARCH OF THE AMAZONS. PRESENTING AN ENRAPTURING VIEW OF LOVELINESS, INCANDESCENCE, AND GORGEOUSNESS WHOLLY WITHOUT PRECEDENT IN THE REALM OF FANCY.

THE IMAGINATION CONFOUNDED BY THE MASSIVE GRANDEUR OF THIS ENTERTAINMENT.

MONDAY, APRIL 5,

REPRODUCTION OF THE WONDERFUL PAGEANT

CONGRESS OF THE MONARCHS.
CONGRESS OF THE MONARCHS.

REORGANIZED AND EQUIPPED FOR THE GREAT TRAVELING CAMPAIGN OF 1875 ITS FORMER MAGNIFICENCE PALED BY THE TRANSCENDENT BEAUTY OF ITS NEW AND BRILLIANT WARDROBE, ITS GORGEOUS TRAPPINGS, GILDED CHARIOTS, AND ITS GOLD AND SILVER ARMOR. IT REPRESENTS IN ONE GRAND AND GLITTERING PROCESSION THE LEADING SOVEREIGNS OF ALL NATIONS, RESPLENDENT IN JEWELS AND PRECIOUS STONES. THE PRESENT SHORT SEASON WILL GIVE THE PUBLIC OF NEW-YORK A FINAL OPPORTUNITY OF WITNESSING THIS MAGNIFICENT SCENE, WHICH FOR GRANDEUR OF DESIGN AND BRILLIANCY OF EXECUTION HAS PROVED A MARVEL OF SPECTACULAR PAGEANTRY. THIS, WITH ALL THE OTHER GRAND AND IMPOSING FEATURES, WILL BE GIVEN ENTIRE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE ENTIRE HIPPODROME PROGRAMME,
THE ENTIRE HIPPODROME PROGRAMME,
REQUIRING
THREE HOURS FOR ITS PERFORMANCE,
THREE HOURS FOR ITS PERFORMANCE,
IS GIVEN
BOTH DAY AND NIGHT!
BOTH DAY AND NIGHT!

NEW RACES UPON THE GRAND COURSE,

IN WHICH ARE EXHIBITED THE REMARKABLE SPEED OF THE NEW ENGLISH RUNNING HORSES, RIDDEN BY BRAVE AND BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES!

THIS WEEK EVERY ENTERTAINMENT INTERSPERSED WITH

GRAND TROTTING RACES.
GRAND TROTTING RACES.

IN WHICH ARE ALREADY ENTERED MANY FAVORITE HORSES OF THIS AND ADJACENT CITIES.

PAGEANTS, PROCESSIONS, AND THE RENOWNED HURDLE, FLAT, CHARIOT, AND OTHER CONTESTS, DAY AND NIGHT.

MENAGERIE OPEN AT 1 AND 6:30.

Grand Amphitheatre Entertainment at 2:30 and 8.

General admission, 30 cents; children under ten 15 cents. Seats reserved six days in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........................A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.

107TH TO 114TH TIME of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of THE TWO ORPHANS.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, April 10, EIGHTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, BENEFIT of Miss Kate Claxton.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

CARD.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

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Nos. 102, 104, and 106 COURT ST., near STATE.

MAX MARETZEK, EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, GEO. W. MORGAN, ANTOINE REIFF JR., W. F. MILLS, Signor G. MOROSINI, AUGUST ARNOLD, A. STEINHAUS, Signor E. MARZO, OTTO KUPHAL, MARK HALLAM, Signor A. MAGNI, and many other eminent Artists and Professors give their personal attention to students in the different branches of the New-York Conservatory.

PUPILS NOW RECEIVED FOR THE SPRING COURSE. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY.

STEINWAY HALL. TO-NIGHT.

SUNDAY, APRIL 4,

FIRST GRAND SACRED CONCERT

of the

NATIONAL HUNGARIAN GYPSY ORCHESTRA OF VIENNA,

whose success has been unprecedented, when a programme of

EXTRAORDINARY BRILLIANCY WILL BE PRESENTED.

GENERAL ADMISSION, 75 CENTS.

RESERVED SEATS, ONE DOLLAR.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 5,

LAST CONCERT OF THE INAUGURAL SERIES.

STEINWAY HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1875,

A GRAND CONCERT

for the benefit of the widow of the late W. H. DAVIS,

on which occasion the following brilliant CONSTELLATION OF STARS

will most positively appear in a great programme: Mme. MARIE SALVOTTI, Mrs. M. D. SIMMONS, Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Mr. GEORGE SHEWELL, Herr ADOLPH SOHST, Miss SOPHIA FLORA HEILBRON, Mr. A. H. PEASE, Miss JENNIE LEWIS, Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN, Sig. AGRAMONTE.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.

Now on sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

THE TALISMAN, BY BALFE.

"Flow'ret, I Kiss Thee," sung by Mr. Maas, 40c.; "The Lady Evelina," sung by Miss Kellogg, 50c.; "Beneath a Portal," sung by Miss Beaumont, 40c.; "Crusaders' March," 40c.; "Talisman Waltzes," by Baker, 75c. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

NOTICE.—LONDON-MADE HARNESS. REDUCTION OF PRICES.

The entire stock of THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY, No. 20 East 14th st., between 5th av. and University place, the largest and most complete, in strictly first-class goods, ever exhibited in this country, is now offered for sale at a liberal discount from regular marked prices, for ready money only.

All the Harness, Saddles, Bridles, and Horse Clothing are hand sewn; all are the productions of a leading London maker, who has no other agency in America, and the whole stock has been imported before the recent increase of the tariff.

March 31, 1875.

CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 6TH AV.—FOR sale, the well-known livery stables of Thomas Norris, size 48x140. Will sell at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN IMPORTED LANDAU, IN PER-fect order. Apply at private stable, No. 156 East 30th st.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, AN ELEGANT stable in 39th st., near 5th av. Inquire at No. 64 Leonard st., corner Church st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S FAREWELL.

AIMEE IN LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, the sprightliest of French Operas Bouffe.

AIMEE in her original creation, ROSE MICHON, unanimously declared her best character, and in which she receives five encores nightly.

GREAT HIT OF LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, which enjoyed a run of 200 nights in Paris, and in which AIMEE has achieved her greatest triumphs.

LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,

THE JOLLIEST OF FRENCH OPERAS BOUFFE, can be performed for a limited number of nights only, as other Opera Bouffe novelties are in preparation for THE FAREWELL APPEARANCES OF AIMEE, which will be continued this week,

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, in Offenbach's now world-famous Opera Bouffe, LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,

produced with new scenery, costumes, properties, appointments, perfect mise en scène, the cast including AIMEE in her original creation..........ROSE MICHON supported by Mlles. Nardynn, Dubouchet, Cantrelle, Sivry, Vandelet, Delmas, Coraglia, Defrang; Messrs. Kolletz, Dubouchet, Arrygotti, Guyot, Adoret.

Chorus and Orchestra under direction of C. VAN GHEL.

RISTORI'S RETURN TO NEW-YORK.

LYCEUM THEATRE—NEXT WEEK.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE.

MONDAY, April 12, ELIZABETH.

TUESDAY, April 13, LAST RISTORI NIGHT. LUCREZIA BORGIA,

and the celebrated sleep-walking scene from Shakespeare's sublime tragedy MACBETH.

WEDNESDAY, April 14, RISTORI MATINEE, MARIE ANTOINETTE.

THURSDAY, April 15, RISTORI IN NEWARK.

FRIDAY, April 16, RISTORI IN BROOKLYN.

LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, APRIL 6, 1875,

IN AID OF THE FLOATING HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

TABLEAU OF HUNTINGTON'S REPUBLICAN COURT will be presented at 10 o'clock precisely.

Followed by a TEA-PARTY, served by ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE LADIES, IN COSTUMES OF A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The Grand Ball will open at 11 o'clock.

Music will be furnished by Messrs. GRAFULLA and BERNSTEIN; Supper by Messrs. DAM & SANBORN.

The committee would be pleased if the guests who feel so disposed will appear in COSTUMES OF THE LAST CENTURY.

TICKETS, $3 EACH.

Boxes and tickets for sale at the head-quarters of the Executive Committee, Wheeler & Wilson Parlors, No. 44 East 14th st., from 10 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Tickets can also be procured of the following gentlemen, members of the Executive Committee:

JOHN P. FAURE, Nos. 198 and 200 Church st.
WILLIAM H. GUION, Jr., No. 63 Wall st.
GOUVERNEUR K. LANSING, Earle's Hotel.
MARLIN F. HATCH, No. 50 Liberty st., Room No. 12.
CHARLES C. CONKLIN, No. 309 Canal st.
THOMAS C. TWEDDLE, No. 44 East 14th st.
A. K. BOLAN, St. Nicholas Hotel.
GEORGE A. DENIG, No. 58 Barclay st.
HENRY C. DEWITT, No. 247 Broadway.
CHARLES SCHWACOFER, No. 66 Wall st.
C. P. KREIZER, M. D., No. 348 East 18th st.
WRIGHT BABCOCK, No. 500 Broome st.
HENRY M. WEED, No. 111 Liberty st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To correct an impression that it is understood prevails to some extent, the public is hereby informed that the "Lady Washington Reception" will comprise a reception (en tableau) and tea party, followed by a ball, not a promenade concert, and that no guests in other than evening dress will be admitted on the floor after 11 o'clock.

By order of the Executive Committee,

WM. H. GUION, Secretary.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT

TO LINDA GILBERT

for the

GILBERT LIBRARY AND PRISONERS' AID FUND, AT BARNUM'S HIPPODROME, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20,

on which occasion the following artists will appear:

MRS. PHILIP D. GULAGER,
MISS ANNA DRASDIL,
MR. H. A. BISCHOFF, MR. F. REMMERTZ,
and MR. S. B. MILLS, Pianist,

in conjunction with

THE NEW-YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY,
THE BROOKLYN HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
and THE ARION SOCIETY.

With a Grand Orchestra of 100 Performers.

CONDUCTOR..........DR. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH

By order of the Executive Committee tickets have been placed at

A POPULAR STANDARD.

RESERVED SEATS, $1. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

They may be purchased at the box office of the Hippodrome, Madison av.; Tyson's, Windsor Hotel; Ditson's, Pond's and Millet's musical stores, and at Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, April 4.

Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8.

Production, at an enormous expense, of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S LIFE OF CHRIST,

Beautifully illustrated by a series of pictorial tableaux, preceded by the illusive Cyclorama of PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,

with the wonderful effects of a MIDNIGHT STORM.

Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

MATINEE AT 2; EVENING AT 8.

MIDNIGHT STORM. PARIS TRAINED BIRDS

Enchanted Cabinet. PARIS Lightning Calculator.

Master LEO. Illuminated Panorama.

PARIS BY NIGHT.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, April 9, joint benefit of JOHN CORNISH and S. W. TILLOTSON.

PARIS BY NIGHT and VOLUNTEER SPECIALTIES.

Admission, 50 cents; children 25 cents.

MR. CHARLES FITZSIMMONS'

GRAND CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7, 1875,

At 8 o'clock.

The following distinguished artists will take part: Mrs. Philip D. Gulager, Soprano; Mrs. Anna Drasdil, Contralto; Mr. S. B. Mills, Pianist; Mr. W. C. Baird, Baritone; Mr. George Ellard, Tenor; Mr. Arthur T. Hills, Tenor; Mr. W. C. Baird, Baritone; Mr. Horace Howland, Bass; the Weber Quartet. Mr. James H. Wilson, Accompanist. Mr. Charles Fitzsimmons, Organist and Director.

Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

Tickets at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 39 Union square; and at the hall.

EVENING WITH THE GREAT MUSICIANS.

J. N. PATTISON'S

LECTURE, WITH PIANO-FORTE RECITALS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8,

at DE GARMO HALL, (5th av. and 14th st.)

Subject—FRANZ LISZT.

Tickets $1, at Nos. 547 and 711 Broadway.

NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF ORATORY.

ELOCUTION in all its branches, including Dramatic Rehearsals, Vocal Culture, Respiration, &c., taught by a Faculty of Experienced Professors. Established in connection with the

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN,

Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY.

FINE ARTS.

ART NOTICE.

Important sale of

WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS

ON

TO-MORROW EVENING, at 8 o'clock,

at Somerville's Old Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ART NOTICE.

Important sale at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5TH AV.

The entire collection of paintings belonging to George J. James, together with the works of Ishames A. Oertel and other artists of distinction, now on exhibition, will be sold on the EVENINGS of

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 12TH AND 13TH INST.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

THE RECENT ACTION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES CONDEMNED—PROTEST FROM THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK—MEMORIAL TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The following protest and memorial is being extensively circulated throughout the City, and is daily receiving the signatures of all classes in the community:

To the President and Members of the Board of Education:

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, beg leave respectfully to lay before the Board of Eduation the following protest and memorial:

Having learned, through the public prints, that "the Trustees of the Catholic parochial schools in this City" have proposed to your board to consider the subject of applying a portion of the public money raised by general taxation, to the support of these parochial or sectarian schools, we protest against any arrangement by which this appropriation of the public money shall be made, directly or indirectly. And we request your honorable body to meet the proposal with a prompt and decisive denial, for the following, with other reasons:

1. That the school system of the City of New-York is unsurpassed by that of any city in the world in its completeness, thoroughness, impartiality, and adaptedness to the wants of the people, extending its advantages to all alike, and possessing no features that make the system justly objectionable to any.

2. That the free education of all the children in the same schools, in the same studies, under the same teachers, tends to the culture of that common sympathy and union vital to the security of peace and social order in a Republic, and especially in a great city where the government is popular, and rests upon the intelligence, virtue, and unity of the people.

3. That the appropriation of public money to the support of the schools under one or another religious sect or denomination would disintegrate and destroy the entire public school system, making it necessary to yield to similar demands from all sects, parties, and societies preferring to have their children taught by teachers of their own views in religion, science, politics, or of their own nationality, thus frittering away the noble democratic-republican system of equal advantages, which has hitherto been the pride and glory of New-York.

4. That the proposal to support "the Catholic parochial schools," by the public money, introduces a religious controversy into our educational and political system, which, in all ages and countries, has been disastrous to the peace of the community; and at the present moment the attempt of any religious sect to get the use of funds raised by general taxation would be the signal for a most determined resistance on the part of all the friends of religious liberty and equal rights.

5. That the proposal now made by "the Trustees of the Catholic parochial schools" is prohibited by the School act, and also by the charter of the City of New-York.

The eighteenth section of the School act of the 3d of July, 1851, declares that:

"No school shall be entitled to or receive any portion of the school money in which the religious doctrines or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect shall be taught, inculcated, or practiced, or in which any book or books are used containing compositions favorable or prejudicial to the particular doctrines or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect, or which shall teach the doctrines or tenets of any religious sect."

The 75th section of the City Charter, as amended by section ten of chapter 737 of the laws of 1873, says:

"No money belonging to the City or City and County of New-York, raised by taxation upon the property of the citizens thereof, shall be appropriated in aid of any religious or denominational school; neither shall any property, real or personal, belonging to said City or said City and County, be disposed of to any such school, except upon the sale thereof at public auction, after the same has been duly advertised, at which sale such school shall be the highest bidder, and upon payment of the sum so bid into the City Treasury; neither shall any property belonging to the City or City and County be leased to any school, except upon such terms as City property may be leased to private parties, after the same has been duly advertised."

These enactments and provisions render it impracticable, while they are in existence, to apply any part of the public money to schools that are religious or denominational, or in which the doctrines of any religious sect are taught, or in which any book is used containing compositions favorable or prejudicial to any religious sect. We ask nothing more nor less than the impartial execution of the law, to which the people of all sects are subject alike.

6. That if Presbyterians or Baptists, Catholics or Methodists, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Unitarians, or any other body of religionists, or if any sect in moral or social science, or party in political associations, or of common nationality, or united by any other ties of affinity, prefer to have their children instructed in schools by themselves, they should maintain them at their own expense, and the appropriation of public money for the purpose would be a wrong to be resisted to the last extremity.

7. That if the public money could be lawfully appropriated to sectarian purposes, it should be divided among the sects in proportion to the amount of taxes paid by each sect, so that no one sect may be compelled to pay for the support of the schools of another, such schools being avowedly a part of the system by which the sect is to be perpetuated and increased; but as such a division is obviously impracticable, no appropriation can be made to the schools of any one sect, consistently with the rights of all the rest.

8. That under the guidance of the present intelligent and faithful Board of Education, the school system of New-York is nobly working out the ends for which it was, in so great wisdom, founded; and while we decidedly protest against the proposed overthrow of its essential feature, the impartial education of all the children of the City, we confidently look to the enlightened patriotism of your honorable body to preserve the system in its integrity, for the common good of the whole people.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE AND SENATOR JACOBS' COMMISSION.

The members of the Produce Exchange express their willingness that Senator Jacobs' commission should examine into the rates for grading grain charged by the merchants of this City. The truth is, that the Exchange has no rules to govern the matter which is the subject of Senator Jacobs' intended inquiries. Terminal charges of grain arriving via canal are a matter of bargain between the buyer and seller, although there are certain rates established by custom which are recognized in the absence of a special agreement. These are as follows: The seller pays—for towing boat to place of delivery one-eighth of a cent per bushel; half of the weighing charges, ⅜ of a cent per bushel; for unloading canal-boat, ¾ of a cent per bushel; total, 1¼ cents per bushel. The buyer pays half the weighing charges, ⅜ of a cent per bushel, and for loading and stowing the vessel, ⅜ of a cent per bushel. If the grain needs to be cleaned on going on board, there is an extra charge for blowing and screening of ¼ cent per bushel. This makes a grand total of 2¼ cents per bushel, of which the seller pays 1¼ cents and the buyer 1 cent. Producemen think Senator Jacobs' object to be to show that the canal tolls are but a small circumstance to the terminal charge. The tolls between Buffalo and Troy are 3 1-10 cents per bushel, and between Oswego and Troy 1 4-5 cents per bushel. To this must be added a charge of $2 for the towage of each canal-boat from Troy to Albany.

THE HEWITT CADETSHIP.

About thirty candidates presented themselves at the New-York College, corner of Lexington avenue and Twenty-third street, yesterday, to pass a competitive examination for the cadetship at the Naval Academy offered by Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Congressman from the Tenth District. The Board of Mental Examiners consisted of Gen. Webb, President of the New-York College; Commodore McCrea, United States Navy; and Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Pastor of the St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth street. The examination was conducted by Profs. Fitzgerald Tisdale and Morrison McGuckin, of the New-York College. The physical examination was made by Dr. John T. Nagle, of the Health Department, and Dr. Stuyvesant F. Morris, who rejected four candidates. The examination was very creditable to the competitors, and the successful boy only won his laurels after a hard battle. The order of merit in which the three foremost candidates stood was as follows: John F. Luby fifty-one points, John P. Fawcett forty-nine, and Frank W. Styles forty-eight points. The board finally recommended John F. Luby, aged sixteen years, of No. 311 East Forty-first street, a son of Thomas Clark Luby, a prominent leader in the Irish National Organization of this city, to Hon. Abram Hewitt, as the candidate who passed the best examination for the cadetship. A large number of prominent persons were present at the examination.

[Advertisement.]
BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash, BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Dey st., New-York.

STORAGE.
Family Plate and other valuables received on storage as usual by
BLACK, STARR & FROST,
SUCCESSORS TO BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
Packages called for and delivered free of charge in this City.
John Manning's Advertising Agency.

THE
Windsor Wagon.
Our new Wagon finds great favor with gentlemen driving the fastest road horses, who pronounce it the BEST WAGON FOR SPEEDING yet produced.
Our side-bars resting directly on the axles, vastly increased STIFFNESS is obtained, and, the body resting on springs attached to the side-bars, the disagreeable jar of the so-called HARD WAGON is obviated. By this method, combined with the VERTICAL STEEL PLATE IN AXLE, we are enabled to construct a top-Wagon of 150 POUNDS WEIGHT equal in STIFFNESS to the ordinary 250-POUND WAGON. Specimens on view at our warerooms, 5th av., corner 21st st., or at the factory.
A gentleman in Philadelphia, who owns a 150-pound top "Windsor," says:
"The 'Windsor' Buggy arrived in good order. I must say it is the truest running Wagon and the nicest I have ever seen or heard of.
I cannot but give your folks the preference for durability, style, lightness, strength, and finish."
Another gentleman, in California, who ordered by telegram a no-top "Windsor," weighing 131 pounds, and for two men, writes;
"The little wagon arrived all right. You wish to know how it suits. My horse is pleased with it, my friends are pleased with it, and last, though not least, (for my weight is 202½ pounds,) I am delighted with it.
I regard the wagon as a model of beauty and strength. In my judgment your house is chief. Yours is the best work in the world. I write strong, for my judgment in this matter I find to be correct."
J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,
of Twenty-fifth st.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
Attention is invited to our new Shaft Coupling.

TO
ADVERTISERS.
When a merchant wishes to secure the services of a buyer for an important branch of his business, it is readily understood that the compensation of such a buyer will depend almost entirely on his capacity, skill, and experience, and he may be dear at $3,000 and cheap at $20,000 per year, according as he is experienced and capable.
Newspaper advertising may be compared to a vigilant and watchful salesman, who not only invites business relations, but goes after the public into its private walks and ways, and its effectiveness must depend largely on the skill employed in presenting the merits of any article to the public eye so as to produce the best results.
Newspaper advertising is an art. It is not enough alone to advertise. It is necessary, in order to win success, to advertise in the most effective manner and to employ the best skill, as being both the best and by many times the cheapest.
Newspaper advertisements prepared and inserted in the principal papers throughout the country, promptly, systematically, and intelligently, and on the most favorable conditions.
Communications should be addressed,
JOHN MANNING,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENT,
No. 1 Bond st., New-York.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., Union square.
Messrs. CHENEY BROTHERS, Silk Manufacturers, Hartford, Conn.
AMERICAN WATCH Co., Waltham, Mass.
ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 1 Bond st.
BREWSTER & Co., of Broome st., Carriage builders.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, 19 Maiden lane.
Ve J. MAGNIN GUEDIN & Co., 652 Broadway.
L. PRANG & Co., Fine Art Publishers, Boston, Mass.
BLACK, STARR & FROST, (successors to Ball, Black & Co.,) 565 and 567 Broadway.
A. RAYMOND & Co., corner Fulton and Nassau sts.
John Manning's Advertising Agency.

Willcox & Gibbs.
The only Standard Sewing-machine REALLY
Silent and Light Running.
MAKES A SECURE SEAM—the best, if properly sewn.
IS SAFE FOR WOMEN—even if delicate. Physicians recommend it.
IS EASIEST TO LEARN—and for families and many manufacturers,
HAS NO RIVAL!
Main Office: No. 658 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Brooklyn Office: No. 76 COURT ST.
Jersey City Office: No. 265 GROVE ST.
CAUTION!—BEWARE OF UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS who japan old and worn-out machines, and palm them off as new. Also, buy none but genuine needles. Each and every needle made by us is stamped on the shank, "Pat. March, 1861." All others are worthless.
GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

NOVELTIES
IN
Furniture Coverings
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
NEW STYLES OF
CRETONNES AND SATINES,
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 AND 659 BROADWAY.
FRENCH DRESS-MAKING.
DRESSES, CLOAKS, AND RIDING-HABITS
made equal to European goods, and warranted to give better satisfaction, men only being employed in making.
MME. MARI LEDERER,
No. 155 East 55th st.

The Industrial Exhibition Company,
NEW-YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOURTH SERIES DRAWING of PREMIUM BONDS, issued according to special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, will be held publicly, in accordance with the plan of redemption, on MONDAY, April 5, 1875, at 5 o'clock P. M., at STEINWAY HALL, 14th st., near 4th av.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1875.
F. A. ALBERGER, President.
WM. C. MOORE, Treasurer.
REUBEN J. TODD, Secretary.
Admission free.

EVERY BOND BOUGHT
TO-MORROW,
ON OR BEFORE
4:30 o'clock P. M.,
Will participate in the Fourth Series Drawing, held at Steinway Hall To-Morrow, (Monday,) April 5, at 5 o'clock P. M.

2 Premiums at	$100,000
2 Premiums at	35,000
4 Premiums at	10,000
4 Premiums at	5,000
4 Premiums at	3,000
8 Premiums at	1,000
40 Premiums at	500

And many others.
Postponements impossible under this plan. Don't compare it with a Lottery; bear in mind that the Capital invested,
$20,
is always secured.
Call or address To-Morrow, before 5 o'clock, at
Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 23 Park Row, New-York,
(Post-Office Drawer No. 29.)
Or
HEIDELBERGER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 216 BROADWAY.
(Park Bank Building.)

SPRING EXPOSITION
OF
PARIS COSTUMES
AND
CARRIAGE WRAPS,
AND OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
MONDAY, APRIL 5.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

OPENING
ON
Monday, April 5,
OF ALL THE
LATEST PARIS STYLES
IN
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,
Plain and Fancy Dress Materials,
All Silk and Silk and Wool Grenadines
EVENING DRESS FABRICS,
INDIA AND FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS,
PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,
PERCALES, CAMBRICS, GINGHAMS,
French, English, and American
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
India Shawls,
Laces and Embroideries,
Linens and White Goods,
Cloths and Suitings,
Hosiery, Undergarments, &c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

UPHOLSTERY
Department.
NOVELTIES
In Upholstery Goods
AND
LACE CURTAINS,
NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

GENUINE
VICHY
NAMES OF THE SPRINGS: HAUTERIVE, CELESTINS, GRANDE GRILLE, HOPITAL.
Bottled under the supervision of the French Government, for Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder.
CAUTION.
To avoid counterfeits and imitations, require that the capsule bears the name of one of the above-named springs, and also the year of the bottling.
For sale by all leading retail Grocers and Druggists, and to the Trade only, by
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
NO. 37 BEAVER ST., NEW-YORK.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
(OF BROOME STREET.)
CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
We are now offering at our Warerooms,
5th Av. and 14th St.,
The production of our factory during the past Winter months, comprising a large variety of Carriages in styles now fashionable in Paris and London, together with the lighter vehicles especially adapted to our own roads. In seasonable carriages may be found the newest designs in
LANDAUS, LANDAULETS,
CABRIOLETS, VICTORIAS,
GRAND VICTORIAS, BAROUCHES,
VIS-A-VIS, T CARTS,
DOG CARTS, PHAETONS,
PONY PHAETONS, SPIDER PHAETONS.
These in great variety of styles, exquisitely finished in the softest French Moroccos and in fashionable shades of blue, brown, maroon, green, and chocolate.
We are are also exhibiting all varieties of the
BREWSTER WAGON,
Including our improved side bar, which enables us to produce the best riding light wagon ever made, and the only side-bar wagon free from "teter" and vibration. Our improvement adds nothing to the weight, and gives additional strength and security. In soliciting an inspection of our stock, we beg to assure the public that in excellence of design and workmanship it has never been equaled in this country.
OUR REVISED PRICE LIST
may be had on application.
BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.
John Manning's Advertising Agency.

CARRIAGES
FROM THE CELEBRATED FACTORIES OF
H. KILLAM & CO.,
B. MANVILLE & CO.,
C. F. DIBBLE & CO.,
FOR WHOM I AM SOLE AGENT IN NEW-YORK.
The stock comprises every variety of Pleasure Vehicle in beautiful designs, including the most elegant styles for town use, as well as the plain and inexpensive kinds for the country.
In combining the productions of these three large establishments, I am able to offer an unusually attractive stock, and GREAT ADVANTAGES TO PURCHASERS.
A. S. FLANDRAU,
NOS. 372 AND 374 BROOME ST.,
THE OLD STAND OF BREWSTER & CO.
John Manning's Advertising Agency.

GRAND EXHIBITION
Of Seasonable
CARRIAGES,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES.
ROAD WAGONS,
ALL WEIGHTS, IN GREAT VARIETY,
SUPERBLY FINISHED.
BRADLEY, FRAY & CO.,
No. 25 Union Square.

F. E. SMITH & CO'S
CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT.
Crushed Wheat is one of the most nutritious and healthful articles of diet, especially at this season of the year, and that made at the ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS has the indorsement of physicians and families who have used it.
For sale in packages to suit the wants of families.
PARK & TILFORD,
BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
John Manning's Advertising Agency.

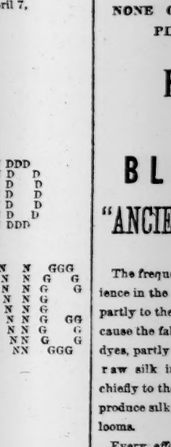
GREAT SALE OF
CARPETS
OIL-CLOTHS,
LACE CURTAINS, &C.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV.,
having secured the entire stock of a large importing and manufacturing firm, (bankrupts,) will offer for cash this week, and continue until all are sold,
LARGEST ASSORTMENT
ever offered at retail in this City, consisting of
MOQUETTE Carpets, from $2 25 per yard.
WILTON Carpets, from $2 50 per yard.
VELVET Carpets, from $1 75 per yard.
BODY BRUSSELS Carpets, from $1 50 per yard.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets, from $1 50 per yard.
THREE-PLYS, from $1 25 per yard.
100 PIECES EXTRA INGRAINS at 99 cents per yard.
LACE CURTAINS,
IMMENSE BARGAINS,
from $2 per pair to the very
FINEST IMPORTED.
Also, the latest novelties of our own importations arriving daily.
A. & F. PEARS',
No. 91 Great Russell st., London,
Transparent Soaps,
Unequaled for Shaving Purposes,
producing with either hot or cold, hard or soft water, a profuse, creamy, and delightfully fragrant lather, which, owing to the purity of the soap, does not cause redness or irritation of the skin, but leaves a sense of comfort and cleanliness attainable by no other means.
The Transparent SHAVING STICK is particularly recommended, as being applied directly to the face; no shaving dish is required—a great convenience, and saving of time and trouble.
Sold by the principal Druggists and Perfumers throughout the United States, and by the Sole Agents,
FRANCIS TOMES & CO.,
No. 6 Maiden lane,
NEAR BROADWAY.
RAZORS
from all the best Sheffield makers, and every other article for the Toilet, at prices well worth the attention of
CASH PURCHASERS.
ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.
Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 206 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

OSCAR EDLER,
1163 BROADWAY,
UNDER COLEMAN HOUSE. NEW YORK.
IMPORTER OF
PARIS BEST MAKES. VIENNA

GANTS DE SUEDE. 1 TO 12 BUTTON
KID GLOVES.
KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York
John Manning's Advertising Agency.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Manufacture WEDDING PRESENTS of STERLING SILVER, put up in appropriate and attractive cases, and also other articles for household use in new styles and rich variety, presenting effects in chasing, engraving, and gilding in colors not heretofore produced.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL AND MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
CHENEY BROS.' AMERICAN SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED GROS GRAINS.
We are receiving daily additions to our Selected Stock of these Fine Silks, and we unhesitatingly say that, for the price, there is no article of Ladies' Dress Goods sold in this country that gives so good a combination of beauty and durability, and they are warranted not to cut or change color in wearing.
John Manning's Advertising Agency.

A—1. ESTABLISHED 1850.
SOMETHING NEW.
The old and well-known firm of
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR
will give on WEDNESDAY, April 7,

TO THE PUBLIC,
on which occasion they will offer their whole immense stock of cheap medium and elegant Parlor, Library, Dining-room, Chamber, and Office
FURNITURE,
AT ITS ACTUAL COST.
EVERY ARTICLE WILL BE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
This is something never before offered to the public, and we respectfully invite one and all to take advantage of this great offer.
OUR IMMENSE WARE-ROOMS,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Chrystie st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester st., New-York, have been remodeled, and on this day we will be prepared to open our doors and admit all to view one of the largest and finest ware-rooms ever opened in this City.
Trade orders of all kinds will not be accepted on this day.
BARGAINS
IN
FURNITURE.
As we are retiring from the Retail Trade, we offer our large stock of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, of every variety, during this Spring season at cost, and less than cost. It will pay those who intend purchasing to call and examine our stock, and compare prices to satisfy themselves.
G. L. KELTY & Co.,
No. 184 5th Av., near 23d st.

NOTICE.
NONE GUARANTEED UNLESS EACH PIECE BEARS THE MARK.
HAND-SPUN
(TRADE MARK.)
BLACK SILKS.
"ANCIENNE MAISON HAMOT."
The frequent disappointments which ladies experience in the wear of black silks are to be attributed partly to the use of loaded chemical dyes [which cause the fabric to cut] instead of pure vegetable dyes, partly through employing Chinese and Asiatic raw silk instead of pure Italian Organzine, but chiefly to the increasing tendency of late years to produce silk goods in factories by means of power looms.
Every effort, however, to make silks by purely mechanical process has been attended with but doubtful success, and it has been found almost impossible to produce them free from that crisp, harsh touch so common to the ordinary makes of silks.
Moreover, it is foreign to the character of the French weaver to work in factories, and all attempts of manufacturers to induce the best workmen to do so have proved unavailing.
This accounts for the superior excellence of the Handspun Cashmire Silks marked "Ancienne Maison Hamot," spun from the purest Italian raw material, and each piece made in the good old-fashioned way by skilled weavers on looms at their own homes, thus fulfilling the true conditions under which fine silks can alone be produced, insuring more reliable wear, rendering them less apt to wear shiny, and giving them that soft, mellow, satin finish so sought after by all connoisseurs.—*Translated from the Paris Journal.*
A FULL LINE OF THESE FINE SILKS FOR SALE BY
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
14TH ST. AND UNION SQUARE.
John Manning's Advertising Agency.

A. T. DEMAREST,
NOS. 628 AND 630 BROADWAY,
FINE CARRIAGES.
LARGE AND ELEGANT VARIETY OF ALL STYLES FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Every Carriage guaranteed for one year.

CROSSLEY'S CARPETS
Grand Opening of New Spring Styles.
ENGLISH VELVETS, $1 75 PER YARD. BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50 PER YARD. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 PER YARD. INGRAINS FROM 40c. PER YARD.
AGENTS FOR THE ENGLISH LINOLEUM.
J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY.

GEO. W. READ & CO
STEAM BAND SAW
AND VENEER-CUTTING MILL,
Nos. 186 to 200 LEWIS ST., foot 5th and 6th sts., East River, New-York.
Always on hand, FULL STOCK OF SEASONED
Hard-Wood Lumber
AND CHOICE FIGURED VENEERS.
The LARGEST STOCK! The GREATEST VARIETY! The Lowest Prices!
☞ Inclose stamp for Catalogue and Price-list. Orders by mail promptly and faithfully executed.

BODY BRUSSELS
CARPETS
AT RETAIL.
1,000 Pieces New Goods,
$1 50 TO $1 90 PER YARD.
Geo. E. L. Hyatt,
273 CANAL ST., THRO' TO 31 HOWARD ST.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO IS COMPETENT and has the best of City reference from his last employer. Call or address J. B., No. 27 West 50th st., private stable.